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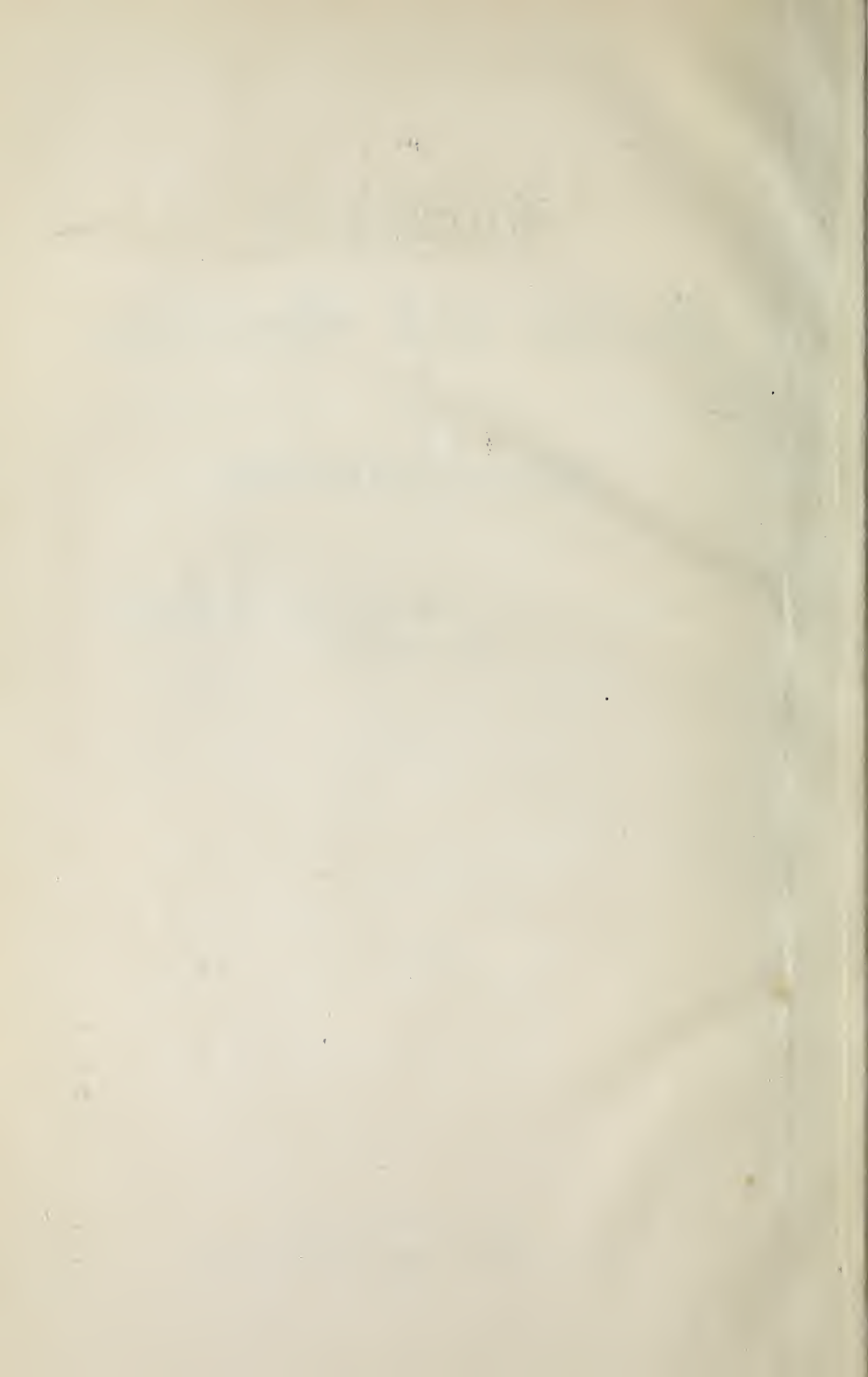
Yorkshire
Notes and Queries.

— :: —
SIXTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

— :: —
EDITED BY J. HORSFALL TURNER,
Idel, Bradford.

Vol. I.

Printed for the Editor
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1888.





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For the 5.
7/29/64



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Yorkshire Notes and Queries.

J. M. W. TURNER. "There was no County in England to which Turner was so much attached as Yorkshire. . . . It was here on the Wolds, and beside the banks of the Wharfe, that he first (after Wales) saw really wild scenery. . . . He loved it because he had gathered in its ruined Abbeys the chief treasures of his 'Liber,' and because there he found the past and present times in the most striking juxtaposition. . . . Mr. Ruskin says, and we cannot quote a higher authority,—'The scenery, whose influence I can trace most definitely throughout his Works, varied as they are, is that of Yorkshire.'"—*Thornbury's Life of Turner*.

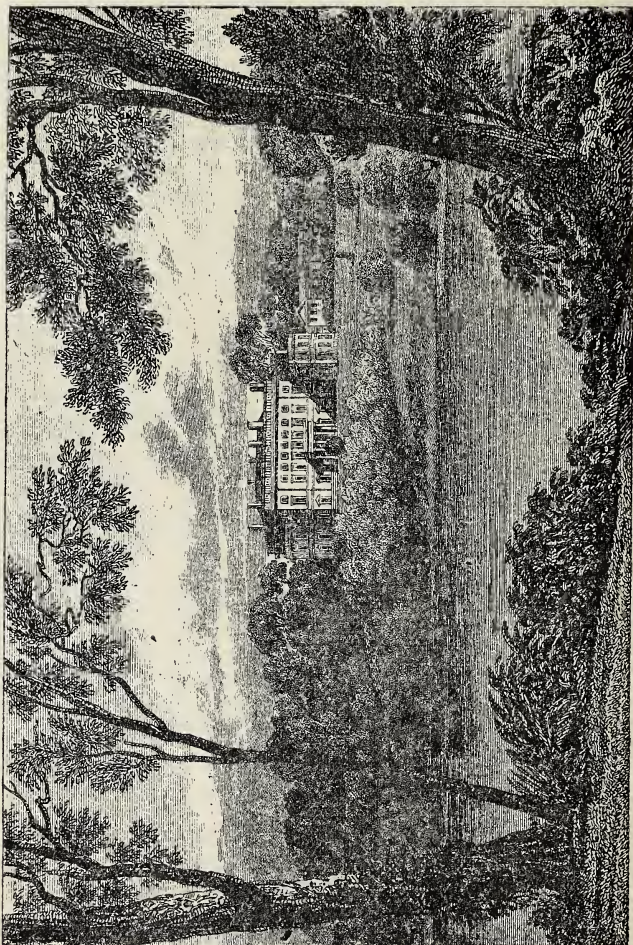
Lines on a Remarkable Circumstance

CONNECTED WITH BRETTON HALL, NEAR BARNSELEY.

[From an undated Broadside, once very popular, and taken for fact. Fortunately for their credit they are simply styled *Lines*.]

At Bretton Hall, near Wakefield, known so well,
Sir William Wentworth Blackett once did dwell;
That mansion was his own,—there, with his bride,
In pomp and splendour, he did once reside;
Yet, in the midst of all that he possessed,
A rambling mind disturb'd Sir William's breast.
His lady and his home he left behind,—
Says he, 'The end of this wide world I'll find;
The earth's extensive, but you may depend on 't,
Before e'er I return I'll find the end on 't.
So he embark'd on board a ship we find,
And, sailing, left her ladyship behind,
Who, oft in sorrow did his absence mourn,
And, sighing said, 'O that he would return,
For be his voyage rough or smooth at sea,
It is a cruel, bitter blast to me.'
Sir William, he rolls on through winds and waves;
Undaunted, he all kinds of weather braves;
Nor his strange project ever relinquish'd he,
Till one and twenty years he'd been at sea;

Then, p'rhaps he thought, ' Good lack the world is round,
The end is nowhere, so it can't be found ;
And as I'm weary of this wild-geese chase,
At home again, ere long, I'll show my face.'
Then off he set, but little was aware



What would transpire on his arrival there :
For, while Sir William roved, as here express'd,
Another ' Sir ' his lady thus address'd :—
' Sir William 's gone, ne'er to return again,
Past this world's end, which long he sought in vain ;
There's not a doubt he's found the end of life.

But don't be troubled, you shall be my wife.'
She listened, till at length she gave consent.
And straightway, then, to church this couple went.
Sir William does about this wedding hear,
As he unto his journey's end draws near;
And thus, he does within his mind reflect—
'This sly usurper I shall now detect;
Soon shall he know, (though much against his will)
At Bretton Hall I have dominion still.
Those woods and fertile fields my own I call,
With this magnificent, this splendid hall;
And now I come to claim them as my own,
Though by my dress not from a beggar known,
My clothes are turned to rags; and, by the weather,
My skin is tann'd till it resembles leather;
So now I'll act the beggar, bold and rude,
And, at this wedding boldly I'll intrude;
And though admittance I may be denied,
I'll rob the merry bridegroom of his bride.'
Then at his own hall door one rap he gave,
Resolv'd the inmate's charity to crave;
So he presented his request, 'tis said,
And they presented him a crust of bread!
The bread he took, and then, 'to their surprise,
He ask'd the servants for some beer likewise.
'No, no,' said they 'beer we shall give you none,
You saucy, drunken vagabond, begone!'
At length (with much ado) some beer he got,
And quickly he returned the empty pot;
And straightway then into the hall went he,
And said, he wished her ladyship to see.
'You can by no means see her,' answered they,
'She is newly married! 'tis her wedding day.'
'Married!' the feigned beggarman replied,
'Then I'll not go till I have seen the bride,'
Then towards the dining-room his course he bent;
The servants quick pursued with one consent,
And seized him, with intent to turn him out.
'Come back, you villain; what are you about?'
'About my business, to be sure,' quoth he;
'The room I'll enter and the bride I'll see:
'We'll see you out of doors,' the servants said!
And now of course, a clam'rous din they made.
Just then, the bride, on hearing such a clatter,
Open'd the door to see what was the matter.
This noble beggar, thus obtained a sight
Of her who erstwhile was his heart's delight!
He viewed her in her nuptial garments dress'd,

And did of her a glass of wine request,
Which she denied—who little did suppose
The ragged stranger was her wealthy spouse.
Then straight into the dining room he went,
And down he sat among the guests, content.
Says he, 'You'll grant me my request, I know ;
A glass of wine I'll have before I go.'
The bride, at length, complied with his request,
Thus thinking to dispatch their ragged guest,
But when he did this glass of wine obtain,
He drank and filled, and drank and filled again.
The guests, astonished and disgusted, view'd,
Whilst he proceeded to be far more rude ;
Around the bride's fair neck he threw his arm,
And gave a kiss, which did her much alarm.'
On him she frown'd, and threaten'd him with law,
Says he, 'Your threats I value not a straw ;
My conduct to reprove is all in vain,
For what I've done I mean to do again.
Madam, your bridegroom's in an awkward case,
This night I do intend to take his place.
And, while upon her countenance he pores,
The guests agree to kick him out of doors.
'The deuce is in the beggarman,' they cried ;
'He means to either beg or steal the bride.'
'No, no,' says he, 'I mean to claim her as my own.'
He smil'd, and then he did himself make known ;
Saying, 'William Wentworth Blackett is my name.
For my long absence I am much to blame ;
But safe and sound I have returned at last,
So let's forgive each other all that's past.'
The bride did her first bridegroom recognize,
With joy transported, to his arms she flies :
And, whilst they each other tenderly kiss,
The disappointed bridegroom they dismiss ;
Who inwardly did his hard case lament,
Hung down his head, and out of doors he went.
'I'm robb'd of this fair jewel, now,' thinks he ;
'How cruel is this tender spouse to me !'
Awhile he scratched his head, then heaved a sigh :
Then eyed the hall again, and wiped his eye.
Sir William freely did forgive his wife ;
They lived together till the end of life.
My honest story I must now conclude ;
Which may, by some, be as a fiction view'd ;
But, Sirs, the boots in which Sir William went,
Are kept in memory of that event ;
The very hat he wore, preserved has been
At Bretton Hall—where they may yet be seen.

YORKSHIRE M.Ps. in 1753. *Ebor, 30 Members.*

COUNTY.—Rt. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, of Aske, Privy Coun. Served in six parliaments. [Not necessarily for same constituency.] Rt. Hon. Henry Pleydel Dawney, Visc. Downe, in Ireland; Cowick, Yorkshire; F.R.S.; chosen in April, 1750, in the room of Sir Miles Stapylton, who was made a Commissioner of the Customs.

YORK.—William Thornton, of Cattal, Esq. George Fox, of Bramham Park, Esq., and of East Horsley, in Surrey. Served in three parliaments.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Manners, half-brother to the Duke of Rutland, Col. of a Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Gov. &c., of Walcot, Lincolnshire. Thomas Carter, of Redbourn, co. Lincoln, Esq.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Sir Henry Slingsby, of Red House, Bart. Served in six parliaments. Hon. Richard Arundel, of Allerton Mauleverer, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of His Majesty's Chamber, and Clerk of the Pipe in H. Maj. Exchequer for life. Served in six parliaments.

SCARBOROUGH.—Edwin Lascelles, Esq., (son to Henry Lascelles, Member for Northallerton), of Gawthorpe Hall. Served in two parliaments. Roger Handasyd, of Gaynes Hall, co. Hunt., Esq., Lt. Gen. and Col. of a Regiment of Foot. Served in four parliaments.

RIPON.—William Aislabie, of Studley Park, Esq., one of the Auditors of the Imprest for Life, and Principal Registrar of the the Archbp's. Consistory Court at York. Served in six parliaments. Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham, Surrey, Kent. Served in three parliaments.

RICHMOND.—John Yorke, of Richmond, Esq. Rt. Hon. William Kerr, Earl of Ancram, son and heir to Marquis of Lothian, chosen in the room of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, who made his election for the County.

HEDDON.—Luke Robinson, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law. Two parliaments. Sir John Savile, of Methley, K.B., LL.D.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.—Hon. Will. Murray, Esq., Solicitor General. Uncle to Lord Visct. Stormont. Two parliaments. Hon. George Monson Watson, Esq., brother to Lord Monson, chosen in April, 1750, in the room of the Earl of Dalkeith, deceased.

MALTON.—Hon. Henry Finch, Esq., youngest brother to the Earl of Winchelsea, Surveyor General of His Majs. Board of Works, F.R.S. Served five parliaments. John Mostyn, Esq., Col. in Foot-Guards, Groom of the Bedchamber to His Majesty,

brother to Sir Thomas Mostyn, Member for Flintshire. Served two parliaments.

THIRSK.—Thomas Frankland, co. Bucks, Esq., Capt. in Navy. Served two parliaments. Rt. Hon. Wm. Monkton, Lord Visct. Galway, Receiver-General of H. M's. Fee-farm Rents in the six Northern Counties, before in this parliament for Pontefract, and chosen for Thirsk in the room of Frederick Frankland, Esq., made a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, in March, 1749.

ALDBOROUGH.—Andrew Wilkinson, of Boroughbridge, Esq., Storekeeper of the Ordnance. Three parliaments. Nathaniel Newnham, jun., Esq., co. Sussex, brother to the Member for Queenborough. Served two parliaments.

BEVERLEY.—Charles Pelham, Esq., co. Lincoln. Served in five parliaments. Sir Wm. Codrington, of Dodington, co. Gloucester, Bart.

NORTHALLERTON.—Henry Peirse, of Bedal, Esq. Five parl. Daniel Lascelles, Esq., chosen in March, 1752, in the room of his father, Henry Lascelles, Esq., who accepted a place.

PONTEFRACT.—George Morton Pitt, of Twickenham, Esq. Served in three parliaments. Robert Monckton, Esq., Col. of a Reg. of Foot, chosen in November, 1751, in the room of his father John Visc. Galway, who was chosen in Dec. 1748, in the room of his son William, now Visc. Galway, who accepted a place, and was re-chosen for Thirsk.

Thos. Lister, of Gisburne Park, Esq., was one of the Members for Clithero. Edward Wortley, of Wortley Hall, sen., Esq., sat for Peterborough. John Hill, of Thornton, near Malton, Esq., Governor of Scarborough Castle, F.R.S., represented Higham-Ferrers. Sir Lionel Pilkington, of Stainley, Bart., had sat for Horsham from December, 1748, in the room of Charles Ingram, senr., Esq., deceased. Charles Ingram, Esq., Nephew to Lord Visct. Irwin, was the other Member for Horsham. Sir John Ramsden, of Byram, near Ferrybridge, Bart., was a Member for Appleby. Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Esq., became M.P. for Downton in April, 1751.

Some of the places then represented in Parliament are mere hamlets, and the choice of members was frequently vested in one family. The Nobility had a great number of seats at their disposal.

GRAND OLD MAN.

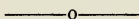
—o—

BEVERLEY AND ITS SAINT.—“Upon the taking up of a thick marble stone, lying in the middle of the choir of Beverley, in Yorkshire, neare the entrance into the choir, was found under

it a vault of squared free-stone, five foot in length, two foot in breadth at the head, and one foot and a half at the foot. In this vault was discovered a sheet of lead, four foot in length, containing the dust of St. John of Beverley, as also six beades, three of which were cornelian, the other crumbled to dust. There were also in it 3 great brass pins, and 4 iron nayles. Upon this sheet of lead was fixed a plate of lead, whereon was this following inscription, a copie of which was sent to A. W.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXVIII (1188), combusta fuit hæc ecclesia, in mense Sept. in sequenti nocte post Festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli, et in anno MCXCVII. (1197), vi Id. Martii, facta fuit Inquisitii Reliquiarum Beati Johannis in hoc loco, et inventa sunt hæc ossa in orientali parte Sepulchri, et hic recondita, et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inentus & reconditus.

A box of lead, about 7 inches in length, six inches broad, and five in height, did lay athwart the plate of lead. In this box were divers pieces of bones mixt with dust, yielding a sweet smell. Sep. 14, 1664."—*Life of Ant. a Wood*. The 'sweet smell' reminds us of a Yorkshireman's story. An antiquary had carefully preserved the ashes of his grandfather in a small urn on the mantel-piece, but, to his consternation, a rude Yorkshireman, who took a fancy to this snuff, 'snooked' all the precious dust up.



EXTINCT YORKSHIRE MAGAZINES.—Just a century ago the first Yorkshire Magazine was started. It consisted of thirty-two pages, monthly, 8vo., in double columns. No. 1, "The Yorkshire Magazine for January, 1786," opens with a letter to the Editors from E. (of York), who writes—"I have sometimes thought it a matter of surprize, that a publication of the above kind has never yet been attempted here. The extensiveness of the County of York, its population, the celebrity of its capital, its distance from the Metropolis, are all considerations favouring the attempt, and leave little room to fear its being successful. A similar work published at Edinburgh, and continued for some time; and another lately begun at Newcastle, are the only attempts of the kind, that I know of, out of London. Magazines are, especially at this day, read with avidity, particularly by young people." Notwithstanding this favourable opening "The Yorkshire Magazine, or Universal Repository of Arts, Sciences, and various other branches of Polite Literature, for the Year 1786," as the engraved title reads, ran only one year. The last three lines of the Preface to this Sixpenny Magazine we venture to appropriate for our venture of 1886: "*The aid of the curious and candid is earnestly solicited, as every article of instruction, information, and entertainment, which comes recommended by merit, will always demand a place.*"

A generation passes away, and then another attempt is made under the style—"Northern Star, or, Yorkshire Magazine," No. 1, July, 1817. This was a venture of eighty pages monthly, and emanated from Sheffield. This was, in every sense, greatly superior to its predecessor, and is very highly valued for its intrinsic worth now, and must have commanded admiration then. It was 'embellished,' like its forerunner, but in a much superior style, and with more attractive subjects. From the first number we cull a short paragraph, and would ask our Readers' favours in like manner: *There are very few towns which do not possess a something peculiar to themselves. They have either some interesting piece of antiquity; some modern edifice; some religious establishment; some foundation or charity school; or they possess some character, which either is, or has been, remarkable for its eccentricity, its literature, its patriotism, or some other quality, by which it stands distinguished from the general mass of inhabitants. For notices of such singularities either in places or in persons, as well as for the account of the vegetable or mineral productions,—the agriculture or manufactures of any parish or district; the Editors must solicit the communications of their Friends.*" The title page runs: "The Northern Star, or, Yorkshire Magazine: a Monthly and permanent Register of the Statistics, Literature, Biography, Arts, Commerce and Manufactures of Yorkshire, and the adjoining Counties." This valuable work ran to a third, or part of a fourth volume, that is, lived nearly two years, and, alas! died of heart-disease.

Nearly two generations pass away, and to the family memorial tablet must be added the record of the birth and death of the third child,—“The Yorkshire Magazine,” or as the full title reads “The Yorkshire Magazine, a Monthly Literary Journal;” born October, 1871, and ushered into the world by The Yorkshire Literary Union, Limited. Its favourite flower was the White Rose, which even blossomed at Christmas. Bradford was its home, and there it struggled on until June, 1875, when No. 39, or No. 3 of the fourth volume proved its death-stroke. The main feature of this child's character was story-telling, though many valuable archæological, bibliographical, biographical and poetical contributions were prominent: embellishments very scarce.

Eight years passed by, and a fourth “Yorkshire Magazine” was announced, but this was almost strangled at its birth, for the title had been transferred to a Bradford printer, who enclosed about a dozen pages of London matter in a quarto cover, endorsed “Yorkshire Magazine.” The true child was born in December, 1883, and bore the name “Yorkshire Illustrated Monthly.” It lived until August, 1884, and then died of teething in the town of Bradford, where the unhappy-titled London-Yorkshire (penny) Magazine still lingers. The Editor hereof

issued *The Local Magazine* about 1871, which lived two full months, and cost 'a bonny penny.' There has been great mortality amongst Yorkshire Serials, especially of late. "The Yorkshire Wonderful Magazine, or Notes from my Scrap Book," (Bradford again!) opened its pages—like our own—to

Archæology, Antiquities, Apparitions, and Amulets.
 Bibliography, Biography, and Ballads.
 Curiosities, Country Customs, and Charms.
 Dialects, Dark Deeds in History, and Deeds of Daring.
 Epitaphs, Eccentric Characters, Earthquakes, and Volcanoes.
 Folk Lore, Fearful Crimes, Famous Men and Women.
 Garlands, Garters, Great Battles, Great Sieges, Inventions.
 Historical Facts, Heathen Mythology, and Humorous Sketches.
 Interesting Truths, Impostors, and Impositions.
 Jokes of Great Men, Jests and Jesters.
 Kings, King's Evil, Knaves, and Knavery.
 Local Legends and Local History.
 Mysteries, Mutinies, Murders, and Marriage Customs.
 Nature and Art, Naval and Military Heroes.
 Origins, Old Pedigrees, Old Coins, and Relics.
 Popular Tumults, Proverbs, Plays, Players, and Pestilences.
 Queer, Quaint, and Quiet Men and Women, Quacks, and Quackery.
 Rhymes, Records, Rings, Roman Relics, Riots, and Rebellions.
 Superstition, State Secrets, Sages, Saints, and Scamps.
 Traditions, Topography, Topical, Trophies, Tempests, and Tumults.
 Unabolished Laws, Uncaught Scamps, Undaunted Heroes, and Unmerciful Villains.
 Visions, Verdicts, Veterans, Villainy Unpunished, Valour Unrewarded, and Valorous Deeds.
 Weather Wisdom, Wise Sayings, Wills, Witches, and Witchcraft.
 Excellent Traits in Character.
 Yorkshire Customs, Yorkshire Relics, Nature, and Art.
 Zoography, Zoology, and Zoophytes."

With such formidable brain-power and a small stomach there is no wonder that it died with the fifth issue, having the word "Monthly" substituted for "Wonderful."

To be continued.

—o—

STANBURY QUAKER REGISTER, (Haworth). Pages 1 & 2 lost, and Title page damaged. Page 3. The birth of Joseph Turner the son of Jonas Turner the : 30 : 10 : month Jan. 1668

The birth of Johnathan Smith the Sonn of Joseph Smith the : 28 : of the : 12 : month in the year 1668

The birth of Annah Tayler the daughter of John Tayler the :
4 : day of the : 9 : month in the year 167—

The birth of Joshua Crabtre the son of Richard Crabtre the
: 15 : day of the : 6 : month in the year 1682

The birth of Nathan Clayton the sone of Nathan Clayton
half an hour past Twelve a Clock in the night Sequen befor the
: 16 : day of the : 11 : month in the year 1685.

4 & 5 missing. On page 6—The birth of Richard Crabtre
the son of Richard Crabtre the : 20 : day : 6 : month in the
year 1692 (This is the last entry of births.)

—o—

Consarninge the Marriage of the people of the Lord at Staŋdbury.

fforasmuch as it hath bene Appearantly manefest before vs this
day Who are here met together at the house of Joseph Smiths
in Standbury to Wait vpon the lord to be tought of him in the
pish of haWorth & County of york that Jonas Turner of Lou-
denden in the pish of Halifax & County of Yorke hath taken to
Wife Grace Heaton the doughter of Nathan Heaton of Stan-
dbury in the pish of Haworth & above Said County before vs &
in our prsence as we are eye Witteneses whose names are vnder
Written this : 30 : day of the : 2 : month in the year of our
lord : 1665 :

JONAS SMITH	JOSEPH SMITH
JOHN TAYLOR	JOHN PIGHELS

To all people to whome this prsent Writing shall Consarn
this may Certifie you that William Smith of Cloughbank in the
pish of Kighley & County of York husbandman this : 9 : day of
the : 8 : month in the year of our lord : 1679 : hath taken to
Wife Susan Smith, of Standbury Within the pish of Bradford
& County aforsaid Spinster before a lawfull assembly of people
at the house of Jonas Smiths of Standbury in the aforsaid
County the said William Smith & Susan Smith having publishd
the intents of this marrage seuerall times before according to
the order now vsed amongst Christeans Within this our Realme
& frinds & Relations of both pties being prsent & the thing
being done with their genarall Consent in Wittness where of
vnto the pties aboue mentiond haue joyntly put to their hands
the day & year aboue Written

—SMITH —SMITH

On the back of p. 4, in one handwriting :

The Wittneses————for William & Susan Smith

Jonas Smith	John Smith
Susan Smith	Christopr Smith
Sarah Smith	Grace Smith
Ellin Smith	Mary Taylor
John Pighells	Thomas Taylor
John Clayton	Thomas Pearson

John Brigg

—o—

Consarninge the Suferinge Of the People of The Lord at Standbury

In the : 11 : month : 1661 :

The Constable haueinge a warante to bringe in to the Sessions such persons as meet together Contrary to the Lawes of the nation which came not to their Chourch Soe Caled and Soe by his Warrant apprehendes Christopher Smith John Jessop Jonas Smith John Pighels John Clayton Robart Clayton William Clayton : Robart Clayton William Clayton and being brought before the Justises at the Sessions at Wakefield and the oth of aleagense tendered to them and they Could not Sweare for Consience sake was Comitted to the gaile at Yorke and pute in amongst to felons because they Could not hire Rewmes and beinge soe thronge that they Could not lye downe all at once nor not haveinge any bedes for : 8 : nightes together and then the gailor beinge trubled Remoued them into better Romes and soe Remained prisonars : 13 : weekes and soe being Caled before the Judge and Required to obey the Kings Lawes and goe to there Church and answers beinge made that they should obey all Rightous laws but unrightous lawes they Could not for Consience Sake and soe haueing a debetation made to appeare the next asises went to there outward habetations and did appeare the next asises according to their debetation and was Released.

I William Clayton being at a meeting at Padeham the : 20 : day of the : 7 : month 1668 to worship the Lord in Spirit & in truth & I having a Word of Exortation in my hart to speake vnto the people there mett together & being speaking to the people there Came the Constable & the Preest with others with a Warrant from Colonal Nowell to apprehend some of us & the prest Laid vilant hands on me & pulled me down & out of the meeting and Soe pulled me into the towns street & I was by the Constable and others brought before Thomas Brauddell & Thomas Parker Called Justices of the peace for Refusinge to Sweare was Comited to the goaill at Lonkaster vntill the next

quarter Sessions houlden at preston in Amonderness & being brought before the Justises in the open Sessions & there being accused to haue ben at an vnlawfull meeting & to haue meet presumptuously Contrary to the Laws of the nation & not being permitted to Reasan with them but the Justises being filled with Wrath fined me in fife pounds And for Refusing to pay the fine was comited to prson for thre months & being put in the hands of unreasonable bailifs to be Conuained to the house of Corection which for their fees & Drnking pulled of my Coat & Coneied me to the house of Corection with out Coat & the gouernar there put me in the Dungan fife dayes & fife nights vntill modrat people of the towne procured my Liberty into better Romes & thus like preist like Justise like bailliff like gouerner all filled with wrath & conspired together to punish the Inosent people of the Lord without moderation as men & without mercy.

The Impropreator of bradforthdale demanded tith wooll & lambe of Christopher Smith of Haworth for shepe that he had & Christopher could not pay tithe for Consience Sake there fore the Impropreator Sued him at the Exch. at London & by a writ apprehended Chris. & Christopher was Comited to prisnan at Pontifract & put into the low prisnan, & Remained prisaner fue yeares

Comited : 8 : month 1664 Released : 9 month 1669

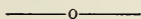
William Clayton being at a meeting at Halifax the : 22 : day of the : 5 : month (1669) & there was Apprehended by the Constable brought before the Justices for Refusing to take the oath of Aleiganc was Comited to prisnan vntill the next quarter Sessions houlden at Wakefeld & there was brought before the Justises in the open Sessions & for Refusing to take the oath of Aleigance was Comitted to prisnan vntill the next quarter Sessions holden at Wakefeld & there was brought before the Justises in the open Sessions & there being a bill of Inditment drawn ageanst the said William for being at an vnlawfull Asembly at Halifax as aforesaid & is found by the Jurey & a fine of forty pounds was Laid upon him & for not paying the said fine he was Comitted to prison where he Remained thre years & thre months in all & then was Released be the Kings pardon & fife hundred more in the Nation of England dominion of Wals & town of barweek in the : 9 : month in the year of our lord : 1672 :

Justis. Will Farrer Will batt frasis Whit Sanforth Neuell Edward Copley & Will Louthier Justises.

And Abraham Tillitson Constable & Thomas Akroid Churhwar. did make distress of their goods & did take goods from Jonas Smith to the vallew of forty shillings & from William Clayton goods to the vallew of forty Shillings the : 14 : day of the : 5 : month 1696 & made Sall of the goods & Returned the ouer plush to Jonas Smith Sixpence & to William Clayton Seuen Shillings in goods.

Joseph Smith being at a meeting at Halifax the : 22 : day of the : 5 : month & being apprehended by the Constable & brought before the Justises & for Refusing to take the oath of aleigens was Comitted to prison vntill the next quarter Sessions houlden at Wakefeld & there being brought before the Justises in the open Sessions & for Refusing to take the oath of Aleigance was Comitted to prison vntill the next quarter Sessions & there at Wakefeld was brought before the Justises in the open Sessions Was seet at liberty being near nine months prisoner being Comitted by Will farrer Will Batt francis Whitt Edward Copley & Sanforth Neuell Justises in the year of our lord : 1669

france Pemberton prest of Bradforth demanded Small Tithes of Jonas Smith & William Clayton for Twenty years past & according to a lat act of parlament mad in the : 7 : year of the Reigne of King William the : 3 : Called an act for the Spedy Recouery of Small Tithes hath prseeded According to the act to make his Compliant to Robert farrand & Beniaman Wade Justises of the peace & they gave forth a warrant for said Jon. Smith & Will Clayton to appear before them to shew their Reasons why they would not pay Small Tithes & Will Clayton did appear & shewed his Reasons why they could not pay Small Tithes before the said Justises & Two prests & they did prseed to giue forth a Warrant to the Constable & Church. of Haworth to make destress of the goods of Jon. Smith & Will Clayton for charges & all of Jon. Smith the sum of 11 5s & of Will Clayton 11. 10s 10d. See Kighley the ii



ConsArninge The Buriall of The Dead Att The buringe place Att Standbury

The buriall of Sonn Still borne to Jonas Smiths the : 3 : day of the : 3 : month in the yeare 1656

The buriall of John Jecorngill the : 23 : day of the : 6th : month in the yeare 1659

The buriall of Michell Crosley the : 13 : day of the first month in the year 1660

The buriall of Ellen Smith the doughter of Christopher Smith the : 21th : day of the : 10 : month in the yeare 1660

The buriall of margrat Smith the Wife of Christopher Smith the : 8th. day of the : 2 : month in the year 1661

The buriall of Robart Clayton the : 21 : day of the : 6 : month in the yeare 1662

The buriall of Sarrah Crosley the : 29 : day of the : 7 : month in the year 1664

The buriall of Susan Smith the wife of Jonas Smith the : 11 : day of the fourt month in the year 1681 [correct date.]

The burial of Mary Clayton the Wife of John Clayton the : 12 : day of the : 3 : month in the year 1667

The buriall of Ann Smith the Wife of Joseph Smith the : 25 day of the : 3 : month in the year 1669

The buriall of Jonathan Smith the son of Joseph Smith the : 11 : day of the : 3 : month in the year 1669

The buriall of Robert Smith the sonn of Jonas Smith the : 1 : day of the : 6 : month in the year 1673

The buriall of Joseph Smith of Standbury the : 22 : day of the : 11 : month in the year 1676

The burial of Martha Smith the : 23 : day of the : 12 : month in the year 1681

The buriall of John Taylor the : 3 : day of the : 1 : month in the year 1681

The buriall of Patience Taylor the Wife of John Taylor the : 9 : day of the : 1 : month in the year 1681

The buriall of Joseph Turnar the sone of Jonas Turnar the : 9 : day of the : 9 : month in the year 1683

The buriall of Grace Pighels the Wife of John Pighels the : 21 : day of the : 10 : month in the year 1685

The buriall of Grace Pighels the daughter of John Pighels the : 18 : day of the : 11 : month in the year 1685

The burial of John Pighels of Standbury the : 6 : day of the : 2 : month in the year 1685

The buriall of Mary Clayton the daughter of John Clayton the 20 day of the : 3 : month 1686

The buriall of Eline Robart the Wif of Joseph Robart the Twelft day of the ninth month in the year of our lord 1686

The burial of Sarah Smith the daughter of Jonas Smith the : 16 : day of the : 8 : month in the year 1688

The buriall of Nathan Clayton the Sixth day of the third month in the year 1690

The burial of Susan Pighels the Leaventh day of the third month in the year 1690

The burial of Ann Pighels the 22 : day of the : 3 month in the year 1690

The buriall of Christopher Smith the : 20 : day of the fourth month in the year 1690

The buriall of Edmond Turnar the twenty fourth day of the : 8 : month in the year 1690

The buriall of Martha Clayton the wife of John Clayton the : 20 day of the first month in the year 1694

The burial of Richard Crabtre the sone of Richard Crabtre the : 9 : day of the : 12 : month in the year 1694

The buriall of Elessabeth Pighels the : 18 : day of the Tenth month in the year 1694

The buriall of Robart Turner the : 26 : day of the : 10 : month 1694

The buriall of Martha Widap the : 10 : day of the : 7 : month 1698

The burieall of Jonas Smith the : 14 : day of the : 2 : month in the : 82 : year of his age 1699

The Buriall of Mary Clayton the Wife of Michael Clayton the : 21 : day of the : 2 : month in the year of our Lord 1699

the buriall of John Smith the 20 : day of May 1699

The Buriall of William Clayton the : 12 : day of th : 4 : month 1699

The buriall of William Clayton the 5 day of th 8 month in the year 1700

The Buriall of William Pighels the : 8 : day of th : 9 : month in the year 1700

Sarah Clayton Widdow to Wm Claton Buried the 16 day of ye 9th month her husband died in 1699 as above 1700

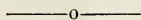
William Clayton of Stanbury Taken out of ye Body the 2d day of the 8th month and buried the 5th of the same 1700

Sara Clayton Wife of the Same William Clayton Taken out of the Body the 28th of the 9th month and was buried the 3d of the 10 month 1700

Sara Smith Daughter of Jonas Smith of Cold Knowle near Stanbury Taken out of the Body the 23th of the 10th month and buried the 27th of the same at friends burying place in Stanbury 1700

Jonas Turner of Scoles in the Parish of Kighley and County of York Buried in ye Burying place in Stanbury the Day of ye 5th month in the year 1705

John Clayton near Stanbury in the parish of Haworth Departed this Life the 23d day of ye 2d month and was Buryed the 25th of ye same in friends Burying place at Stanbury 1718



LATTER DAY 'SINNER.'—A gravestone in Idel Churchyard, now turned with inscription out of sight, bears the following: "In memory of Lorenzo de Barnes, who died Dec. 20, 1840—He was a native of the United States, an Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter Day Saints, a Member of the High Priest's Quorum in Zion's Camp in the year 1834. He was one of the first Gospel Messengers from Novou who has found a grave in a foreign land.

Sleep on Lorenzo erelong from this

The conquered grave shall yield its captive prey,

Then with thy Quorum shalt thou reign in bliss

As king and priest to an eternal day."

The grave did yield his body, for it was removed one midnight about 1853, by leave of the Home Secretary, we presume, and conveyed to America.

E. HUTCHINSON.

A YORKSHIRE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—Mr. W. Claridge, M.A., of the Grammar School, Bradford, writes :—

Will you allow me to call attention to the present administration of a valuable public trust? In doing so I wish to assure those who are concerned that it is far from my wish to comment on the past, or to express dissatisfaction with what is beyond recall, but simply to make such a plain statement of fact as shall lead to an immediate and necessary reform.

The Rev. William Akroyd, rector of Marston, near York, in 1518, founded the scholarship in question, and it is now thrown open to competition to boys of Yorkshire schools who are proceeding to the universities. The value and number of the scholarships vacant seem to vary in a remarkable way. This year there was one vacancy. The examination lasted two days. I hope that the following account of the examination will prove the need of an alteration in the system. On the first day three papers were set. The first—from 9.0 to 12.30—was a Latin paper, and consisted of a stiff piece of “prose,” four pieces of “unseen,” from Livy, Cicero de Amicitia, Catullus, and Lucretius, and several questions on grammar. After only half-an-hour’s interval a paper was set on elementary mathematics, and lasted from 1.0 to 3.30. In 20 minutes more a third paper, on history and geography, was set, and lasted till six. Here, I maintain, were two errors of judgment. It is preposterous—and in the interests of the candidates we are bound to protest against it—that boys should undergo a severe examination for nine hours together with only two short intervals of thirty and twenty minutes respectively. The other error, and it is one which every classical scholar will join in condemning, consists in including “prose,” “unseen” pieces, and grammar in a single paper which was intended as a test of classical scholarship.

On the second day there were again three papers. The first consisted of Greek “unseen,” and included Demosthenes adv. Leptinem, Thucydides, Æschylus Prometheus vinctus, and Sophocles Œdipus Rex; a few grammatical questions and about eight lines of “prose” were added. The second paper consisted of French and German. The paper announcing the examination said French or German, but the examiner allowed candidates to do both. This paper, be it remarked, was much below the standard of the Lower Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Board. The last paper was in higher mathematics. Finally, candidates were not allowed to bring away with them copies of the questions.

I think, Sir, I have proved my case that there is urgent need for reform. The examination as at present conducted gives absolutely no clue to the real abilities of the candidates. I venture to hope that those who have charge of this trust will

see that next year the examination is conducted on rational and, I may add, humane principles.

ACKROYD'S EXHIBITION, (from the *Liber Scholasticus*, 1829.) William Ackroyd by his will, bearing date 12th September, 1518, willed and devised that Henry Ackroyd and Edmund, his brother, with Henry Draper, and other feoffees, who then occupied the lands and tenements of him, the said William Ackroyd, should keep one scholar at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, until the end of the world, and that such scholar should be near unto him, the said William Ackroyd, in blood, and of his name; and if there should not be one of his name able or fit, the said Henry Ackroyd and Edmund, his brother, and Henry Draper, should choose one able and fit, near to him in blood, and of another name; and when that scholar should be there beneficed to the value of 10 marks per annum, the feoffees should keep another there out of their expenses, to the value of six marks and one noble by the year, and not above; and if there should be none capable of his blood, the feoffees should choose one out of Marston or Hutton who was able, so that there should be always one.

By an inquisition and decree of commissioners of charitable uses, bearing date the 22d May, 1699, after reciting the will, and that it had been found by the jurors that one Richard Nettleton, and others therein named, had acted as trustees of the lands given to the charitable use, lying in Batley, being of the value of 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum, without any authority, and had nominated a scholar in Cambridge to receive the rents and profits of the said lands in Batley, who was not of the blood of the donor, nor belonging to Marston or Hutton; it was decreed, that Thomas Crofts, and three other persons therein named, with the Rector of Long Marston, for the time being, should be trustees for the said charitable use, and that they, or the greater number of them, should from time to time demise the said lands and tenements to the best advantage of the scholar so to be sent to either of the Universities, and should from thenceforth nominate such scholar, pursuant to the will, and receive the rents and profits of the premises, and pay the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof; and upon every departure or removal of such scholar, should elect another, so as always to keep a scholar at the University; and that when any of the trustees should die, the survivors, or a majority of them, should elect others in their place, so that the same number of trustees, and no more, might continue for ever.

The present trustees of the charity are, Thomas Perrott, Esq., of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Joseph Smith, Vicar of Kirby Moorside, the Rev. Waite Robinson, Rector of Badenharn, in Herefordshire, and James Croft, Rector of Saltwood, in the

county of Kent, and Alexander Crigan, D.D., the present Rector of Long Marston.

From a manuscript account of the charity, of a very early date, in the possession of one of the trustees, it has been supposed that the property comprised in the bequest or devise of the said William Ackroyd, consisted of lands, lying part in the parish of Batley, and part in that of Buerley, in the West Riding of this county; but the only property now held by the trustees, or that can be traced into their possession from the time of the inquisition in 1699, and even before that period, is the estate of Batley therein mentioned, which is situate near Leeds, and consists of four ancient houses, a barn, and sundry inclosures, containing all together 32A. 1R. 18P., in the occupation of several different tenants from year to year, at the annual rent of 108*l.* 13*s.* being the full value.

The estate is under the management of an agent, who receives and applies the rent, subject to necessary out-goings, to the use of a student at one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, who continues to enjoy the same as an exhibition, for the term of three years and a half, when another is appointed to receive the benefit of it. The objects of the charity are selected by the trustees from the founder's kin, and their places are supplied as vacancies arise; but from the distance at which several of the trustees reside from each other, some inconvenience is experienced in the execution of the trust.

An account of receipts and disbursements is kept by the agent, Mr. John Moisier, of Huntington, near York, and the account is examined and audited by the trustees from time to time.

WILL OF SIR WILLIAM AKEROYD, PRIEST.—In the name of God, Amen. Sep. 12, 1518. I, William Akeroyd, sound in mind, but old and weak in body, do make my will in this manner: First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to All Saints, and my body to be buried in my chancel of Marston, otherwise Hoton-Wandsly, by the body of my mother. Item, I bequeath my best beast to the most reverend Father in Christ, Lord Thomas, Cardinal of Rome, of the title of St. Cecilia, and Archbishop of York, or any other having canonical possession of that See, as my Mortuary. Item, I bequeath to a fitt Priest, seven marks of good lawful money of England, that he may pray for my soul, and for the souls of my parents, and all my benefactors, for the space of one year in the said church; and one gradual, and two quarters of fine flour, to the four Orders of Brethren in the city of York, to be divided amongst them. Item, I bequeath two quarters of malt, made of barley, to the poor of my parishioners.

Excerpta Antiqua.

FIRE OF LONDON.—The following is a copy of a letter preserved at Shibden Hall, written by Mrs. Phoebe Lister to her son.

Samuell.

I need not acquaint you with the lamentable acsedent that hath befallne London. I know you haue heard of it and indeed it is a most heuy judgement not only upon them but upon the whole land. John received a leter this day from my cosen Thomas he saith that the Lord hath delt graciously with them tho their house be burnt yet much of their best goods is safe. Thomas Dicanson hath writ to Mr. Palin that he is now redused to the same condition he was at first and where as he hath been able to releve others he fears he shall now nede releefe. I suppose you have a great losse with the rest at Blacwell Hall, but we must be content to submit to the wise providence of God, and as we have had a hand in the sin that hath brought this judgement so let us be content to submit to the punishment. I would not have you discouraged, but trust in the Lord, he hath bidden us cast our care upon him, and he will certainly provide for his in these said providences. I have not yet heard anything of Jerimie, whether he be alive or no. Remember my love to Mary, and to all our frends at Shibden Hall and lower brear.

Your louing Mother,

PHEBE LISTER.

Writ whether my bridle came home with the hors or no.

The letter is directed at the back—

*For Mr. Samuel
Lister, at Upper
Brea, nigh Hallifax*

but bears no mark indicative of the process by which it was conveyed thither.

KNIGHTHOOD.—Mr. John Lister, father of the Samuel above-mentioned, was fined £10 for declining to be knighted at the coronation of King Charles the First. The receipt for this £10, of which the following is a copy, is preserved to this day, in the family records at Shibden Hall.

Sexto die mensis Octobris annoq^e Regni Regno Caroli Angliae etc Sexto 1630.

Eboru. Receaved the day and yeare above said of John Lister of North Owrarn, in the county of York gent: the some of Ten pounds. And it is in discharge of a Composicon by him made with my selfe and others his mat Comissioners for compounding the fynes and forfeitures for not attending and receaveing the order of Knighthood at his ma^{ts} Coronacon according to the lawe in that case provided. I say receaved the somme of x lb.

WENTWORTHE.

J.H.T.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR YORK, 1713-1832.

General Election, 1713—Sir Wm. Robinson, Bt., 1368, Robert Fairfax, Esq., 825; Tobias Jenkins, Esq., 802. Total votes—3005.

Gen. El., 1714—Robinson, 1388; Jenkins, 1225; Fairfax, 844. Total 3457. Upwards of 400 persons were admitted to their freedom purposely to vote for Mr. Jenkins. Claimants of freedom by patrimony or apprenticeship have now to give a full month's notice of claim, and can vote as soon as admitted. Those who purchase their freedom cannot vote for twelve months.

Gen. El., 1722.—Sir Wm. Milner, Bt., 1421; Edward Thompson, Esq., 1399; Sir Tancred Robinson, Bt., 1076. Total 3896.

Gen. El., 1727.—Milner and Thompson. *Nem. con.*

Gen. El., May 1734.—Rt. Hon. Edward Thompson, re-elected, and Sir John Lister Kaye, Bt., *vice* Sir W. Milner.

Gen. El., May 13, 1741.—Rt. Hon. Edward Thompson, 1447; Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., 1325; Sir John Lister Kaye, Bt., 1315; Sir Wm. Milner, Bt., 1115. Total 5202. There were only 27 single votes, which were given to Mr. Thompson. Sir W. Milner withdrew after the first day.

Election, *vice* Rt. Hon. Ed. Thompson, deceased, 8 July, 1742. Sir John Lister Kaye, Bt., was nominated, but declined next day, and strenuously recommended George Fox, Esq., who was elected on the 21st, and great rejoicings took place on the day of chairing.

Gen. El., June 27, 1747.—George Fox, Esq., re-elected. William Thornton, Esq., *vice* Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. Henry Ibbotson, Esq., of Leeds, and Mr. Wentworth retired.

Gen. El., April 15, 1754.—George Fox-Lane, Esq., was re-elected, and Sir John Armytage, Bart., was chosen in the room of Wm. Thornton, Esq., who had retired.

Election, 1758, consequent on the melancholy death of Sir John Armytage, who lost his life in an expedition on the coast of France. Sep. 25th, Wm. Thornton, Esq., was nominated. Mr. Robert Lane, son of Mr. George Fox Lane, of Bramham Park, came to an agreement to withdraw, but broke his word, and the election took place December 1st to 7th. Thornton, 1239; Robert Lane, 994. William Jolliff, Esq., of Nunmonkton, was chaired for Mr. Thornton.

Gen. El., March 27, 1761.—Sir George Armytage, Bart., and Robert Lane, Esq., who were chaired in usual manner. Mr. Fox-Lane and Mr. Thornton refused re-nomination.

Gen. El., March 21, 1768.—The Hon. Lord John Cavendish and Charles Turner, Esq. Sir George had declined to stand, and recommended Mr. Turner, of Kirkleatham, in his stead,

who was nominated with Mr. Robert Lane. Mr. Lane also withdrew on account of bad health. Great feasting took place on the 21st, the day of chairing.

Gen. El., October, 1774.—Lord John Cavendish and Mr. Turner offered their services, but Martin Bladen Hawke, Esq., son of Sir Edward Hawke, Knt., who had petitioned to be admitted to the freedom of the city, and was admitted at a house held at Ouse-bridge Hall, declared himself a candidate. On the 10th of October, after parading the streets on horseback, the three candidates proceeded to Guildhall, and the poll began. A mob of young men who claimed their freedom, but had not given due notice, caused such commotion next day, that a postponement took place for that day. On the 16th the votes stood—Turner, 828; Cavendish, 807; Hawke, 647; Total, 2282. The two first were thereupon chaired through the principal streets of the city. Mr. Hawke had 537 plumpers, and only 1419 polled.

Gen. El., Sep. 11th, 1780.—Lord John Cavendish, and Charles Turner, Esq., unopposed. Instead of balls and treats, they gave, through their committee, a considerable sum to poor freemen.

Election, April 3, 1782.—Rt. Hon. Lord John Cavendish was re-elected without opposition, having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of H.M. Exchequer. He resigned the Chancellorship in July 1782, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham.

Election, April 8, 1783, having accepted the same office again, Lord John Cavendish asked re-election, and was elected *nem. con.* Peregrine Wentworth, Esq., acted as his proxy.

Election, Nov. 17th, 1783.—*Vice* Sir Charles Turner, Bart., deceased. Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., was nominated Oct. 31. Lord Viset. Galway, who had retired, was induced to become a candidate, and Mr. Duncombe retired. Lord Galway was chaired Nov. 17th.

Gen. El., 1784, March 31—April 6th, Lord Viset. Galway, 1083; Richard Slater Milnes, Esq., 1024; Rt. Hon. Lord John Cavendish, 913; Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, Bart., 812; total, 3832. The two former were declared duly elected, and chaired.

Gen. El., June 18, 1790.—Richard Slater Milnes, Esq., re-elected. Sir Wm. M. Milner, Bart., *vice* Lord Galway, resigned. Chaired.

Gen. El., May 27, 1796.—Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., and R. S. Milnes, Esq., re-elected. Chaired.

Gen. El., July 5, 1802.—Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., re-elected. The Hon. Lawrence Dundas, *vice* R. S. Milnes, Esq., who had resigned on account of ill-health. Chaired. Great feasting.

Gen. El., Oct. 31, 1806. Milner and Dundas, re-elected.

Gen. El., 1807.—On the Nomination Day, May 7th, Sir W. M. Milner, and Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Barts., were declared elected by show of hands, but the Hon. Lawrence Dundas demanded a poll, which was concluded May 14th. Milner, 1454; Sykes, 1316; Dundas, 967. Total, 3737. Number of Freemen who voted was 2238. The two Members were chaired as usual.

Election, 1811.—*Vice* Sir W. M. Milner's decease. Hon. Lawrence Dundas, then Lord Mayor, was almost unanimously approved. Unopposed. Chaired.

Gen. El., 1812.—Dundas and Sykes, unopposed. Chaired Oct. 6th.

Gen. El., 1818.—The Hon. L. Dundas, and Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, Bart., of Nun-Appleton, son of the late Sir William M. Milner, who had faithfully represented York in five Parliaments, were invited to stand nomination. Sir Wm. declining, Wm. Bryan Cooke, Esq., eldest son of Sir George Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley, who began his canvassing five days after his opponents. Dundas and Cooke secured the show of hands, but Sir M. M. Sykes demanded a poll, which commenced on Friday, June 19th. At the close of the fourth day, Col. Cooke withdrew. Sir M. M. Sykes and Ald. Chaloner (as proxy for Mr. Dundas, who suffered in health in consequence of heavy domestic affliction) were chaired. The numbers stood at the end of the fourth day—Dundas, 1446; Sykes, 1276; Cooke, 1055. Sir M. M. Sykes had 902 plumpers. The list of voters has been printed.

Gen. El., 1820, March 8th-13th.—Hon. Lawrence Dundas, 1647; Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., 1527; Lord Howden, 1201—of whom 1072 were plumpers. The list of voters was published in book form.

Election, 1820.—Hon. Lawrence Dundas succeeded to the peerage as Lord Dundas, and Robert Chaloner, Esq., was elected June 28th.

Gen. El., 1826.—The 'Blue party' had taken measures for regaining their share in the representation which was lost in 1820, owing to the late appearance of Lord Howden. Col. Wilson, of Sneaton Castle, came out as Blue Candidate, and was returned, with Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., the Hon. Thomas Dundas having retired after two days' canvass.

Gen. El., 1830, July 29th-August 3rd.—Samuel Adlam Bayntun, Esq., (Tory), 1928; Hon. Thomas Dundas, 1907; Hon. E. R. Petre, 1792.

Gen. El., 1831.—Reform test. Bayntun and Dundas re-elected without opposition.

Gen. El., 1832.—First Reform-Bill Election. The poll, limited now to two days, commenced Dec. 11th. The result was declared on the 13th. Hon. E. R. Petre, 1505; S. A.

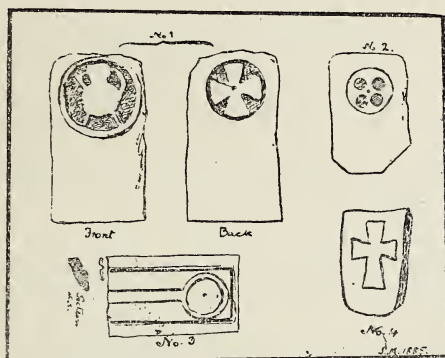
Bayntun, Esq., 1140; John Henry Lowther, Esq., 884; Hon. Thomas Dundas, 872.

EBOR.

* * A continuation will be thankfully received.—*Ed.*

—o—

INCISED MEMORIAL CROSS SLABS AT RIPLEY.—In the churchyard of Ripley, in Nidderdale, is a number of incised memorial slabs, brought there from the ruins of the old church, or “Sinking Chapel,” which formerly stood near to where the railway station is now situate. The materials of the old church are said to have been used, about A.D. 1400, to build the present structure.



The design on eight of the slabs is similar to that on no. 2, in the sketch appended; some of the crosses having shafts, and some being without. Three bear a cross like no. 4, and there is one of the pattern shewn in no. 3. Most of them are of small size. The most peculiar of the slabs bears a design on each side, sketched in figure 1. This has often been a puzzle to antiquaries, and doubtless many readers besides myself would like to know the meaning of the vessel represented on it; and also the approximate dates of all the designs. S. M., CALVERLEY.

—o—

ANCIENT SESSION NOTES EXTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINALS.

PILLORY.—Whereas James Ollerton, of Bowling, was indicted at these Sess: [Leeds, July, 1677,] for a comon barracter, and upon his travse to the same was found guilty—whereupon the Corte ordered That for the said offence he should stand vpon the comon pillorye at the mkt townes of Leeds, Bradforth, and

Hallifax on the next market dayes, one houre at each towne each day between the houres of eleven and two of the clocke, with a paper sett on his head with this Inscription in Text letters to witt: James Ollerton, a comon barracter, and then be taken to gaol at York Castle till he find sureties for good behavr for 7 years.

POOR RELIEF.—John Sharp, aged 3, son of Samuella Sharp, of Manningham, late soldyer in H.M. service; petition for his relief and support, 1680.

Ordered that the Chwdns and Overseers of the poor of Skipton pay and allow one Mr. Ann Mott, being sprung of that good family of the Malhams, five shillings monthly being now growne into great want and necessity, 1680.

COAL PIT.—David Hartley, sinking a Colepitt in Barkerend in Bradford, by misfortune of a fall of earth was most lamentably crushed; petitions for relief, Wakefield, October, 1687.

OATHS.—John Sharp of Alford, Lincolnshire, Clerk, produced [Wakefield, October, 1688,] certificate from the hands of the Vicar of Bradford of having received the Sacrament, and then in open court took the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and subscribed to Test Act.

EAVESDROPPER.—Richard Whitehead, of Horton, was charged with frequenting the house of Thomas Wainwright, innkeeper, Bradford, as an eavesdropper. Wakefield, January, 1690

CARRIERS' RATES.—Pontefract, April, 1692, rates fixed by the Justices according to the late Act of Parliament:

London to Leeds, Halifax, &c., 1d. per pound throughout the year.

London to places twenty miles further than Leeds, 2d. per stone more than the said penny, and so for every additional twenty miles.

York to Wakefield or any place twenty miles from York, 2d. per stone, proportionable by greater or less distance.

By Carts: Leeds to Selby and Turnbridge: a truss containing four horse packs—May-day to Mchmas, 6s. 6d.; Mmas to Xmas, 10s. 6d.; Xmas to May-day, 15s. 6d.; and so according to weight and distance.

Selby, Turnbridge to Leeds, &c., May-day to Mchmas, 12s. per tunne; Mmas to Xmas, 18s. per tunne; Xmas to May-day, 24s. per tunne. A fine of £5 liable to be imposed if carriers demanded more.

FIRES.—Edward Bradley, of Horbury, gent., late captain in royal cause, having suffered imprisonment, and had four considerable houses accidentally burnt downe att the cittye of Yorke, petitions for grant from the riding; Pontefract, 1675.

Peticon of Richard Battye of Kilnsey to the magistrates at Skipton, 1675,—“Losse of goods by a sudaine accident of fire which happened unfortunately for to burne all the dwelling-house wherein he inhabited, and barne together with much of his household stufte and other goods whereby yor. petr. was quite beggerd and ever since hath suffered great misery for want of some residence;” petitions for relief against winter.

On Thursday, April 1st, there hapned a sudden, sad, and lamentable fire at Snaith, betwixt the houres of twelve and one of the clock in the night, wch, in two houres time, burnt and consumed eight dwelling-houses with sevrall barnes, stables, kilnes, and other outhouses, together with the goods and chattels of yor. petitioners, the losse whereof doth amount unto £1002 11s. 6d., as shown to the Hon. Ld. Visct. Downe. Petition, Pontefract, April 1686, that justices present the same to his Matie and his honourable Councill to the end yor. petitioners may obteyne his Matie's Gracious lettrs Pattern [patent,] for the gathering the charity of all well disposed persons in the countyes of Yorke, Lincoln and Nottingham.

Doncaster, January 1682, vpon consideracon had of ye humble petticon of Thomas Gervas of Whiston setting forth That vpon Sonday the nyneteenth day of November last, between the houres of eleaven and twelve of the clock in the night tyme, there happened a soddayne and lamentable fyre in said Towne of Whiston first beginning in the dwelling-house of the said Thomas Gervas without any propr. fault or negligence of his owne and by reason of a great wynd in a short time burnt to the ground the dwelling-house of the said Thomas Gervas with all the out-houses, kilne, corne chambers, and other buildings conteyning nyneteen bages and consumed most of his corne, hay and other goods which did amount in the whole to £150. Ordered a collection to be made in all parish churches and chappells in the ridng, and the ministers there are desyred to stirr upp their people to contribute freely to soe pyous a work.

Skipton, July, 1684; petition for the King's letters patent on account of loss by fire at Sicklinghall in Kirby Overblow of 23 houses, 2 barns, kilns, &c., valued at £1180 05 00. and value of goods lost £843 12 00.

Skipton, July, 1690; fire at Ffollyfoot, four houses, four barns, &c., value £516 17 06.

Pontefract, April, 1696: the vallue of the losse of fewston Church viewed and vallued by substantiall workmen whose names are hereunder written:

Imp. the value of the stone worke, plasteringe. leading and glasse £355; for the rooffe, £249 18s.; sleepers. boards and seats in ye church £110; ye pulpit, reading Box and

bannisters betwixt ye church and Quire and four doores
£9 00 09; whole losse is £723 18 09.

THO. T. PAPE, }
MAGER SHUTT, } Masons.

THO. CHIPPENDALE, }
CONSTNE. GILL, } Carpenters.

The Justices sent an address to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seale respecting the great and suddain fire at flewston Church through the negligence of the plumber who was repairing the leads.

WITCHCRAFT.—Whereas Michael Woodhouse of Wadsley, Tayler, for professing to declare where stolen goods were to be found—being a breach of the Statute concerning Witchcraft, has failed to find sureties for good behaviour, ordered to be sent to York gaol till he find such sureties. Barnsley, Oct. 1677.

Margaret Reyner, of Wentworth, went to Michael Woodhouse (just mentioned,) to know who had stolen a spoon, and he described a young man. He demanded a shilling; she gave him fourpence, all she had. Oct. 1677.

William Wilkinson, of Parkgate in Ecclesfield, bound to answer for goeing to a Wizard or Wiseman to enquire for a shirt which hee had lost. Doncaster, 1677.

SCOLDS.—Whereas Ann wife of Henry Greene of Cudworth, and Ann Anderson of the same, stand severally indicted these Sess. for common scowlds and disturbers of his Mats. peace and being called in open corte to plead to the said Indictment did both of them enter their travrses but did not fynd suertyes for ther good behavyer wch they refused to doe. These are therefore in his Mats. name to will and require you to receave into yr Gaole (York Castle) the bodyes of the said Ann Greene and Ann Anderson till they fynd sufficient suertyes. Barnsley, Oct. 1677.

Eliza wife of Joshua Rhodes, of Earlsheaton, tried for a comon scould. 1678.

Whereas Sarah wife of Mathew Lund, of Wakefield, stands Indicted and convicted at these Sess. for a comon Skowld, a great Disturber of her neighbours: It is therefore ordered by this Corte that the said Sarah Lund bee sett vpon the markett Crosse at Wakefield the next friday being the Markett Day there to remayne by the space of one hour with a papr. signifyinge her offence. Pontefract, Apr. 1680.

TREASON AND OATHS.—Your petitioner (Robert Rainer, Master of the House of Correction at Wakefield,) was ordered by Sir John Kay and Mr. Horton to maintayne one James Trenchard committ to yor petticonr. for beeing suspected to have been in

the late plott, yor petticonr. hath kept him a quarter of a yeare which cost him 20s. Pontefract, April, 1686.

Robert Reyner, of Wakefield, gent., Keeper of the Prison, took the sacrament, 1675.

1693. Henry Hemingway gives information, saying that, being sent for by Mr. Edward Deane, Vicar of Batley, to the house of Michael Parker, in Dewsbury, alehouse keeper, Nathaniel Burd, gent., of Dewsbury, talking about the B. of Boyne, said that King William was but a rebel.

1692. John Barton, of Kighley, bound to appear for drinking King James' health.

Magistrates had to produce periodically certificates from the vicar, churchwardens, and two other witnesses, that they took the sacrament as administered at the Church of England. They were also required to deny the doctrine of transubstantiation. John Gibson, minister of the Parish Church of Hartshead, and others testify that Sir John Armytage received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there, 1677.

John Ellis of Burnsall, charged with uttering treasonable words. Knaresborough, Oct., 1677.

The Battle of Mons was much talked about. A carrier is charged with saying that he knew where £700 was held for King James. Leeds, July, 1691.

Thomas Bentley, constable, of Southowram, indicted Thomas Wakefield for not going to the Parish Church at Halifax, calling the constable a fforsworne rogue, and saying the king's precept was a ffratching paper; and others of the locality indicted for not receiving the sacrament. 1675.

The collectors of the "ffire-hearth tax" were required to take the oath. 1675.

William Woofenden, constable, of Quarmby, on oath, 1677, gave information, as collector of H. Maties revenue of hearth-money, against William Hirst, of Quarmby, for saying, when arrested for hearth-dues, that Woofenden was a knave, and Sir John Kaye was a knave, and said that soon one could not let a f—rt but a Justice of Peace was ready to send out his warrant. Fined £10. Leeds, 1677.

William Wilson, of Linton, for speaking scandalous and seditious words that ye king was a knave and a theife. Wetherby, January, 1677.

Christopher Lancaster, minister of Burnsall, and the churchwardens certify that Ambrose Bland, of Burnsall, M.A., took the sacrament. 1678.

We doe hereby certifie that Alexander Stileman, at Turnebridge, this day, before us, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Ridd., tooke the several oathes of allegiance and

supremacy, as alsoe the oath of a gager. 1677.—Thomas Yarbrough, J. Boynton.

To certifie yt, Thomas Smith, officer of ye Excise, received ye sacrament ye 30th of Sept., 1677, at ye Parish Church of Badsworth, according to the custom of ye Church of England. Edward Dodsworth, rect.

Richard Oddie, of Meagill, and Chr. Brayshaw, of Skipton, leade miner, gave information on oath, before Mr. Cuth. Wade, J.P., that "This psent morneing they heard one Henrie Slater, of Thorp, a collier, say yt all cavalears weare roagues, and yt the king was no better, and further sayth not." Skipton, 1677.

John Buck and five others, of Sheffield, bound to appear for beinge unlawfully assembled in the towne of Sheffield with drum, guns, swords, and other weapons. Exonerated afterwards. 1677.

A number of Burstall men indicted for drinking King James' health. 1693.

The chief constables issued orders to bring Papists before justices to take the oaths; also to disarm them, to seize their horses, if above the value of £5, and sell them. The arms to be taken for their Majesties' use. Skipton, July, 1691.

Mary Coppley, of Harrigate, widdow, being suppressed from keeping a comon tipleing house, because she was a Catholic, petitions to have it restored on account of her poverty. Wetherby, January, 1691.

Tempest Illingworth, of Tong, labr., indicted for speaking severall maliciouse and oprobious words in contempt and derogation of the Booke of Comon Prayer. Leeds, July, 1687.

REVOLUTION.—"Yorke, October ye 2d, 88. [1688]. Gentlemen, Haueing heere recd his Maties pclamacon, Insinuateing that an Invasion of this Kingdom is designed from beyond the seas and the vsuall way for giueing notice of such Invasion to the people of the Kingdom to rise for the defence thereof is by firing of the Beacons in Every place where they were sett up. Now being given to vnderstand that the Beacons in most places are either quite pulld down, or rendred vseless, I desire that at this time of yr Sessions (The prsent Juncture of affairs requiring it), you will take effectuall order that they bee forthwith repaired and made vsefull if there shall be need to vse them. I hope you will looke upon this as a reasonable thing to bee done at this time and therefore doe recommend it to you, and remain Gentlemen, Yr most humble Sernt, T. ROKEBY."

PRETENDER.—A particular list of the names of all persons within the township of ——— that are lyable to take the oath to his Majesty and Government according to the present Act, 1715:

WYKE.—Mr. John Empson, sick, Mr. William Richardson, jur., Wm. Pollard, Wm. Law, Wm. Ashley, Wm. Brook, jur., Isaac Holdroyd.

THORNETON.—Abraham Brooksbank Schoolemaster, jur., William Hyrd, Quaker, Jeremy Gleydhill, Joshua Firth, Timothy Horsfall, Thomas Short, William Pearson, Jonas Pearson, John Jennings, John Shackleton.

SHELF.—Mr. Wm. Clifford, clergyman, Wm. Holmes, quaker [and others].

PUDSEY.—John Milner, gent., Dr. of phisick, Mr. Elcana Berry, dissenting minister, &c.

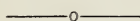
HEATON.—Joseph Kittson, Quaker, &c.

HECKMONDWIKE.—John Lister, clerk, &c.

HORTON.—Isaac Sharp, Abraham Sharp, Mr. Eli Dawson, Dissenting Preacher, &c.

DRIFHLINGTON-CUM-GILDERSOME.—Sam Dickinson, John Thackerah, Wm. Reyner, quakers, &c.

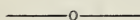
IDLE.—John Swaine, Nehemiah Sandall, quakers, Mr. John Wilson, preacher Dissr., and many others. J.H.T.



THE RICHEST LIVINGS IN YORKSHIRE.

There are ten livings in the diocese of York over £1000 a year, and nine in that of Ripon, making a total of 19 livings in Yorkshire of £1000 each and upwards:—

YORK DIOCESE.		RIPON DIOCESE.	
Darfield.....	£1600	Bedale.....	£2000
Settrington	1500	Halifax	2000
Leven	1300	Stanhope (Dur.)	1650
Rowley	1300	Wensley	1330
Cherry Burton	1268	Spofforth	1320
Bolton Percy.....	1240	Thornhill	1250
Burton Agnes	1075	Bradford.....	1200
Barmston	1065	Leeds	1200
Kirby Misperton	1050	Gilling	1000
Sheffield	1000	<i>Yorkshire Post, 1885.</i>	



A BRIEF HISTORY OF QUAKERISM IN SEDBERGH AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The meeting house of the Friends is at Brig Flat over a mile on the west of Sedbergh, and on the north of the river Rawthy. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain with romantic hills on the north, east and south. It is said to be the oldest Friends' meeting house in England with one exception. The edifice is plain and substantial and void of all architectural adornments.

It was built in 1675 by the liberality of Friends at Sedbergh and the neighbourhood. At that time it consisted of four bare walls and a roof of timber, laths, and slate. On account of this unfinished state at the approach of winter the openings in the slates had to be stopped with moss to keep out wind, rain, and snow. Modern places of worship after this model would have caused a sad falling off of worshippers during severe winters. For thirty-six years Friends met in this uncomfortable building, and still they increased and became so numerous that in 1711 it was considered necessary to put up a gallery.

The Friends met in council to devise means for defraying the cost of this addition to the meeting house. Those Friends who had timber on their estates were requested to contribute a sufficient quantity of oak for the erection of a gallery, and those who had none to cart it to the place free of cost. After the timber had been carted to the place, a meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a joiner to do the work. A deputation was appointed to see a person named John Copeland, who made a bargain to put up the gallery for £5. A similar piece of work at the present day would cost nearer £50. Shortly after the gallery had been completed other improvements, such as underdrawing the roof and fixing backs to the seats, were made. In connection with Brig Flat meeting house there is an old burial ground which is nearly full of the graves of the dead. In the 17th century the burials in this old graveyard were very numerous. There is a stone in one of the walls dated 1712. At the meeting house there is a library of ancient and modern books chiefly of Friends' literature. The times of religious worship are weekly on the mornings of First and Fifth days.

Though Brig Flat Meeting-house was built in 1675 the introduction of Quakerism into the neighbourhood was at a much earlier date. In 1652 George Fox ascended Pendle Hill from the top of which the Lord let him see at what place he had a great people to be gathered. At night he stayed at a neighbouring Inn where he felt he had a call from the Lord to visit Wensleydale and Sedbergh. Major Bousfield, who lived in the neighbourhood of Sedbergh, received him in his house and treated him kindly. Richard Robinson and Justice Benson opened their houses for meetings which, in spite of cruel persecutors, were crowded with anxious hearers. Through George Fox's ministry numerous persons were convinced of the truth and a large meeting of Friends was gathered at Sedbergh. Happening to be at Sedbergh during the time a great fair was held, and when many servants were there for hiring, he opened his mission in the street and declared unto the listening crowds the day of the Lord. Afterwards he went into what he called the steeple house yard where he was followed by many of the fair people. There were many priests and professors of religion

present. Though George Fox did not fail to deliver his message with great plainness and earnestness he had upon the whole an attentive hearing. A captain said, "Why will you not go into the church? This is not a fit place to preach in." One Francis Howgill, who was a preacher to a congregation, stood by him and said, "This man speaks with authority and not as scribes." One of the priests who had been rather too plainly dealt with, said, "You are mad," and then went away. A Captain Ward on this occasion embraced the truth, and proved his sincerity by living and dying in it. Francis Howgill, who became a Friend of sterling integrity and blameless life, was tried in 1664 at Appleby Assizes before Judge Turner for refusing to swear when the oath of allegiance was tendered to him. For this refusal he was put out of the King's protection and the benefit of the law. His land was confiscated to the King and his goods and chattels seized, and he was to be a prisoner for life. After suffering in prison for four years and eleven months he "sweetly finished his course in much peace with the Lord."

The day after George Fox held his meeting in Sedbergh Churchyard he went to Firbank Chapel on the north-west side of the Lune, and not very far from Brig Flat. About 1000 persons gathered together to hear him and he spoke to them for the space of three hours. It is a question whether the most popular preacher in England at the present time could draw 1000 persons to hear him in a neighbourhood so sparsely populated as Firbank. In 1663 George Fox again visited Sedbergh. At that time there was a large meeting and a precious people. While he was holding a meeting at John Blakeling's, Sedbergh, he escaped some constables, who expected to find him at a meeting which was being held on the same day at Ann Audland's in another part of the neighbourhood. In 1674 George Fox was at Thomas Cam's at Cams-gill, when John Blakeling, of Dranwell, Sedbergh, brought him to his house where he stayed for two or three nights. On the First day following there was a large meeting at Brig Flat. Friends came from the several meetings round about so that there was a concourse of 500 or 600 people. This appears to be the last visit George Fox paid to Sedbergh.

It was not long after the introduction of Quakerism to Sedbergh before the believers in George Fox's teachings had to pay dearly in goods and imprisonments for their faith. In 1661, Richard Robinson, of Sedbergh, for a church rate of 8d., was deprived of goods worth £1 10s., and John Blakeling for a rate of £1 10s. was deprived of goods worth £3. At a meeting at Thomas Taylor's house, Sedbergh, in 1662, fifty persons were taken by constables and retained in their custody until ordered by the justices to appear at the Sessions. Out of that

number twenty of them were committed to York Castle. Whether they were sinners above the liberated ones or not, their names are worthy of being recorded: John Blakeling, Richard Robinson, James Gray, Edward Atkinson, John Langton, Thomas Greenwood, William Baines, John Hodgson, John Holme, Richard Walker, Christopher Walker, Richard Harrison, Richard Speight, John Croft, Joshua Nelson, William Golding, F. Blakeling, Edward Branthwaite, Joseph Baines, and Richard Stones. In 1668, for church rates, goods worth £1 6s. were taken from John Langton, John Thompson, and Edward Atkinson, of Sedbergh, and goods worth £3 from Thomas Winn and Richard Wilson, of Grisedale. In 1671 various fines were inflicted upon the following persons by Justice Henry Wilson, of Kirby Lonsdale, for attending meetings at Sedbergh. Richard Walker and his sister Margaret, of Middleton, were fined £1, James Corney and Richard Parrott, of Killington, each 15s., Joseph Baines and Margaret Walker, of Killington, £1 15s., Robert Atkinson and John Thirnbeck, of Middleton, £1 5s., Miles Walker of the same place, 5s.; and James Corney and John Thirnbeck, the second time, £2 15s. In 1682 George and Anthony Mason, of Dent, and John Dent and James Dickinson, of Sedbergh, for non-attendance at the Parish Church, had cattle taken from them worth £51. In 1685 Edmund Atkinson, Francis Blakeling and James Thomson were committed to prison for tithes at the suit of Richard Trotter and Anthony Fawcett, farmers of the tithes of the rectory of Sedbergh. James Thompson died in prison. These are honoured names of men who valued religious freedom more than earthly good or even life itself. Though in some things we from them may differ, still they were noble men for their times, and honoured indeed are they who have sprung from such a godly race.

L.G.

YORK CATTLE FAIR.—The 24th part of Patents in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Queen, to all to whom &c., greeting.

Whereas our well beloved the Mayor and Aldermen of our city of York have represented unto us that by reason of the distance of the Fairs and Markets appointed for the buying and selling Cattle from the City of York the Citizens of the said City are compelled to make inconvenient journeys to procure such things as are necessary for their food And also the Farmers there in driving their beasts to such distant Fairs are very much fatigued—

We willing to Lighten such inconveniences and to provide them with more convenient marketting of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion for us our heirs and Successors Do grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty of the city of York aforesaid and their

successors that they from henceforth for ever may have, hold, and keep in the City aforesaid, or the Suburbs of the same, yearly for ever on every Thursday next before the Sixth Sunday in Lent, commonly called Palm Sunday, one fair and Market for selling and buying sheep horses and other cattle and beasts, and that moreover on every second Thursday yearly between the aforesaid Sunday commonly called Palm Sunday and the feast of the birth of our Lord then next following, the same Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York aforesaid, and their successors, may have hold and keep and may and shall be able to have hold and keep from henceforth for ever a like Fair and Market for selling and buying Sheep, Horses and other Cattle and beasts within the City aforesaid or the Suburbs thereof, together with a Court of Piepowder there to be holden at the time of the same fairs and markets. And together with all Liberties and Free Customs to such Court appertaining so nevertheless that the Fairs or Markets aforesaid, be not to the injury of other neighbouring Fairs and Markets. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty of the City aforesaid and their successors from henceforth for ever may have and receive and may and shall be able to have and receive within the Fairs and Markets aforesaid from every Buyer of Beasts and Cattle within the said Markets or Fairs the tolls following and no other, (that is to say) for every Horse or Gelding to be hereafter bought in the said Fairs or Markets one penny—For every Mare with a foal one penny, for a Mare alone one penny, for an ox or cow with a Calf or without a Calf one halfpenny for two heifers of the age of two years or less one halfpenny, for every ten sheep one halfpenny, for five ewes with their lambs one halfpenny, for every ten lambs one farthing, together with the stallage piccages fines Amerciaments and all other profits Commodities and Emoluments whatsoever in the said fairs and Markets and Court of Pie Powder coming happening arising or growing And with all liberties and free customs to such Fairs and Markets appertaining or belonging. And that at the time of the fairs and Markets aforesaid and every of them the Mayor and Aldermen of the City afsd. for the time being shall receive and collect by themselves or by their deputy or deputies the Tolls afsd. to the use of the City afsd. for all and other manner of Beast and Cattle hereafter to be sold within the Fairs and Markets aforesaid from the Buyers of the same Beasts or Cattle without impeachment of us our heirs and successors or others whomsoever.

Whereas also by the faithful Report of the said Mayor and Aldermen we have been informed that our said city is very much endangered by occasion of too many Maltkilns kept within the same City everywhere dispersed in the best places

thereof, also the same city is rendered subject to Fires and Conflagrations, and also on account of the immense quantity of wood and Fuel in such Business consumed a great want and scarcity of wood & Fuel has arisen and daily seems very likely to increase more and more, We being willing to obviate which said inconveniences and dangers, of our Especial grace and of our certain knowledge & mere motion, will ordain and for us our heirs and successors by these presents Do grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York aforesaid and their Successors that hereafter there may and shall be within the City aforesaid and the suburbs thereof so many Maltkilns as to the Mayor Aldermen & Sheriffs of our said City of York for the time being and to such persons who heretofore have been or hereafter shall be sheriffs of the same City after they may or shall have quitted the office of Sheriff of that City, as to the greater number of them according to their prudence and sound discretions, shall seem convenient necessary and requisite, to be disposed in places fit and least dangerous and that the same Mayor Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City aforesaid and all those who have been or hereafter shall be sheriffs of the same City after they may or shall have quitted the office of Sheriff or the greater part of them may or shall have from henceforth for ever full power and authority from time to time to suppress put down for ever all and singular other Maltkilns except those which shall be approved of and appointed by them And if it shall happen hereafter that any possessors and owners of the said Maltkilns by them so as aforesaid to be approved of and appointed shall desert and neglect the exercise and use thereof or transfer and convert the buildings applied to such business to any other use Then We will and grant by these presents that the sd Mayor Aldermen & Sheriffs of the City afsd. for the time being and all those who have been or hereafter shall be sheriffs of the said City after they may or shall have quitted the office of sheriff or the greater part of them shall and may be able from time to time for ever to appoint assign and constitute other buildings fit for such business and other Exercisers of the work afsd. within the City aforesaid the suburbs and precincts of the same to fill up such number of the said Kilns as to them shall seem necessary and requisite. And Further of our more abundant grace We Will and for us our heirs and successors Do grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York aforesaid and their successors that the Mayor Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City afsd. for the time being and all those who have been or hereafter shall be Sheriffs of the said City after they may or shall have quitted the office of Sheriff or the Major part of them met together and assembled may and from henceforth for ever shall have full authority power and faculty of framing constituting ordaining

and establishing such reasonable Laws ordinances and constitutions as to them or the Major part of them shall according to their sound discretions seem good wholesome useful honest and necessary for the good Rule and government as well of the aforesaid Maltkilns and the owners thereof as for the Rule and Government of all and singular the Citizens inhabitants and Resiants of the City aforesaid or the Suburbs and Precincts thereof And that the Mayor aldermen and sheriffs of the City aforesaid for the time being and all those who have been or hereafter shall be sheriffs of the said City after they shall or may have quitted the office of Sheriff or the Major part of them as often as they shall frame make ordain or establish such laws institutions ordinances and constitutions in form aforesaid shall and may be able from henceforth for ever to assess impose and inflict such and the like pains penalties imprisonments of the body fines and amerciaments or any of them towards and upon all delinquents against such Laws ordinances and Constitutions or any or either of them as and which to the same Mayor Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City aforesaid for the time being and all those who have been or hereafter shall be sheriffs of the said City after they shall or may have quitted the office of Sheriff or to the major part of them shall seem necessary and requisite for the observance of the aforesaid Laws ordinances and Constitutions And that the said Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors shall and may be able to levy retain and have those Penalties fines and amerciaments from time to time by themselves or by their officers by distress or by any other lawful means to them and their successors for ever to the use of the City aforesaid without the impeachment of us our heirs and successors or of either or any of the officers or ministers of us our heirs and successors whatsoever, all and singular which Laws ordinances and constitutions so as aforesaid to be hereafter made We will and by these Present firmly enjoining do command to be observed under the pains to be contained in the same so that such Laws ordinances Institutions and Constitutions be not repugnant nor contrary to the Laws & Statutes of our Kingdom of England. Altho Express mention &c. In Witness whereof &c

Witness the Queen at Westminster the 29th day of June.
By writ of Privy Seal &c. 32 Eliz.

—o—

7 Chas. I. 19 July, 1632.

“We have willed and ordained constituted declared granted and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors we will & ordain constitute declare grant and confirm to the aforesaid Mayor & Commonalty of the City of York afd. and their successors for ever all and all manner of such like

Franchise liberties faculties powers authorities annuities exemptions privileges fines issues forfeitures Amerciaments before our justices of the peace within the Liberty of the City aforesaid and the suburbs and County of the said City. Emerging happening or proceeding to be levied and received by their own proper officers as in prior charters is contained. And also the profits commodities advantages exemptions cognizance of Pleas Jurisdiction Manors Messuages Lands tenements wastes vacancies Farms Common feasts fairs & markets Courts of pie powder with all the liberties and free customs to the same Court belonging or appertaining as also the Tolls Stallage pickages and Emoluments and Hereds. whatsoe'r or of what kind or sort so ever heretofore given or granted or mentioned to be given or granted to the Mayor Aldermen or Commonalty of the City of York aforesaid or to the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said city by whatever name or names by means any Charter or letters patent of the aforesaid King James late King of England our father or any other of our progenitors or predecessors late Kings or Queens of England or any of them in whatsoever manner granted &c.

34 Charles 2nd

5 July 1683.

Inspeximus Charter of 5 July 19. R. II.

But we are led to exemplify by these present the tenor of the premises aforesaid at the request of the present Mayor and Commonalty of our said City of York In Witness &c.

34 Charles 2.

5 July 1683.

Inspeximus & Exemplification of Charter 11 Feb. of 27th Hen 6.

16 Charles II, 3 June 1665. York.

"Sicut in prioribus cartes continetin, nec non proficua commoditales advantagia quietantias cognitiones placitorum jurisdictiones maneria messuagia unas tenementa vasta vacua funda comminas ferias nundinas mercata curiam pedum pulverizator: cum omnibus libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi curiam pertinentibus suæ spectant: nec non [tolls] stallagia piccagia ac emolumenta et hereditamenta quecumque cujus &c. . . .

5 Eliz. YORK.

Whereas besides the same Citizens have, and they & their heirs and predecessors aforesaid hitherto have had, in the absence of us and our progenitors afsd., the Assize of Bread & Beer the Keeping and Assay of measures and weights and all other things belonging to the office of the Market in the City and Suburbs aforesaid We grant to them and by this Charter of ours we have confirmed for us and our heirs that they and their heirs

and successors afsd. hereafter in the presence of us and our heirs do and Exercise for ever the Assize of Bread & Beer the Keeping and Assay of Measures and Weights and all other things whatsoever belonging to the office of the Market in the City of York and Suburbs of the same, and the transgressors of the said Assize of Bread & Beer in due manner punish, and the defects of measures weights and other things belonging to the said office of the Market correct and amend so that the Clerk of the Market or any minister of us or our heirs shall not enter the said City of York or Suburbs of the same to do and perform in the same any of those things which belong to the said office of Clerk of the Market and also that all profits thence arising be always the said Citizens their heirs and successors afsd. in aid of the farm of their city above mentioned. Save &c.

Quod ipsi etc. imppm. treant teneant & custodiant ac here. tenere. et custodere possint et Valeant in Civitate pr dea. aut surburbiis ejusdem annuatim imppm. qualibet die jovis p^x ante sextum diem dnicam in Quadragesima vulgarites Vocat Palme Sondaye unam *Feriam et Nundin p. oribus equis aliisque Cattallis et Pecudibus vendend. et emend. Qdque in sup qult sexto die Jovis.*

[We have given our readers a specimen or two here of old, unpunctuated, tautological law records from the MSS. of the late Fairless Barber, Esq.]

—o—

BATLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOVEL WAY OF ELECTING A MASTER. After the death in 1831 of Mr. Sedgwick, the late Master of the Batley Grammar School, the Trustees advertised for another Master, and arranged with the Rev. Martin Joseph Naylor, D.D., Master of the Wakefield Grammar School, and Robert Hall, Esq., A.M., of Leeds, Barrister, to be present on the day of appointment to examine the candidates as to their fitness for the mastership. A meeting was fixed for the 18th of January, 1832, when the following report was delivered by the Examiners to the Trustees and Churchwardens.

“To the Trustees of Batley Grammar School.
Gentlemen,

In execution of the duty undertaken by us, at your request, we have this day subjected the candidates for the Head Mastership of Batley Grammar School to a General Examination in the Latin and Greek Languages. It appears to us on the result of our examination, Mr. Senior and Mr. Richardson are decidedly superior to the other candidates, and though not so perfect as might be desirable, yet, with the requisite attention to their own improvement they will be competent to fulfil the purposes of the Foundation. Next to them, but at a very considerable interval, we place Mr. Elgood and Mr. Briggs.

Batley, January 18th, 1832.

M. J. NAYLOR, D.D.
ROBERT HALL, M.A.

The following is from the Trustees' Minute Book :

“ Batley, February 18th, 1832, Monday.

The Trustees of the School in pursuance of the Investigation and decision laid before them by the Examiners of the Candidates, having resolved at the conclusion of their last meeting to take time for enquiring also into the personal character of the two gentlemen whose superiority in literary qualifications were attested and pointed out to them, and enquiries having been made, and Testimonials received in consequence, respecting their moral estimation, and also respecting their fitness in point of patient and suitable aptness for teaching Scholars and for their ability and capacity as to being able to impart and communicate to Pupils that learning and knowledge which they themselves were deemed by the Examiners to possess, came this day at a meeting at Charles Ward's to the determination that the two Candidates, Mr. Joseph Senior and Mr. George Richardson, were so equally poised in reputed desert, and merit, that they could not decide or distinguish to whom the preference was justly and fairly due. They therefore resolved to leave that decision to the drawing of Lots, and to choose by Ballot, which of the Candidates should be *conditionally* elected to the Mastership of the School, and into possession of the House and Premises connected therewith. The names of these two Candidates were accordingly *each* written on six different small pieces of paper, making together twelve lots, six for each, and all being put into a Hat, six Lots were drawn out by the four Trustees, and the two Churchwardens present, four of which Lots contained the name of Mr. Senior, and two the name of Mr. Richardson, upon which result Mr. Senior was declared fairly, and duly elected on conditions that will appear in future proceedings.

Present,

Luke Blakeley,
—— Morris,
Churchwardens.

The Rev. W. M. Heald,
Norrison Scatcherd, Esq.,
Mr. John Nussey,
Mr. Ab: Greenwood,
Trustees.”

Batley.

LUCY F. DYSON.



An Old Yorkshireman's Journal.

Mr. George Roberts, Lofthouse, contributes extracts from the MS. journal of John Berry, who was, early in the century, magistrates' clerk at Wakefield. Reprinted with additions, from the *Mercury Supplement*, by Mr. Roberts' leave.

Act for paving Wakefield streets passed, 1771.

Act for lighting and paving in Wakefield, 1796.

Wakefield Enclosure Act passed, 1793.

Thatched public-house, at Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, occupied by Mr. Billinton, burnt down by a flash of lightning, July 25th, 1800.

On May 29th, 1799, I went to be clerk with Mr. Scholefield, of Horbury, and remained there till 23rd of October, 1803, when I left; and on ye 31st of that month I went to Mr. Dawson's, of Wakefield.

An evening lecture established at the parish church of Wakefield, and the first lecture given by the Rev. Thos. Rogers (then master of the Free Grammar School), on the 26th of July, 1801.

First newspaper at Wakefield, called *Wakefield Star*, was published 4th November, 1803, by Stuart Arnold.

March 13th, 1800.—Richard Linnecar, a coroner at Wakefield died. He was succeeded by Edward Brook, an attorney, who died 13th of September, 1825, and he was succeeded by Thomas Lee, a young attorney at Wakefield.

August 1st, 1800.—Granville Wm. Wheeler Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, tried at York, before Baron Graham, for the murder of his wife, and acquitted, being declared insane.

September 20th, 1802.—Hops rose from £4 to £16 per cwt., all at a stroke.

March 14th, 1803.—John Terry and Joseph Heald, two young men from Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, were hanged at York for the brutal murder of widow Smith, at Flanshaw. She was buried at the west end of the Unitarian Chapel in Wakefield, and a stone placed over her, on which were carved the implements used in the murder.

January 17th, 1806.—A lunar rainbow appeared at Wakefield from half-past nine till half-past ten.

July 7th 1806.—Otley fortnight fair first held.

1810.—At the Exeter Lent Assizes, Wm. Gourd and Wm. Rose (two children 11 years old each) were sentenced to death for stealing a few hanks of thread.

May 23rd, 1811.—I was admitted a member of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

At the York Summer Assizes, 1811, James Thackrah, a soldier, was convicted of perjury respecting the enlistment of a recruit at Dewsbury, and transported for seven years.

William Burrell, of Wakefield, was drowned at Kirkthorp dam while hunting, Feb. 5th, 1810.

Rev. Richard Monkhouse, Vicar of Wakefield, D.D., died January 20th, 1810, aged 53. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Sharp, his curate.

March, 1810.—The White Hart Inn offered for sale. During this year Dewsbury was made a regular market town.

May 17th, 1810.—Francis Maude, of Moor House, died, aged 78.

January 10th, 1810.—West Riding Sessions first held in the new court-house at Wakefield.

October, 1810.—One Ryan, a soldier, killed in an affray at the Cock and Swan Inn, at Wakefield, for which Tom Shaw, deputy-constable, was indicted at the following assizes, when the grand jury ignored the bill. For particulars of the inquest see *Wakefield Star* of Oct. 26th, 1810.

November 12th, 1810.—A Mr. Harper fitted and used the White Barn, at the top of Northgate, as a theatre; closed Dec. 28th.

• November 28th, 1810.—Wm. Heald elected Clerk to the Commissioners of Wakefield Streets; John Robson having resigned.

March 1st, 1811.—The *Wakefield Star* appeared under a new title, the *Wakefield and Halifax Journal*.

Wm. Shackleton, grocer, poisoned himself at the bailiff's house, whilst under arrest, 11th of July, 1811.

Wm. Hodgson, a Leeds woolsorter, tried at York, Aug. 3rd, 1811, for a rape upon Hannah Halliday, at Leeds, for which he was hanged.

September 2nd, 1811.—First stone of Leeds Court House laid by Alexander Turner, the Mayor.

April, 1812.—The Wakefield Harriers were advertised for sale, and the Wakefield Hunt given up.

October 26th, 1812.—The Leeds mail to London was robbed near Kettering, for which Jeffrey White and Richard Kendall were tried at the Northampton Summer Assizes (1813), and both hanged.

Leeds new Court House opened for public business, 5th October, 1813.

James Bowling, formerly proprietor and editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he revived in 1767, died April 30th, 1813.

August 8th, 1813.—Died Thomas Fenton, Esq., of Rothwell Haigh, aged 85.

In October this year, 1814, the Asylum at Wakefield was ordered to be built; and in November the Wakefield Bible Society was established.

On the 24th of December, 1814, Joseph Blackburn and Thomas Wainwright, two attorneys at Leeds, were committed

to York Castle for forging deed stamps; they were tried at the following March Assizes, and Blackburn was hanged.

During this year local silver tokens were called in, and there was a great noise about Johanna Southcote.

February 27th, 1815.—William Hepworth, a shoemaker, did penance in the parish church for defaming the character of an old woman named Elizabeth Blacketer. They both lived in the Cock-and-Swan yard, Wakefield, and the suit was carried on by George Robinson, an attorney, out of spite to the cobbler.

[In the Wakefield churchwardens' accounts between 1730 and 1760, "sheets" for penance in church are constantly mentioned. In 1850 a shoemaker at Gloucester was ordered to do penance in church for defaming the character of a young woman, the daughter of an innkeeper. In addition to the penance, he was also mulcted in £12 costs. Can any one give later instances of punishment by penance, and also state how the ceremony was performed? In Scotland the delinquent had to sit on a low stool in front of the pulpit, and after service, had to stand on the stool and receive the minister's rebuke.]

A new organ opened at Rothwell Church, September 15th, 1816

A new peal of ten bells brought from the Old Navigation Wharf to Wakefield Parish Church, November 30th, 1816.

In December, 1816, Captain Magill was elected Governor of Wakefield Prison, in the room of Strawbenzee. Magill was carried by a majority of one vote.

September, 1818.—Mr. Oddie, of Woodlesford, drowned at Filey.

July 16th, 1819.—Kean played Richard III., in Wakefield Theatre.

August 18th, 1819.—Matthews played at Wakefield.

September 7th, 1819, appeared the first number of the *West Yorkshire Gazette*, published by Greaves and Kemp, of Huddersfield and Barnsley.

Trial of Henry Hunt commenced at York, before Mr. Justice Bayley, March 16th, 1820, and lasted nine days.

March 24, 1820, appeared the first number of the *Wakefield Chronicle*, published by Rich. Nichols. It only lived a few weeks.

First stone of a new church at Stanley laid by Francis Maude, Esq., who died the 19th of April, 1842.

November 18th, 1821.—This morning (being Sunday), Wm. Webber, the clown at a circus in Wood Street, was found dead in the area of the south end of the new Music Hall (then in course of construction), in Wood street, Wakefield.

May 1st, 1822.—I took the old Library, Crown-court, for offices.

June 20th, 1822.—Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolley Park, married his cousin, Miss Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, who died 9th July, 1842.

April 3rd, 1822.—Wakefield Gas Company's Act passed, and the town first lighted with gas 31st January, 1823.

April 12th, 1823.—James Ramsden and Robert Gill hanged at York, for breaking into the shop of Mr. Bright, silversmith, at Doncaster.

June 28th, 1823.—The weather-cock of Wakefield Parish Church taken down and carried through the street, accompanied by a band of music.

June 15th, 1823.—James Bigmore, the American pedestrian, ran ten miles in fifty-seven minutes, upon Westgate Common.

March 28th, 1824.—John Carr, of Horbury, formerly an attorney at Wakefield, died, aged 61.

June 1st, 1824.—John Berry (writer hereof) admitted a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery.

February 19th, 1825.—John Travis Thompson fell out of one of the attic windows at the Wool Packs Inn, Wakefield, in his sleep, and was killed.

Leeds (Haigh Park) races were run, the first time in June, 1825, and the last time in 1829.

July 23rd, 1825.—Appeared the first number of the *Bradford and Wakefield Chronicle*,—Stansfeld and Son.

No drought equal to that of the present year (1826) in this country since 1762, in which year there was no rain from the 3rd of May to the 19th of July.

November, 1827.—A day coach, called The Tradesmen, driven by a drunken fellow named Dick Rather, was returning from Wakefield to Leeds, and upset going down Bell-hill, at Rothwell Haigh, owing to the fault of the driver, and several passengers were severely injured. Mr. Cope, an artist, of Leeds, was killed.

February 3rd, 1829.—Celebration of Bishop Blaize at Wakefield.

November 14th, 1829.—Madam Vestris played at Wakefield.

Lord Wharnccliffe burnt in effigy at Wakefield for voting against the Reform Bill in ye Lords, October 6th, 1831.

March 10th, 1832.—Petty Sessions first held at Dewsbury.

June 24th, 1832.—A poor man in New street died of ye cholera, and another in ye House of Correction.

July 4th and 5th, 1832.—Wakefield Fair held at the bottom of Westgate, and Bradford Sessions held at Wakefield, owing to the Cholera in the House of Correction.

July 9th, 1832.—John Wood, of Blacker Hall, married Sarah Coldwell, . . . a very clever woman.

October 26th, 1832.—Owing to a dense fog this night the London mail from Leeds was an hour and a half behind its time into Wakefield, and Jack Upperdale was engaged to walk before it with a lantern all the way to Barnsley.

[When opposition coaches were running between Leeds and Wakefield, it was a custom for young men to run in front on

dark nights, and carry aloft a blazing piece of tarred rope. Two or three usually accompanied the coach, and relieved each other by alternately riding and running. On one occasion the man with the flambeaux led the coach into a ditch; but no serious accident occurred.]

June 2nd, 1833.—This day three men were dip't into the river Calder near Dircar, the Rev. Mr. Hattersley officiating—curious adult baptism.

April 25th, 1835.—Wm. Atkinson, a clerk in the Register office, was struck blind by lightning whilst looking out of a window.

September, 1835.—The Duchess of Kent and her daughter, the Princess Victoria, afterwards Queen, visited York Festival, and on the 14th passed through Wakefield on their way from Harewood House to Wentworth House. They called at Mrs. Hargraves' house at Sandal.

July 31st, 1837.—Election riots at Wakefield. Mr. Carter, of Ossett, killed, and many people injured.

November 8th, 1837.—George Dyson, an attorney at Halifax, elected a Coroner for the West Riding, in place of Michael Stocks, resigned.

November 18th, 1837.—The first number of the *Northern Star* (published by Feargus O'Conner,) appeared.

May 24th 1843.—Martha Kaye, of Nether Thong, my aunt, died.

June 24th, 1843.—Thomas Rishworth, formerly a banker at Wakefield, died at Hemsworth, upon a small farm, in his 72nd year.

June 25th, 1843.—The Rev. G. C. Davies, minister of Holy Trinity Church, preached his farewell sermon. He was the first minister at that church, esteemed by his congregation, but ill-treated by his brother clergymen, and especially by the Vicar.

July 1st, 1843.—Zion Chapel, Wakefield, which was built in 1782, having been pulled down in order to be enlarged, the first stone of the new building was this day laid by the Rev. J. D. Lorraine.

September 13th, 1843.—Richard Everingham died, aged 93.

May 13th, 1844.—Died, Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Swillington House, aged 85. His widow died on the 19th (six days after), aged 77, and they were both buried together at Swillington Church.

On June 1st, 1844, two women were attacked and worried by a bear, kept in the Zoological Gardens, in Back lane, Wakefield. One of them died on the 9th.

July 9th, 1844.—The Church Sunday Scholars had a cheap ride by railway to York to see the lions there. [Can any reader of Notes and Queries give earlier instances than this of "cheap trips" from this neighbourhood? See Addenda.]

July 20th, 1844.—First marriage celebrated in the Wesleyan Chapel, West-parade, Wakefield, the Rev. J. Pitts officiating.

July 27th, 1844.—James Cook opened an extensive Circus in Wood street; closed on September 14th following.

August 19th, 1844.—Died in the Wakefield Poorhouse, aged 40, Henry Rishworth, formerly an attorney, and son of Thomas Rishworth, the banker.

August 20th, 1844.—Married, Thomas Nicholls, jun., book-seller, to Ann Gregory, both of Wakefield, at the Unitarian Chapel, this being the first marriage solemnised in that building.

March 21st, 1845.—Died, George Westerman, aged 84, the oldest woolstapler in Wakefield, if not in the West Riding. He was buried inside Wakefield Church on the 26th.

July 12th, 1845.—The *Leeds Mercury* began to give a supplement, and increased the price from 4½d. to 6d.

July 12th, 1845.—Bradshaw's Railway Gazette first published.

October 3rd, 4th, and 5th.—The Wakefield Troop of Cavalry on permanent duty at Wakefield. On the 5th their captain (T. Taylor) treated them with a dinner at the Strafford Arms.

October 13th, 1845.—Ben Dunnill, late postman at Horbury, opened his public house in York street. There were donkey races, and a leg of mutton on a pole.

1845.—A Trial day for the Manor of Wakefield, there not having been one for a long time—11 causes before George Wailes, Esq.

Easter Sunday, April 22nd, 1848.—The Chapel of Wakefield Bridge, having been repaired, was this day opened for divine service as a Chapel of Ease for the recently appointed district of St. Mary's.

Feb. 1852.—The vicarage of Wakefield sequestered by the West Riding Bank, and the Rev. Samuel Sharp's furniture sold by auction by John Becket.

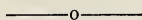
July 23rd, 1852.—Wakefield New Boro' Market opened.

ADDENDA COPIED.

1729, April 15th.—Mr. Scott, Vicar of Wakefield, died.

1731.—A great thunderstorm that broke the windows in Wakefield Market and tore one corner of the Cross to pieces.

1737.—Wakefield Workhouse erected.



A CHEAP TRIP FIFTY YEARS AGO.—With my father, I went from Leeds to Hull by a cheap trip on Good Friday, 1835. The journey was made from Leeds to Selby by railway, thence by steamer (the Adelaide) to Hull, where we arrived, I think, about two o'clock. At six we started on the return journey, getting to Leeds about midnight. The prices I do not remember.—J. W.

Bullhouse.

Bullhouse, a name familiar to the student of Nonconformist history, has recently acquired a publicity of a sad character in connection with the awful railway accident, which happened on July 16th, 1884. The line passes within a few feet of the Chapel built by Sir Elkanah Rich,* and near to Bullhouse Hall, the residence for many generations of the Rich family, of which the late Lord Houghton was a descendant. Situate on the easterly termination of an elevated ridge which stretches away to the moors, the view along the valley of the Don, from its source near Dunford Bridge to where the tower of Penistone church stands conspicuous, is varied and highly picturesque.

In the deep clough below, the village of Thurlstone, birthplace of that wonderful genius, Dr. Nicholas Sanderson, the blind professor of mathematics, occupies the sunny slope; further along the same hillside is Netherfield Chapel, where the Rev. W. Thorp, previously of Burton-lane-head Chapel, and subsequently of Chester and Bristol, ministered. In the valley, encircled by a bend of the river, stands Water Hall, one of the seats of the Wordsworth family, whose names appear in transactions connected with the parish as far back as 1535. On the brow of the hill opposite stands the fine old Parish church of Penistone, wherein a tablet records the gift of £500 by Samuel Wordsworth, merchant of London, and one of £200 by Josias Wordsworth of the same place. The poet Wordsworth and the late Bishop of Lincoln were descendants of a collateral branch of the Wordsworths of Water Hall.

Behind and above Penistone the moorlands rise in undulating masses from the Little Don to Derwent Edge, an elevation of nearly 1,800 feet; to the south of Bullhouse, Hartcliffe with its tower, from whence on a clear day York Minster may be seen, reaches an almost perpendicular height of 1,175 feet. The old coach road to Manchester, passing within a stone's-throw of the Chapel, goes by Road End, where lived and died "Billy Wilson," the celebrated violinist, and so on across the moors, by Gallows Moss to Saltersbrook, one of the highest inhabited places in the kingdom.

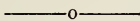
Returning to Bullhouse by the valley of the Don, we pass Hazlehead, the residence of Captain Adam Eyre, who served in the Parliamentary Army under Sir Thomas Fairfax. Mr. Hinchliffe, Lord Houghton's tenant at Bullhouse, is owner of the adjoining colliery and gannister works. The Hall has recently been renovated, and some fine oak panelling in some of the rooms has been brought to light. The Chapel is a plain and substantial stone edifice, built, like the tower of Penistone Church, of the rough grey stones, called "earth fasts," gathered from the surface of the moors.

JOHN WOOD.



Bullhouse Chapel was built soon after the Revolution. It is about two miles from Penistone. Mr. Sylvanus Rich, of Bullhouse, was buried December 26th, 1683, aged 60. His uncle, Daniel Rich, was buried October 1, 1679, aged 76. They were friends of the Rev. Oliver Heywood. In 1689, July 31st, the house of Mr. Elkanah Rich, called Benthom, in Pennistone, was recorded at the Sessions as a place of worship for protestant dissenters, at the request of Francis Haigh and Isaack Wordsworth. Several other houses were recorded in that neighbourhood, as given in Heywood's *Nonconformist Register*. The Chapel was registered at Pontefract Sessions, April, 1692, in the following words—"A new house at Bullhouse in Penistone." The above *Register*, in addition to notices of the Rich family, states that "Mr. Daniel Denton, Chaplain to Mr. Rich, of Bullouse, died febr. 18, [1720]," and "Mr. Wm. Haliday, minister at Bullous, died in Halifax, December 11, 1741, of a few hours' illness." Mr. Heywood records that "Mr. Henry Swift, Vicar of Peniston, died suddenly, Oct. 31, 1689, aged 68," and in his Diary, he adds—"of twenty-four houres sickness." August 29th, 1678, Heywood records in his Diary—"Mr. Hancock and I preacht at Mr. Rich's house at Bulloughs, had a full assembly, some [Divine] assistance, lodged there." "Mr. Rycroft, minister at Peniston, born near Illingworth, (Nicolas Rycroft, his father, yet living), buried Oct. 1688." Mr. Heywood frequently visited other families about Penistone, as recorded in his *Diaries*. The Rev. Henry Swift was ejected from Peniston or Penistone Church in 1662, and suffered three months' imprisonment in York. He returned to his charge, and held the living until his death, without

further molestation; the powerful families of the district being his supporters. Daniel Denton was the minister at Bullhouse some years between 1700 and 1720, the date of his death. In 1715 he had a congregation of 200 persons. William Halliday's name is the next that appears on the list, though it is possible some names are omitted about 1692 and 1722. The names of Messrs. Rayner and Lewis occur incidentally. The Rev. Benjamin Shaw was minister in 1748, and died there in 1771. He was succeeded by Thomas Halliday, who had previously been at Keighley, and also a pupil and tutor at Daventry. He removed in 1793, and engaged in business in some iron-works, but failed in 1810. (Monthly Repository, 1825.) We last hear of him as an Arian preacher at Diss, in Norfolk. The Rev. Reyner, from Northowram Academy, succeeded for a short time, and a Mr. John Hewitt also preached some time. Whether the place is Unitarian or Wesleyan now, or both, seems doubtful from Miall's account in *Congregationalism in Yorkshire*. We are indebted to Mr. Wood for the picture of this old sanctuary. Ed.



ANCIENT SESSIONS NOTES EXTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINALS.

OLD SOLDIERS.—A Treasurer was regularly appointed for the *Lame Soldiers' Fund*. The applicants, of course, are such as fought on the side of "Charles I. of Blessed Memory."

BARWICK-IN-ELMET.—Petition of Martin Hague of this place, soldier under the Rt. Wpfull. Sr. Richard Hutton, and was with him at Atherton, Bradford, Burlington Key, Rotherham, and Tadcaster, in his owne company, 1675.

Thomas Cowpland of Barwick-in-Elmet, souldier under Sir Ric. Hutton's owne company of foott, and with him at Wakefield, Atherton, and Bradford feights, and also under Sir Walter Vavasor's Regiment of Horse in Capt. Adam Bland troop of Horse and was at seige of Kingston upon Hull, Selby fight, Bowton, Berrey, Leapoul in Lancastershire and also at Halsome moore feight, 1675, petitioned for pay.

John Haigue of Barwick in Elmet, souldier under Sir Phillip Monckton at Willoughby fight and Pontefract Castle and under Col. Morris at Pontefract Castle, 1675.

WETHERBY.—Robert Wright of this place, soldier under Capt. Croft in Ld. Langdale's Regimt., served several years and never deserted, was at several battles and received many great wounds, begs to succeed the late Thomas Hardacres as a pensioner. Mr. J. Beilby adds: "He served under my brother for some time." 1677.

FENTON.—George Buck of ffenton humble petition to the honoble and right Wpfull his Majesties Justices of Peace at the general Sessions holden at Pontefract, 1676, Humbly sheweth unto yo. hono. That your poor Peticonr is growen very infirme and lame and hath lost his eyesight, and were disabled in his Maties service in the late unhappy Warres, and served under Captaine Edward Stanhope, Esq., in his company of ffoote for several yeares, in the Regiment of Sr John Ramsden; and under Capt. Morritts company, after the said Captaine Stanhope was chosen a Comitteeman, being alwayes faithfull to his Maty. and never disserted his service, though he received several maimes and wounds in the same; being growne very poore, and in much want as will appeare by severall substantiall men's hands hereunto written. May it therefore please yor. hono. to admit him as a Penconer in the first vacancy. And he as in duty bound shall ever pray. Certified by George Stanhope, &c.

SKIPTON.—Major Wharton of Skipton, foot soldier for Charles I., served under Henry Lord Clifford, late Earl of Cumberland, 1671.

Samuel Constantine, Gent., (residence not given,) petitions for a pension. He joined Capt. Cuth. Wade's Dragoons, and afterwards fought under the Duke of Albemarle and spent his estate, 1675.

John Kay, soldier, as Trooper in Lord Savil's troop, under Capt. Thomas Shildon, Mr. John Coppley, of Batley, being his Leivetenant. Joined his Maj. Standard, att Nottingham, '42; afterwards in Prince Rupert's Regiment at the battle of Edghill, wounded and imprisoned. Pont. April, 1680.

ALMONDBURY.—William Kay, of this parish, having received wounds in the services of Charles I. and Charles II., and desiring to travel to St. Thomas' Hospital, in Southwark, where he hopes to bee cured of his lameness, received an order at Leeds Sessions, July, 1677, requiring all Constables and officers to suffer him to pass from Almondbury to London, the direct way, peaceably and quietly he demeaning himself truely and honestly in his said journey as beehoves him.

Wee desire yt procleamation may forthwith be made yt noe new pension can be admitted, nor gratuities granted by reason wee find yt ye Act of Plmt. is expired soe yt they need not attend. And yt likewise the Cheife Constables for the whole West Ryd. doe forthwith attend at ye Starr. Pontefract, 1680.

Captain Wm. Stringer with the Lieutenant, three Sergeants and 46 under officers of this company of Sir Rich. Atkins regiment, owned before me their consent to serve their Majs. Wm. and Mary, May 29, 1694, Jasp. Blythman. Halifax and Bradford men who listed under Thomas Lord Fairfax and Sir Richard Atkins, sworn, Leeds, Aug. 1694.

LOCAL NOTES:

HUDDERSFIELD.—It is ordered that Bradley Wood, in this parish, be assessed to the poor according to law, and the proportion of the assessments are referred to the two next justices, and Sr. Lyon Pilkington or his agents to have notice.—Pontefract, April, 1692.

GREETLAND.—John Clay, of Clayhouse, to have his goods distreyned restored to him, and Jeffrey Ramsden and John Greenwood to be rated in his stead.—Wakefield, January, 1682.

STANLEY.—Will Armitage has begun to sink a colliery. The coale lies very deep; at great charge drawing water night and day, and it hath been drowned by six weeks together, and by reason of the wettnesse of the worke the workes fall, and part of the coale is gotten where he diggeth, whereby he is out of purse £40, and hath received noe profites answerable to the charge expended. He is over-assessed at £20 per ann. for the said colliery. He hath been distreyned the worke-tools.—1683.

EALAND.—James Cawbord states:—"Your petitioner is assessed for a coalmine, and there is not any assessed in the whole vicaridge of hallifax but one in the same towne, and your petitioner has had a great deal of damage by the work falling in this last yeare. Prays that he may nott for the future be assessed, which will be very hard upon him." Ordered to be assessed at xx nobles p. ann.—Wakefield, Jan., 1682.

Samuel Jowett, of Ealland, is assessed to the full vallue of his rent for a mill in Elland, and there are severall hand mills lately erected and sett up in the constabulary of Elland aforesaid which takes away the soake from his mill. Ordered to be assessed according to the rent v li per ann. land and mill.—Wakefield, Jan., 1682.

LONG PRESTON.—The minister and churchwardens testify that all galds, sesses, and taxes divided to our severall constablrys in manner and forme followinge: Long Preston 3d., Hellifield 3d., Wiglesworth 2, Westhalton 1. Ordered that the book of rates be made accordingly.—Skipton, July, 1691.

HALF TOWNS.—The constables of the Half Towns of Wike, Shipley, Eccleshill, Marsden, and Heckmondwike petition to have the book of rates revised so as to ease themselves.—Wakefield, Oct., 1691.

CLOTH MANUFACTURE.—Joseph Jackson, Leeds, with engines did stretch and strain cloth. Wakefield, Oct., 1678.

Rowland Dodsworth, Leeds, stretching and streyning cloth. Leeds, 1679.

Thomas Gibson, of Burgwallis, did mix with his wool, pitch, tar, linder, shanks, and other deceivable things. 1677.

Numerous records of burial in woollen, as required by late Act of Parliament.

Counterfeiting several of his Mats. Cloth Seals. 1675.

We read of woollen cloth called Halfthick. 1692.

James Lambert is mentioned as master of the Company of Clothiers; and one of the searchers of 'cloath' within the town of Holbeck also referred to. 1677.

The humble petition of sevrall of the Inhabitants, clothdressrs within the sevrall Townes of Halifax, Eland, Norland, Sowerby, Warley, Skircote, Northowrome, Southowrome, and Hipperholme. Humbly sheweth, That his maties officers appointed for the Collecon of his Maties duty of Hearth money within the said sevrall Townes have for the two last halfe years demanded duty of sevrall of the aforesaid Inhabitante for their Charcole fires for their hott presses for the pressing of Cloth and hav distreyned vpon such as have refused and forced them to pay ffoure shillings for every such prtended ffire, and also other ffoure shillings for every distresse. And yor petitioners further shew that there were never before any duty paid to his Matie or demanded for such ffires either within the said Townes or at London, or in any other pts of this Kingdome. Yor petitioners beg therefore to be relieved. Wakefield, Oct., 1687.

To the Right Honble. and Ri— Majties Justices of ye Peace . . . West Riding of York. The humble petition of the Clot—subsisting by the Woollen Manufacture. Sheweth that whereas a petition was the last sessions of . . . the Honoble the Howse of Commons therein Assembl—the Merchants, Clothiers, and others subsisting by the C—in the County of Yorke wherein were sett forth some . . . the decay of Trade and remedy intimated therein by . . . Company of Merchants for the better regulacon thereof . . . petition annexed may appear. And that Honoble Howse was then satisfie—yt petition ought not be answered, notwithstanding . . . informed ye same persons intend to make another . . . a recomendacion of such a position from this honob . . . of that Howse for this County would give it hopes for a better . . . address themselves to this Honoble Bench for that purpose. And whereas yor Petitioners whose subsistence and Livi . . . Manufacture are able and ready to sattisfye yr Hons th . . . said trade ye underrating the commodity the lown . . . home ye disparagent of ye manufacture abroad and yt the painefull workemen have been occationed by th . . . the power for which they seem to petition should be gra—Merchants it would endanger an Ingrossing and Monop— Manufacture into a few men's hands of what dest— yt will be yor petitioners humbly refer to your wisdomes. . . Humbly pray that this Honorble Bench would . . . petition of ye Merchants or others tending . . . have heard yor petitioners reason against:— John Sigston, Edward Parker, Tho . . . John Cowell, ffancis Jagger, John . . . ffancis Baylie, John Snawden,

Joseph Sigston, Sam . . . Francis Swinbanke, Abraham Smith, Robert . . . Thomas Turner, Will . . . William Cowell, John Thoresby, James . . . William Bollon, James Moxon, . . . William Dodgson, Micha . . . John Tindall, Christopher Conder, Richar . . . Richard Smurfits, Richard Wilson, . . . Simon Jagger, Wm. Milner, John . . . Thomas Hodgson, John Hunter. Endorsed: The Court agrees that they will not signe any petition for the Merchants till the cloathys have notice of the same. [Circa 167-]

To ye Honrble the Knights, Cittizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled. The humble peticon of the Merchts, ye Clothiers and others subsisting by the Woollen Manufacture in ye County of York, Sheweth,— That the said woollen manufacture had its birth and growth and did for divers Ages flourish under a regulacon and govermnt of the Company of Merchants Adventurers of England where all care and prudence was used to keep up the reputation and prices of the English Manufacture in the hands of the English to the extraordinary benefitt of the whole Kingdom in generll, and the perticuler incouragemnt of yor Petitioners whereby the occation alsoe of exporting wools and Fullers Earth was taken away but by reason of severall late temporary suspentions of the Charter of ye said Company, and alsoe as they humbly conceive of the late libertye given Aliens to exporte Woolen Manufacturers on equall Tearme of Custome which the English Merchts since that almost every Tucker and Cloth Dresser is become a Factor for Aliens taking them into their houses and instructing them in the mistery of the said woollen manmufacture. The English Merchant is not only bereaved of his Trade which is devolved into Forreners hands, but even those very Forreigners study all contrivances to imitate the severall Draperies of this Kingdom in their owne Countries, and have soe farr advanced therein that the Trade of this Kingdom is extraordinarily decayed to ye great impoverishmt of yor peticoners, and the prices of woole, the principal staple commodity of this Nation, has fallen to halfe the vallew, to ye generall damage of the whole kingdom. Yor petitionrs therefore humbly pray that such regulation and government of Trade may be established for the encrease of ye woollen manufacture and incouragemnt of the English Merchant as by the wisdom of this Honorble House shall seem meet. [Dated about 167-.]

TRADES.—Samuell Brooke de Clifton, cardmaker, xx^{li.}, Mattheus Longley de Clifton, x^{li.}, and Joseph Green de Tong, x^{li.}, as bondsmen. The said Samuell Brooke bound to appear at Quarter Sessions for buying severall quantities of fforaigne yron wyre for making of wooll bands ymported from pts beyond ye seas, contrary to ye statute. Wm. Farrer, J.P., Wakefield, January, 1681.

Deborah Utlej, of Stansfeld, for following the grocer's trade, bound to appear. 1678.

Crusade against persons following the butchers' trade, contra statute, not having been apprenticed to it. Thirty so indicted at Skipton, 1675, others frequently at sessions afterwards.

Order requiring the laws suppressing the planting of tobacco in England to be more rigidly enforced. 1675.

The inhabitants of Silver street, in Wakefield, petition, reciting that, time out of mind there has been kept a market for leather in Silver Street, and they have erected stalls and shops, but are now hindered by Mr. ffayle, Officer of Excise of Leather, who threatened to prosecute the tanners if they sold any leather there. Wm. Lawson, James Woollin, Rowland Burrow, Robert Wilson. The markett hath alwayes been kept there. Thos. Wilson, Joseph Barras, James Sill. Endorsed—The court is of the opinion the market may be kept there.

Francis Stubbs of Bawtry indicted for using the trade of a cutler contrary to ye Statute. Doncaster, Oct. 1697.

Licenses as common badger, lader, kiddier, carrier or transporter of all manner of corne and grain in any market of the realm. 1671.

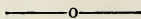
R. H. of Ackworth, being a married man and above thirty years of age, licensed to be a common drover and buyer of cattel within the kingdom of England at the usual places. 1671.

The constables ordered to make search for guns, nets, bows, greyhounds, &c., and report who had any; and also inquire if any servant had more wages than the Statute directed, and also if harvest men or artificers received more: and masters and servants forbidden attending any statutes, or meetings. 1671.

“Midwives to be licensed.” 1695.

In 1695 labourers received as wages 7d. a day; artificers 1s. 2d. or 1s. 8d. a day. In 1673 we find—Christr. Lee 5 dayes, his man 4 dayes—10s. 06d.; 9 labourers 4 days, 18s. 00d. Chr. Tyreman 6 days work 07s. 00d. These assisted at rebuilding a bridge.

J. H. T.



THE OLD POTTERS AND POTTERIES OF YORKSHIRE.—At the present time, when the ceramic works of the past are so much sought after, the information contained in the following articles respecting the old potters and potteries of Yorkshire will doubtless prove acceptable, and may tend to elicit further particulars:

A Mr. Francis Place is said to have been the first to make pottery and porcelain in Yorkshire, his operations being carried on at the Manor House, York, from 1665 to 1728. With the exception of the brief allusion to this manufactory by Horace Walpole and Ralph Thoresby few particulars are on record. Walpole, in his “Anecdotes of Painting,” says that “Mr.

Francis Place, a gentleman of Yorkshire, had a turn to most of the beautiful arts." He painted, designed, and etched. He was the younger son of Mr. Rowland Place, of Dinsdale, in the county of Durham, and was placed as clerk to an attorney in London, where he continued till 1665; in which year, going into a shop, the officers came to shut up the house, on its having the plague in it. This occasioned his leaving London; and gave him an opportunity of quitting a profession that was contrary to his inclination, and of following the roving life he loved, and the arts for which he had talents. Ralph Thoresby, in his '*Ducatus Leodiensis*,' often mentions Mr. Place with great encomiums, and specifies various presents that he made to his museum. He tells us, too, that Mr. Place discovered an earth for, and a method of making porcelain, which he put in practice at the Manor House of York, of which manufacture he gave Thoresby a fine mug. From the same account we learn that Mr. Place discovered porphyry at Mount Sorril in Leicestershire, of which he had a piece to grind colours on. This author specifies views of Tinmouth Castle and lighthouse: the cathedral of York; churches and prospects of Leeds, drawn and etched; and a mezzo tinto of Henry Gyles, the glass painter, executed by Mr. Place. He also scraped three plates of John Moyser, Esq., of Beverley, his particular friend; of Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham, and of Bishop Crew; the last is finely executed. Many sketches of castles and views which he took in Wales, and of various other places in England, Scotland, and Ireland, several of them well finished, are extant, and have been engraved. A view of Scarborough Castle was drawn as late as the year 1715. His prints are very scarce. He seldom resided in London, and drew only for his amusement, seldom completing what he undertook, and in his rambles painting, drawing, and engraving, occasionally. In the reign of Charles II. he was offered a pension of £500 a year to draw the Royal Navy; but declined accepting it, as he could not endure confinement or dependence. In Thoresby's '*Topography of Leeds*' are some churches by Place. Ames mentions a print by him, which I have, of Richard Thomson, from a painting of Zoust; it is boldly done. Another is of Sterne, Archbishop of York. He also did some plates of birds, and the figures for Godartins's Book of Insects. Mr. Place died in 1728; and his widow, by whom he had a daughter, married to Wadham Wyndham, Esq., quitting the Manor House in York, disposed of his paintings, among which were an admired piece of fowls, others of flowers and fish, unfinished. There are two heads of Mr. Place extant, one by himself, the face only finished, and another by Murray." Thoresby, in his "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," says:—"Wortley Parish. Here is a good vein of fine clay that will retain its whiteness after it is

burnt (when others turn red), and therefore used for the making of tobacco pipes, a manufacture but lately begun at Leeds. . . . As to this manner of making of pipes I can add nothing to what Mr. Houghton has writ in his very useful collections for the 'Improvement of Husbandry and Trade' (4 vols., No. 154), where he tells us also that the pint mugs and even chinaware were made of this sort of earth, of which, saith he, we may make as good in England as any in the world. And this I am fully convinced of, having a specimen in this museum, made of English materials, in the Manor House, at York, by the very ingenious Mr. Francis Place, who presented it to me with one of the outer covers (seggars) purposely made to preserve it from the violence of the fire in baking." In the catalogue of his museum, annexed to the same work, is described "one of Mr. Place's delicate fine mugs, made in the Manor House, at York; it equals the true chinaware;" and Walpole, in the notes to his account of Mr. Place, after remarking that "his pottery cost him much money, he attempted it solely from a turn to experiments; but one Clifton, of Pontefract, took the hint from him and made a fortune by it," says "I have a coffee cup of his ware; it is a grey earth, with streaks of black, and not superior to common earthenware." This cup was sold at Strawberry Hill, and is now in the Museum of Practical Geology, with an old pasteboard label attached to the handle and inscribed, probably in Walpole's hand-writing, "Mr. Francis Place's china." It is of very fine stoneware, of light fabric, but perfectly opaque.

A manufactory was in existence at Leeds as early as 1760, two brothers, named Green, being the proprietors. Black Egyptian ware seems to have been the chief article produced. About 1775, Messrs. Humble, Green & Co. began the fabrication of the noted cream, or Queen's ware, invented by the great Josiah Wedgwood, and made it an especial branch of their business; but it was reserved for their successors, Messrs. Hartley, Greens & Co., to bring it to the high state of perfection that it afterwards attained. The latter firm published illustrated pattern-books entitled—"Designs of sundry articles of Queen's, or cream-coloured earthenware, manufactured by Hartley, Greens & Co., at Leeds Pottery, with a great variety of other articles. The same enamelled, printed, or ornamented with gold to any pattern; also with coats of arms, ciphers, landscapes, &c., Leeds, 1786." An edition in German bears the early date of 1783, and a French copy 1785. The partners in 1783-4, composing the firm, were, William Hartley, Joshua Green, John Green, Henry Ackroyd, John Barwic, Samuel Wainwright, Thomas Wainwright, George Hanson, and Saville Green. In 1800 two fresh partners joined the concern, Ebenezer Green and E. Parsons. A very extensive business was

carried on, but in consequence of disagreements among the numerous persons interested, the concern was thrown into Chancery, and in 1825 it was purchased by Mr. Samuel Wainwright, and for a short time was styled "S. Wainwright and Co." At his death in 1832 the trustees carried on the business under the style of the "Leeds Pottery Company," managed by Stephen Chappel, and shortly after the whole concern was transferred to Stephen and James Chappell, and continued by them until 1847, when they became bankrupt. The assignees carried it on for a few years, managed by Mr. Richard Britton, and in 1850 Mr. Samuel Warburton bought the works in partnership with Britton, under the style of "Warburton, Britton, & Co." Of the many kinds of goods manufactured at the Leeds works, those sent out by Messrs. Hartley, Greens & Co., command especial attention. Nothing can exceed the quality of material and the beauty of the workmanship displayed in the many really exquisite examples that are preserved in public and private collections, particularly in regard to the Queen's ware. This ware bears considerable resemblance in the paste to Staffordshire Queen's ware; but differs in the colour of the glaze, which is of a mellow kind. The perforated or pierced work is characteristic; although apparently of infinite variety, it is confined to a few patterns repeated over and over again. The embossed festoons, masks, flower and figure knobs, the pressed rims, the twisted handles, terminating in floriated work, are all finely modelled, and frequently tinted or lined in different colours. Specimens in wicker work and plain ware, painted or enamelled with flowers and insects, partly gilt and ornamented in transfer printing, as well as figures and groups are met with. Ciphers, mottoes, and rhymes are of frequent occurrence on the Leeds wares. A jug in my collection is inscribed:—

"In God will
I trust."

Another in the possession of Miss Hainsworth, of Bingley, who informs me that it was made for her grandmother, bears the following lines:—

"A present for Sarah Hainsworth
Steal not this Jug my honest friend
For fear the gallows be your end
And when you die the Lord will say
Where is the Jug you stol away."

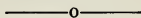
It is to be regretted that a complete list of the figures, busts, and groups, has not hitherto been made, as the subjects were various, and generally of a superior order; specimens, well authenticated as of Leeds manufacture, fetch high prices when offered for sale. China, or porcelain, was also made at Leeds, but at what period it was introduced I have not been able to

ascertain. A friend of mine, however, who was employed at the works, when under the management of Stephen and James Chappell, and who left in 1846, the year before those gentlemen were declared bankrupt, testifies to its production at that time. Marked specimens of Leeds ware are seldom met with, the mark generally found is the name of the pottery, impressed in full, "LEEDS POTTERY." Sometimes it is repeated and arranged in the form of the letter X. Other examples are "L. P." (Leeds Pottery) and "L. P. C." (Leeds Pottery Company). A rarer type is "HARTLEY, GREENS & Co., LEEDS POTTERY." The letters "G. and G.," surmounted by a crown, "C. G." (Charles Green) and "C. G." with "W." underneath, and an arrow-head are now considered as early marks. The horse-shoe is another mark found impressed on the Leeds ware. I have a jug in my collection ornamented with raised thistles and roses, on the bottom of which is the letter "G." enclosed by the Masonic symbols, the compass and square embossed; a mark that may, with great probability, be attributed to Leeds.

J. E. PRESTON.

VILLAGE FEASTS.—Information is desired relating to the origin of any of the Yorkshire village feasts, tides, wakes, thumps, rants, and rushbearings.

INQUIRER.



A Few Words on the Fylfot.*


BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c.

THE occurrence of a Fylfot of remarkable, if not unique, character, on one of the fine old sculptured crosses in which the Isle of Mann is so peculiarly rich, affords opportunity which I gladly seize, of giving in the first number of "The Manx Note Book," a few words upon that figure and on its meaning and symbolism. The stone to which I allude is at Onchan, and is, so far as I am at present aware, the only instance of the occurrence of a Fylfot on any of the ancient sculptured stones on the Island. On some others, as I may possibly take occasion to point out, the ornamentation partakes of the Fylfot form and feeling, but no other distinct and clear example I believe occurs.

The slab, of which an engraving appears on Plate VI. of "The Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Mann," by my friend the late Rev. J. G. Cumming, bears, in relief, a cross, with surrounding circle and shaft, whose entire surfaces are covered with an elaborate guilloche pattern, the intricate interlacing of which is well defined. This shafted cross occupies about two-thirds of the length of the slab, and

* The occurrence of the Swastika on the rocks at Ilkley suggested the reproduction of this valuable article in our pages.—*Ed.*

is surrounded by an outline terminating in a scroll on each side at the foot. On either side the shaft is a grotesque animal, and at the foot a line of scroll-ornament, from which rises, on each side, a simple band terminating in scrolls behind and above their heads. On the lower part of the slab below the scroll-ornament base of the cross, and entirely clear and distinct from it, and independent of all other ornament or device is the Fylfot to which I am about to direct attention; it is placed somewhat diagonally upon the plain portion of the slab, and measures about a foot from limb to limb. This Fylfot which, as I have said, is remarkable if not unique in its development, I have had engraved on Fig. 17. It is, as will be then seen, formed of four crozier-like limbs whose shafts intersect each other in the centre; the scrolls being three-fold.

The "Fylfot," "Fytftot," "Gammadion," or "Thorr's Hammer," as it is variously called—"the dissembled cross under the discipline of the secret"—is one of the most curious and ancient forms of cross, and its mysticism and symbolism are very marked. By some writers it is said to be formed of four gammas conjoined in the centre "which, as numerals, expressed the Holy Trinity, and, by its rectangular form, symbolized the chief corner-stone of the church"; by others, to be formed of the two words *su* and *asti*, meaning "it is well," or "so be it," and implying complete resignation. From this the *Swastikas*, the opponents of the Brahmins, received their name; "their monogrammatic emblem, or symbol, being the mystic cross  formed by the combination of two syllables *su* x *ti* = *suti*, or *swasti*." With all this, however, I have nothing to do on the present occasion. Heraldically, the Fylfot may be described as a cross cramponnée, or rebated. In its proper proportion, as I have on other occasions shewn, it is a square area divided into twenty-five square parts (*i. e.*, five each way) thus (Fig. 1) of which seventeen form the figure.

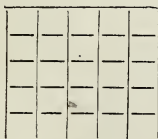


Fig. 1.

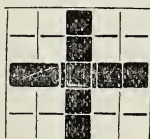


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.


It is, therefore, simply a plain Greek cross, or cross of St. George, composed of nine of these squares (as in Fig. 2.) with the terminations of the limbs rebated and continued to the outer edges of the general square, as shewn on Fig. 3. Or, in other words, it is a plain cross of five squares within a border of similar squares from which the fourth (or second) on each side has been omitted. In this, its simple form, it occurs as I

shall presently show, from the very earliest times from which art-relics have come down to us and among nations and peoples far removed from each other in their geographical distribution, in sentiments, and in religion.

In northern mythology the Fylfot is known as the Hammer of Thor, the Scandinavian God, or Thunderer, and is called "Thor's Hammer" or the "Thunderbolt." The same is said of the Tau which, though somewhat hammer-shaped according to our form of hammer, bears no possible resemblance to the ancient emblem of the thunderbolt. The Scandinavian god Thor, whose day *Thorrsday* or Thursday stands between those of his father (Wodin or Odin, *Wodensday*, Wednesday,) and mother (Fria or Friga, *Friasday*, Friday) was "the bravest of the sons of Odin" and "believed to be of the moste marvellous power and might; yea, and that there were no people throughout the whole world that were not subjected unto him, and did not owe him divine honour and service; that there was no puissance comparable unto his. His dominion of all others most farthest extending itself, both in heaven and earth. That in the air he governed the winds and the cloudes; and being displeased, did cause lightning, thunder, and tempest, with excessive raine, haile, and all ille weather. But, being well pleased by the adoration, sacrifice, and service of his suppliants he then bestowed upon them most faire and seasonable weather; and caused corne abundantly to growe; as all sorts of fruites, &c.; and kept away the plague and all other evill and infectious diseases." The emblem of this god, Thor or the Thunderer, was, as I have said, a thunderbolt or hammer of gold, which hammer was frequently represented as a Fylfot. His hammer, it is said, had the peculiar property that whenever thrown it never failed to strike the object at which it was aimed and always returned or flew back to his hand.* This property will be recognised as similar to that of the boomerang; and here, surely, as I have already on another occasion advanced, we have a curious and interesting insight into the origin of the form of the emblem itself. As I have just said, the fylfot is described by some writers as being formed of four gammas conjoined in the centre. The form of the boomerang, something like a letter **V**, with a rounded, instead of pointed bottom, bears a marked resemblance to the ancient gamma, and it is a missile instrument, which on being skilfully thrown, slowly ascends into the air, whirling round and round till it reaches a considerable height and then returns, until it finally sweeps over the head of the thrower and strikes the ground or

* His weapon being a thunderbolt it was of course but natural that a belief should spring up that it returned to him after striking where aimed, else, how could he again throw it?

other object behind him. When this power, and the form of the boomerang, are remembered in connection with the traditional returning power of the hammer, the Fylfot may surely be not inappropriately described as a figure composed of four

boomerangs conjoined in the centre  and thus emblematised the "Thunderer's" power.

This form of Fylfot is not at all uncommon on early examples from Troy and other places and countries. It is indeed simply the ordinary Fylfot with







the angles rounded almost as though formed of two S's crosswise.



Fig. 7.

The Fylfot is found on early Scandinavian, Danish, Indian, and Gaulish coins, as well as those of Syracuse, Corinth, and Chalcedon. It is also occasionally found on Anglo-Saxon coins; on one of these, of the sixth or seventh century, the rebate of each of the limbs does not start from quite the top, and is pointed. Some of the ancient Danish coins on which the emblem appears, bear also the name of Thorr in runes.

One of the most remarkable assemblages of objects of high antiquity upon which the Fylfot appears is that of the terracotta whorls, pottery, and the like, brought to light by Dr. Schliemann, and figured in his work upon *Troy and its Remains*. With regard to these the doctor remarks that he had frequently found both the  and the  on remains during the course of his excavations without at first being able to understand their meaning. After researches in different works, however, he came to the conclusion "that both the  and the  which he found in Emile Burnouf's Sanscrit Lexicon under the name of *Suastika*, and as to the meaning of ———, or, as the sign of good-wishes, were already regarded, thousands of years before Christ, as religious symbols of the very greatest importance among the early progenitors of the Aryan races in Bactria, and in the villages of the Oxus, at a time when the Germans, Indians, Pelasgians, Celts, Persians, Slavonians, and Iranians, still formed one nation and spoke one language;" and he proceeds to cite a vast number of instances in which he, in the course of his investigations, has found it occurring. Without, however, following him, or Emile Burnouf, or Max Müller, or other works, to which those who wish to pursue the subject further may be glad to refer, but from which space would not allow me to quote, I will proceed to give a few examples that will be useful for reference and comparison.

I have already given example of the ordinary form and correct proportion of the Fylfot on Fig. 4, and now give an actual example on Fig. 12, following it up with others, to show

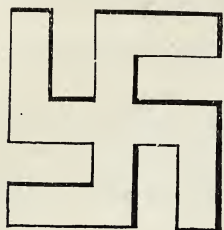


Fig. 12.

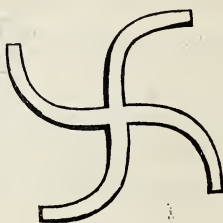


Fig. 13.

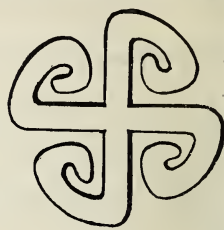


Fig. 14.

its gradual development into the ornate form in which it appears at Onchan and other places. Fig. 13, is from one of the Trojan whorls, and from other sources, and Fig. 14, from a curious sculptured stone, part of the shaft of a cross, at Dearham, in Cumberland. On this piece of sculpture the Fylfot, which is twice repeated, occurs in the lower part of the shaft, surrounded by rude spiral and other ornaments. Above them is a human figure holding out its hand in front of an enormous bird, which is resting upon, possibly, a prostrate child. Above this again, surrounded with scroll work, is a mounted horseman. This piece of ancient sculpture, which was only lately discovered, was communicated to the Cumberland and Westmorland Society and to *The Reliquary*, by the Vicar of Dearham, the Rev. W. S. Calverley, ranks among the more curious examples of the fylfot. A further development of the same form is Fig. 15, from a Trojan whorl; and the next, more elaborated still, is the remarkable cursive example on the sculptured slab, at Onchan, in the Isle of Mann. Another curious development is the next, which I here copy from a Roman tessellated pavement at Bath.



Fig. 15. From a Trojan Whorl.



Fig. 16. From Sculptured Slab at Onchan, in the Isle of Mann.



Fig. 17. From a Roman Tessellated Pavement at Bath.

Among other remarkable instances of the occurrence of the Fylfot, to which it will be well to direct attention, is the singular piece of sculpture—the footprints of Buddha, as carved on the Amraverti Tope, near the River Kistna. The sculpture represents the carved impress of the feet of Buddha within a border of foliage and animals. On each of the ten toes is carved a Fylfot, and the same emblem appears also, with others, twice upon each heel and once upon the cushion, or ball of each foot. It is occasionally met with on Roman Altars in our own country; good examples being those from Brememium and Birdoswald on the Roman Wall, and another preserved in



Fig. 18. Roman Altar, from Birdoswald.

Alnwick Castle. The thunderbolt also occurs on some altars along with, or without, the wheel of Nemesis, and more especially and markedly, on one from the Risingham Station where it partakes closely of the Fylfot form. Those of my readers who are fortunate enough to possess Dr. Bruce's *Lapidarium Septentrional* will find these examples engraved; and they will also be found in Vol. XXII of *The Reliquary*. It is curious also to note, in connection with these Roman examples, that the Fylfot occurs (besides on other Roman, Etruscan, Chinese, and other pottery) on the famous Colchester vase, of which I append an engraving (Fig. 20) and that it is also met with on the paintings which



Fig. 19. Roman Altar, at Alnwick Castle.

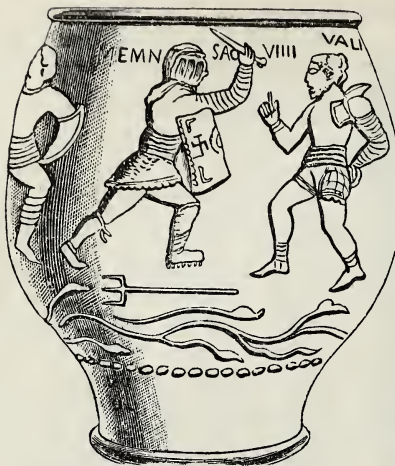


Fig. 20. The Colchester Vase.

while the latter, who has been vanquished, has dropped his trident and is elevating his right hand to implore mercy from the spectators. It is on the shield of the *Secutor* that the Fylfot occurs and is probably there placed as an emblem of asserted power and victory. Over the head of the *Secutor* are the letters MEMN - N - SAC - VI III, which (taking it for granted that the A in SAC should be E) has been read as *Memnivus* [or *Memnon*] *numeri secutorum victor ter*, or, "Memnius [or Memnon] of the number [or band] of secutors, conqueror thrice"; over that of the *Retiarius*, VALENTINVS LEGIONIS xxx, meaning, clearly, "Valentinus of the thirtieth legion," who was, doubtless, the vanquished one whose figure appears. On another vase, which I give as a companion to this (Fig. 21), a nude figure is represented holding the thunder-bolt.

From the time of the Romans, or, earlier still, from that of the Norsemen, the Fylfot has, in one way or other, been used down to the present day in our own country. Besides the earlier examples to which I have referred, and many others that could be cited, it is, later on, found on a shield on the

occur in the Catacombs of Rome. The Colchester vase, so called because it was found in the Roman Cemetery, which formed the site of West Lodge, near that city, where it had been used as a sepulchral urn, bears as one of the three groups with which it is decorated, a representation of a combat between two gladiators—a *Secutor* and a *Retiarius*. The former, wearing a close helmet and armed with sword and shield, is advancing upon his conquered adversary prepared to strike the fatal blow,



Fig. 21.

Bayeux tapestry (Fig. 22), and, later still, is not unfrequently met with on monumental brasses and sculptured effigies of ecclesiastics, military and laymen. Thus, on the examples here engraved (Figs. 23 to 27), it forms, on the brass of Thomas de Hop (circa 1300) a priest, in Kemsing Church, alternately with quatrefoils, a border on the collar of the chasuble; on that of Richard Hakebourne, in Merton College, on the border of the collar and sleeves; on the collar of the chasuble of the brass of Walter Frilend's, at Oakham, Surrey, and John Alderburne at Lewknor and others; and on those of Bishop Branscomb, Sir John D'Abernoun, and many others. It may, probably, have been adopted by Christians through its consisting of four gammas, which, as numerals, expressed the Holy Trinity, and, by its rectangular form, symbolized the chief corner-stone of the Church.



Fig. 22.

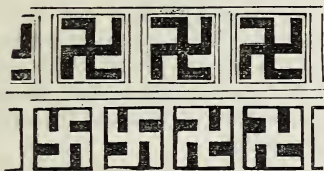


Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.



The Fylfot either in its simple  form, or of more or less complicated development  or combined with other Figures, was also a favourite device upon mediæval bells, and enters, not unfrequently, into the marks adopted by their founders, more especially those of the midland counties of England. Of these, I give engravings of one or two examples on Figs. 30 to



Fig. 30.

32. As the ringing of the Church bells in times of tempest was superstitiously believed to drive away thunder, probably

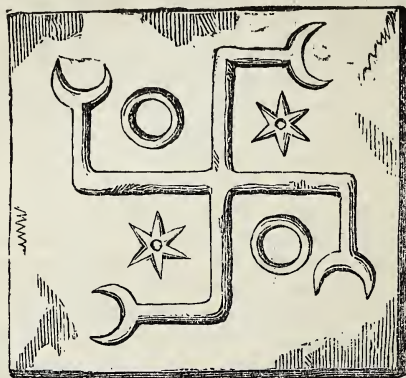


Fig. 31.

the old Thunderer superstition that had not died out of the popular mind might have had something to do with the putting thereon the sign of Thor, who was believed to have power over storms and tempests, and of himself throwing the thunderbolts.



Fig. 32.

over the length and breadth of the Island, and to note their peculiarities, trace out their symbolism and hidden meaning, and give to the world the result of their researches.

The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.

—o—

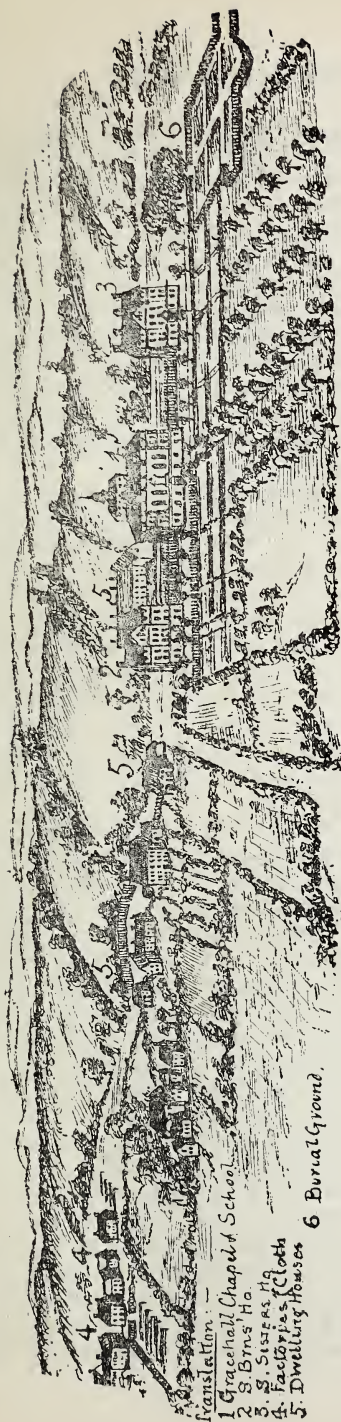
BAILDON.—I am collecting materials for a History of Baildon and the Baildon Family. I shall be very grateful for any information.

PALEY BAILDON.

19, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
London, W. C.

DARTON PARISH REGISTERS.—Have the Registers of Darton, near Barnsley, been published?

E. H.—S.



FULNECK.

The accompanying illustration is a reduced copy of an old copperplate engraving, nine inches by six, shewing the preaching house with belfry, whence the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe (1757-1767) occasionally preached to thousands of people. The cupola of the present chapel was erected in 1770.

Lambs = Hill = 55.
17 = in Yorkshire

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1—Grace Hall Gemein ü Anstalts = haus | 4—Fabriquen = häuser |
| 2—Led : Brüder = haus | 5—Familien = häuser |
| 3—Led : Schwestern = haus | 6—Gottes Acker. |

The Moravian Settlement, Fulneck, Yorkshire.

A chapter of Yorkshire history that is now very much needed, and that ought soon to be written, is that of the Work of the Moravian Brethren in this County, which began as far back as the year 1738. It is not for me to say who shall write this Chapter, but I have not the least hesitation in saying that the Rev. A. C. Hassè, a Moravian Minister and Bishop of the Church, is the gentleman most competent for such a task. Not only does he possess the necessary materials for it, but he has also the enthusiasm of a genuine antiquary, and a reverence for the marvellous labours of the early Brethren, that would enable him to infuse the true spirit of the historian into his writings.

Having said so much I dare not venture further, on this head, unless I may be allowed to give expression to the hope that this useful and necessary work may not be delayed too long. Mr. Hassè has laboured long and industriously in gathering up the fragments that go to make a complete whole, and if the compilation and completion of the work be not carried out by him who else can be found able and willing to do it?

In the absence of a complete narrative of Yorkshire Moravian history, one has, of course, to be thankful for any small contributions that may come in one's way. Perhaps one of the best of these is the pamphlet that was issued at the time of the celebration of the Centenary Jubilee of the Brethren's Yorkshire Congregations in 1855.

From this source we learn that in 1738, John Tøeltschig, one of the Brethren, and son of a magistrate in Moravia, was sent to Yorkshire, at the Rev. Benjamin Ingham's special request, to aid him in the work of evangelisation which he was carrying on here. He was followed in 1741, by Peter Bøehler, a learned and pious man among the Brethren, and at the head of the Fetter Lane Society in London, connected with which were John and Charles Wesley, and many Moravians from Germany. This body of Christian labourers included about fifteen preachers. In 1742, a number of them accompanied Tøeltschig into Yorkshire, taking up their abode first at Smith House, Lightcliffe, the residence of a Mrs. Holmes, whose husband had visited the Brethren in London. By the next year 1743, they had no less than 47 meeting houses or preaching stations; several of which, in later times, developed into "settled" congregations, such as those now existing at Wyke, Wellhouse, Gomersal, Baildon, &c. The land for the Fulneck settlement was purchased by the Rev. Benjamin Ingham, for the Moravians, in January, 1744, and at Candlemas, (Feb. 2) one month after the purchase, the Brethren moved into the houses upon the top of the hill, one of which was adapted for a dwelling for the "labourers," and

another for a meeting room. The whole tract of land, which now forms the gardens, meadows, and plantations of the Fulneck settlement, was then one wild, uncultivated common, covered with briars and brambles. Applicable, truly, were the words of the prophet to this chosen spot; "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree."

The name given to the new settlement was first Lamb's Hill; afterwards it received the name of Grace Hall, and about 1763, the name of Fulneck. It was in May, 1746, that the site was consecrated, and the foundation stone laid by the brethren Tœltschig, Ockershausen, and Hauptman. In March, 1748, the portion set out for the labourers was finished and immediately occupied. The whole was completed in June, and was solemnly consecrated by Johannes de Watteville, assisted by Peter Böhler. The Organ was erected the same year by Snetzler, the most eminent Organ builder in England, at that period. The pulpit was not erected till 1750, and the first preacher who occupied it was the gifted Benjamin La Trobe. The foundation stones were laid of the two houses (called the Choir houses) for the brethren and sisters by Count Zinzendorf, and his son Renatus, in 1749, though they were not completed until 1752. In 1767, the Sisters' house being full, a large house at Little-moor was rented for their accommodation. The burial-ground was consecrated 1749. From 1750 to 1753, the terrace and gardens were laid out. The boys' school was built in 1785, and enlarged in 1818; and in the year 1800, Sunday Schools were established by the Rev. John Hartley.

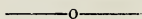
In order to carry out the original plan of a settlement and to find employment for the brethren and sisters living at Fulneck, diaconies or establishments for carrying on different trades were commenced. The brethren's house began the clothing business in 1756, and subsequently a worsted and glove manufactory, a farm, a public bakehouse, a tailor's, and a shoemaker's business; while in the sisters' house were carried on different branches of needlework and hosiery trades.

Truly marvellous must have been the faith of the Moravian brethren, who in the face of peculiar trials and discouragements, could set about the erection of Chapels, Ministers' houses, Choir houses, and Schools, at a cost of not less than £15,000, and this at a time when there was no wealthy religious public to appreciate and sympathise with their efforts.

Dear and venerated spot, what memories of eminent and worthy men are written in its very walls! Well might the Brethren of to day delight to honour the names of men like Zinzendorf, Spangenberg, and Böhler. Fulneck has, indeed, a history of which it may well feel proud. A long list of great and good men, who received their education within its seminary,

might easily be made, but it will suffice to enumerate—Richard Oastler, the “Factory King”; James Montgomery, the poet; Edward Atherstone, author of “The Fall of Nineveh,” &c.; John Edwards, the poet; and members of the distinguished La Trobe family. W.S.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. England, of Upper Wortley, for a copy of the rare German print of Fulneck. Mr. England has done most valuable service for the future History of Moravianism in Yorkshire, by his superb, artistic sketches, of which he has published the following:—Yorkshire Moravian Preaching Houses, Fulneck, (various views), Little Horton, Baildon, Well House, Heckmondwike, Wyke, Gomersall; with Fairfield, several views, and Ockbrook. Kirkstall Abbey is the subject of two other of Mr. England’s sketches. We can thoroughly endorse from personal acquaintance, our correspondent’s remarks as to the pre-eminent fitness of Bishop Hassè as the Historian of the Brethren, and hope the Yorkshire Section is far advanced in his hands.



COMMON-LAND TERMS.—Could you kindly refer me to any book or pamphlet, where I can see a good account of what are called “Reins,” boundaries or divisions of land. W.B.—A.V.

(Seebohm’s *Village Communities*. Any other book?)



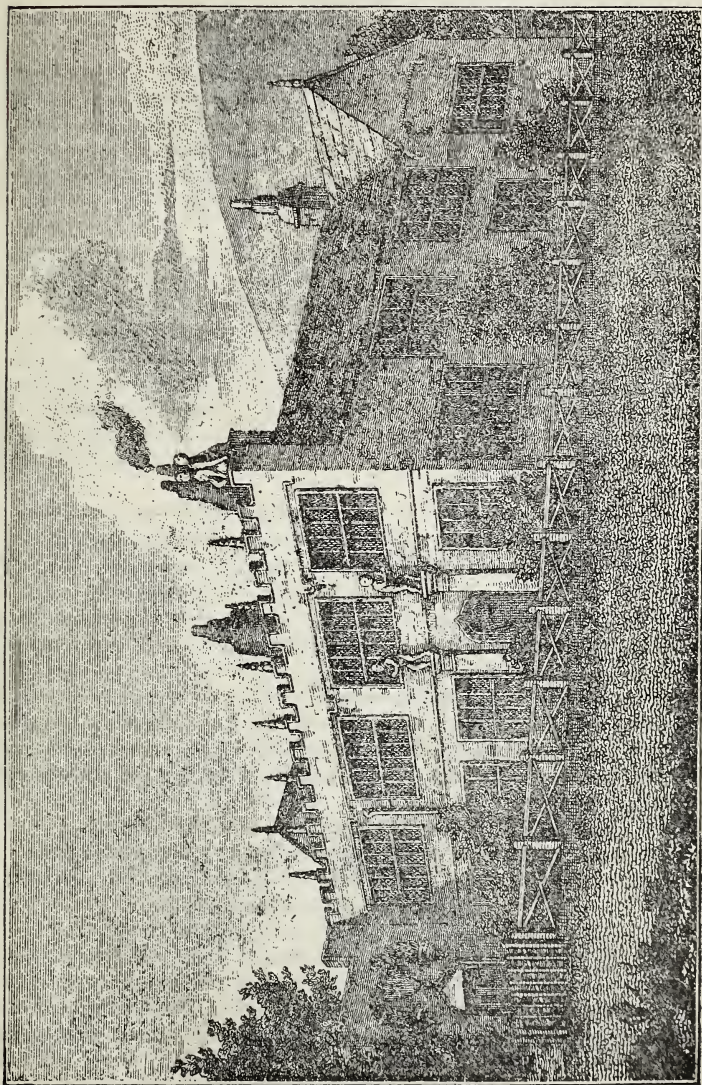
High Sunderland.

High Sunderland is an ancient mansion, about a mile from Halifax, on the old Bradford Road, and seems to be so named from its high situation, and on account of the land being *sundered*, or separated, for some purpose or other. The reason for this name is now lost, and it must have originated in Saxon times, judging not only by the etymology, but from the fact of High Sunderland being mentioned in the Manorial Rolls, yearly, from 1300. It is just without the jurisdiction of the gibbet-law, yet we scarcely think this fact can have any relation to its *sundered* position.

Watson thought that the present edifice was reared about 1597, being the work of Richard Sunderland, who married Susan Saltonstall, or of his son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Langdale, but more probably the latter, because the arms of Saltonstall and Langdale, impaled with those of Sunderland, are found in the windows. A pedigree of this family, with the descent to the present time, and a portrait of the local worthy, Captain Langdale Sunderland, will be given in an early part. The house has been highly decorated, and some statues and busts still remain. Under the arms of Saltonstall, Langdale,

and Thornhill, (of Fixby, whence Langdale Sunderland fetched his wife,) in a chamber window, is the couplet,—

Fælix quem virtus generosa exornat avorum,



Et qui virtute suis adjicit ipse decus. L.S.

(Happy is he whom the illustrious virtue of his ancestors adorns, and who, by his own virtue, adds lustre to theirs.)

Thus we see that Langdale did something towards beautifying the ancestral home. He resided afterwards at Coley Hall, as recorded more fully in *Captain John Hodgson's Memoirs*. Over the North door at High Sunderland, is the inscription,

Ne subeat glis serdus (surdus) ;

and over another door on the north side,

Ne intret amicus hirudo.

At the back part of the house are four English lines too coarse for publication. In the hall, over the fire-place,

Maxima Domus utilitas ; et pernicies, Ignis et Lingua.

(Houses when large yield comfort ; fires and tongues carry destruction with them.)

Over the south door :

HIC LOCUS { odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat
 { Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.
 Confide Deo, Diffide Tibi.

THIS PLACE { hates loves punishes preserves honours
 { profligacy peace crimes justice the good.

This inscription is on the Town House at Delft, in Holland, and Glasgow Town Hall, where bonos appears for probos. A pillar on the left hand of the south door bears the words—Patria Domus, and on the right side—Optima Cælum. On the south front :

Omnipotens faxet, stirps Sunderlandia sedes
 Incolet has placide, et tueatur jura parentum,
 Lite vacans, donec fluctus formica marinos
 Ebibat, et totum testudo perambulet orbem !

(The Almighty grant that the family of Sunderland may peaceably possess the mansion and preserve the rights of its ancestors, till the ant drink up the waters of the sea, and the tortoise traverse the whole world.) The disasters of the civil war thwarted this comprehensive wish, for Langdale Sunderland was reduced to the necessity of selling his ancestral home, and also Coley Hall, to the Hortons. Over the principal gateway is :

Nunquam hanc pulset portam qui violat æquum.

(Never may he who violates justice seek to enter this gate.)

On the same is a cherub sounding a trumpet, and on a scroll :

Fama virtutum, tuba perennis.

(The fame of virtuous deeds is a perpetual trumpet.)

We are indebted to J. Whiteley Ward, Esq., of Halifax, for the following abstract, tracing the property to the present day.

13 May, 1796. At a Court Baron held at Wakefield, for the Manor of Wakefield, on this date, Thomas Horton, of Houndhill, in the County of York, Clerk, came before the Steward, with the consent and approbation of Sir Watts Horton, of Chaderton (or Chadderton), in the County of Lancaster, Bart., (the eldest son and heir-at-law of Sir Willm. Horton, Bart.,

deceased, and Grandson and heir-at-law of Thos. Horton, Esq.) and took of the Lord of the said Manor—

All the copyhold portion of the houses, farms, lands, and premises, situate at High Sunderland, in Northowram, in the Graveslip of Hipperholme, in the parish of Halifax.

All which said premises had been then lately seized into the hands of the Lord of the said Manor, for that he, the said Sir Watts Horton,* had leased the same by an Indenture, dated the 2nd March then last past, to his youngest brother, William Horton, of Chadderton, Esquire, for a term of twenty-one years, “without fine thereof made with the Lord of the Manor aforesaid, in contempt of the Lord, and contrary to the custom of the said Manor, as at Court Baron called at Wakefield aforesaid, in and for the said Manor, of the 2nd day of March then last past, by a certain Inquest then sworn for the Lord of the Manor aforesaid, it was found and presented; where upon proclamation was openly made and published in three usual Courts holden at Wakefield aforesaid, that if any persons would claim to hold of the Lord of the Manor aforesaid, all the said premises, with the appurtenances, and for the same pay and perform to the Lord of the Manor aforesaid, the rents, fines, and services therefor due and accustomed, they shall come in and be received, and nobody did claim the said premises except the said Thomas Horton . . . (one of the brothers of the said Sir Watts Horton,)” who was thereupon admitted tenant of the said premises, in trust for the said Sir Watts Horton.

8th May, 1798. By a deed of this date, made between Sir Watts Horton of the first part, the Rev. Thomas Horton of the 2nd part, and the Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Derby, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, Lancashire, and George Lloyd, of Manchester, Esquire, on the 3rd part, the property was mortgaged by Sir Watts Horton to the Earl of Derby, Rev. G. Hornby, and G. Lloyd, as Executors of the Will of the Honourable Elizabeth Horton, the late wife of the said Thomas Horton. [This Mrs. Horton was the sister of the Earl of Derby.]

29th March, 1803. Sir Watts Horton having sold the property to William Walker, of Crow Nest, near Halifax, Esquire, it was conveyed to the latter by a deed of this date, to which the mortgagees (Mrs. Horton's Executors as above) were parties.

19th August, 1809. Mr. William Walker, by his will of this date, gave the property to his Nephew, William Priestley.

27th May, 1811. William Priestley was admitted tenant of the property, under the will of Mr. Walker, at a Court held at Halifax, on this date, for the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield.

* Sir Watts Horton appears, from a deed dated 27 May, 1778, to have derived his title at a much earlier date.

9th Dec., 1858. William Priestley (described as "of Boston Spa, better known by the name of Thorp Arch, in the County of York, Esquire,") by his will of this date, gave all his real estate to his Nephew, John Rawson, of Brockwell, in Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, who was admitted as tenant at a Court held at Wakefield, on the 18th January, 1861. [Wm. Priestley died 1 April, 1860.]

3rd June, 1861. By Indenture of this date, John Rawson conveyed the property to Evan Charles Sutherland-Walker, then of Crow Nest, near Halifax, Esquire, who sold it to the present owners, Messrs. Ward, in 1866.

In the conveyance to Wm. Walker, (29 Mch., 1803,) there is a covenant by Sir Watts Horton, to produce the following title deeds, which were retained in his possession, viz.,

1709, Aug. 24th & 25th. Indentures of Lease and Release made between Thomas Horton, of Chadderton, Esq., of the 1st part, Richard Mostyn, of London, Merchant, and Ann his daughter, of the 2nd part, Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the County of Chester, Bart., and Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the County of Flint, Bart., of the 3rd part, Richard Mostyn, of Pimbedow, in the County of Denbigh, Esq., Oswald Moseley, of Ancoates, in the County of Lancaster, Esq., of the 4th part, and Richard Marriott, of Alcot, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., and Edward Hopwood, of Hopwood, in the County of Lancaster, Esq., of the 5th part.

1751, Aug. 1st & 2nd. Indentures of Lease and Release made between the said Thos. Horton, and William Horton, his eldest son and heir apparent, of the 1st part, Alexander Casson and Richard Casson, Gentlemen, of the 2nd part, and William Shaw and William Furnival, Gentlemen, of the 3rd part.

Michaelmas Term, 25 Geo. 3rd.* Exemplification of a Recovery suffered in the Common Pleas at Westminster, wherein the said William Shaw and William Furnival, are demandants, the said Alex. Casson and Richard Casson, tenants, and the said Wm. Horton, vouchee.

1753, May 2nd & 3rd. Indentures of Lease and Release made between the said Thos. Horton of the 1st part, Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, aforesaid, Bart., son and heir of the said Sir Roger Mostyn, then deceased, who survived the said Sir Richd. Grosvenor, of the 2nd part, the said Willm. Horton (by the description of Wm. Horton, Esq., eldest son and heir apparent of the said Thos. Horton) and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Watts, the niece and heir of John Watts, Esquire, deceased, of the 3rd part, the said Edward Hopwood (who had survived the said Richard Marriott) of the 4th part, Joshua Horton, George Lloyd, and Susannah his wife, Mary Horton, Ann Horton, Jane Horton, and Sarah Horton, Spinsters,

*(? Geo. 2nd.)

(which said Joshua Horton is described to be the younger son, and the said Susannah Lloyd, Mary, Ann, Jane, and Sarah Horton, were the daughters of the said Thomas Horton, by Ann his wife, deceased,) of the 5th part, Edward Gregg, of Chamber, in the County of Lancaster, and Anthony Cook, of Hunslet, in the County of York, Esquires, of the 6th part, and George Legh, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of Halifax, of the 7th part.

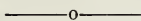
1778, May 26th & 27th. Indentures of Lease and Release made between the said Sir Watts Horton of the 1st part, Thomas Winckley and Walter Kerfoot, Gentlemen, of the 2nd part, and the said Edward, Earl of Derby, and George Lloyd of the 3rd part.

Trinity Term, 18 Geo. 3rd. Exemplification of Recovery, wherein the said Edward, Earl of Derby, and George Lloyd, are Demandants, the said Thos. Winckley and Walter Kerfoot, tenants, and the said Sir Watts Horton, vouchee.

1791, Nov. 22nd. Deed Poll from said Thomas Horton, of Whittington, in the County of Lancaster, Bachelor of Laws, to the said Sir Watts Horton.

Same date. Deed Poll from William Horton, Esq., to the said Sir Watts Horton.

1791, Sept. 24th. Indentures made between the said Susannah Lloyd, the widow and relict of the said George Lloyd, mentioned in the Indenture of 3rd May, 1753, Gamaliel Lloyd, Esq., the said George Lloyd mentioned in the Indenture of 27th May, 1778, and Thos. Lloyd, Esquires, the Executrix and Executors of the before mentioned George Lloyd, who survived the said George Legh, of the 1st part, the said Thomas Horton and William Horton of the 2nd part, and the said Sir Watts Horton of the 3rd part.



ANCIENT SESSIONS NOTES EXTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINALS.

BURIALS IN WOOLLEN.—Account of moneys received by the Overseers of Nun Monkton of my Lady Caney for burying George Payler, Esq., her husband, in linning contrary to the late Act of Parlmt. To John Bowser the informer 2l. 10s. 00d. total £5.

Ecclesfield, Oct. 14, 1678. A register of all burials there since 1 August; nine persons, Mr. Leonard Reresby being one. Affidavits received by S. Slack, curate. Sworn before H. Edmunds, Esq., J. P.

South Kirkby, 1678. Burials in woollen. Testified by J. Gibson, minister, before the Hon. Thomas Yarbrough, Esq., J. P.

Kippax and Meltham bills of burials in woollen as by Act of Parliament. 1689.

BREAD.—Robert Wells of Thorne, 1670, charged under the Assize of Bread.

COINING.—The neighbourhood of Halifax was formerly notorious for coiners. In 1685 a number of Ovenden men were indicted at Wakefield for clipping money. Justices Horton and Townely took evidence at Brighouse, July 2nd, 1691, respecting Halifax coiners. A petition was presented at Wakefield, October, 1688, asking that some remedy might be provided to enforce persons to receive money in trading which may be cracked, if it be current coin. The *noble* was a common coin at that time, and we find articles mentioned as "worth a noble of gould."

QUARRELS.—Great quarrel between Mr. Francis Leigh of Middleton and Robert Baynes of Naustrope; both bound to good behaviour for twelve months. Wakefield, October, 1687.

Mr. John Dodsworth de Haddockstones in Markinton, gent., bound to answer charges brought against him by his son Mr. Thomas Dodsworth of Morkar who is afraid that his father will burn his barns, &c., and complains that his father breaks his windows and doores, and causes his servants to depart out of his service. Knaresborough, October, 1677.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Lord Viscount Erwin bound in £500, and obtained for bondsmen Arthur Ingram of Thorpe, gent., and William Nevill of Holbeck, gent., in £250 each; Lord Erwin to appear for striking Sir William Lowther, J.P., in open court without any provocation. Leeds, July, 1693.

Berzilla Habergham of Clay House, for setting a pair of tup horns vpon Jos Smithson's House at Ealand, indicted. Wakefield, Oct., 1690.

Mrs. Catherine Palmes, a Roman Catholick, now living at the house of Mr. Thomas Waterton of Walton in ye westrideing, hath by undue means and practices got into her custody Ann frances Stringer (an infant), daughter of William and Christabella Stringer, gentleman and gentlewoman, protestants, and detains her from her mother; ordered that she be given up. Sr John Powell, Justice of Assize. Wakefield, Oct., 1690.

Allan Cockin of Barnby upon Dunn, beinge clarke to Roger Portington, Esq., J.P., came to Pontefract Sess. with some recognizances and about other business, and lodged at the house of John Bracebridge in Pontefract, and beinge gone to bed a minister of great Stature unknown to this informant came into this informants lodginge roome and finding him in bed fell upon him violently and caught him by the throat and offered to throttle him, whereupon this informant struglinge got out of bed from the said minister, who pursued this informant, threw him upon another bed, and was lifting up his hands to strike when one Mr. Gaythorne of Pollington in the other bed got hold of the said minister's hands and persuaded him to forbear this informant, before which time the said minister had alsoe seized this informants breeches and about ten shillings in money therein, besides other things in his pockets, and refuses

to deliver them, but took up this informants bedd, and still this informant alsoe wants his hatt, stockings, boots and other things in the said roome. This is endorsed "Against Henry Crabtree of Stansfeld Hall." (169-) ? Author of "Almanack."

ROBBERIES.—Highway robbery between Laughton in le Morthing and Firbeck by two men on horseback armed with swords, pistols and carbines like soldiers, each of them having on a breast belt and white coats, having their faces disguised, who took from Thomas Bate of Aughton six pounds. Petitions for the loss to be repaired. The Earl of Holderness and others testify to the good character of Bate. Pontefract, April, 1690. Sometimes these petitions were rejected on the ground that it was only a pretence of being robbed on purpose to obtain an estreat on the wapontake, each being responsible for robberies within its boundaries if the person robbed raised hue and cry.

£27 estreated on Agbrigg and Morley for Edward Kenyon, who had been robbed. Wakefield, Oct., 1694.

Robbery committed upon Vallerius Germanicus Hailes, servant to Mr. Burrows, being moneys of Sir Richard Lloyd, 1675. The amount, £327, estreated on Strafforth and Tickhill.

James Maylins, Apothecary, Rotherham, robbed at Maltby Wood. £280 estreated on Strafford and Tickhill, 1676.

Henry Sykes and Joseph Millner apprehended at Earlsheaton, and afterwards suffered death for horse stealing and as highwaymen. Leeds, July, 1687.

CONSTABLES.—Petition from Carus Philipson, vicar, and eight others of Almondbury for a Constable, as the late one died a week before this application, and the Lady of the Manor refuses to call a court as her steward resides at a great distance and the weather is unreasonable. Jan. 1689. George Sykes, senr., appointed by the Justices.

Mr. Jarvis Cornewell, Cheefe Constable, and six others from Swinfleet and district, summoned for jurors, excused the fine for lateness by reason of ye great watr. Doncaster, Jan. 1681.

Thomas Pease of Ossett, Constable, indicted (1) for refusing to sett *watch and ward*, (2) not keeping a *cucking stool*, (3) not repairing the *butts*. Wakefield, Oct., 1690.

Constables were sometimes indicted for neglect of duty. They had frequently disagreeable tasks to perform. 1671—Each Constable received orders from the respective Chief Constables as required at the Sessions, to search for guns, bows, nets, greyhounds, &c.; to enquire if any artificer, harvestmen, or servant had more wages than the statute allowed. In 1683 they had to search for conventicles and take two persons with them as witnesses. "The Constable of Hipp'holme cm Brighouse answer to the Warrt from the Cheefe Constable to the said Constable directed, April 16th, 1683—

Noe Papist recusant found upon last search.

Noe popish priest within our Constably.

Nor Jesuits.

Noe absenters from divine service nor any vnlawfull assemblie. John Kershawe, Const." 1683—Constables to search for all rogues, beggars, petty chapmen especially those of the kingdom of Scotland.

Petition of Ester Bramhall reciting That Nicholas Bramhall yor peticoners husband was made Constable of Huddersfield for this psent yeare and yor poore petitioner being a poore widdow hath noe sonne to suply the office her sonnes being little boyes, and the townesmen doe charge yor poore petitioner to provide a man to pforme the office for the residue of this yeare begs that another may be elected. Pontefract, April, 1681.

PRIVILEGED PLACES—OTLEY.—The ffreholders, &c., of Otley are not to be summoned to be jurymen &c., at Sessions, being under his Grace the Archbp of Yorks liberty. 1679.

HOWLEY.—Abraham Harrison of Howley Hall (one of the servts of James Lord Viscount Savile, Earl of Sussex) being appointed Collector of the psent three months Assessmts of the Royall Ayde for Morley, Howley Hall, however, being a privileged place and that noe psons liveing at Howley Hall ought to serve any office within the constabliery of Morley, the warrant was suppressed and Robert Morley of Morley appointed under the hands and seals of Sr John Armytage, Sir John Kaye and francis Whyte, Esq., 1665. Ordered also that he be freed from keeping any town apprentice.

KIRK BURTON.—Petition reciting that temps Elizabeth there was a fivepenny rate in the Book of Rates for K. Burton towards Agbrigg and Morley, and at Quarter Sessions held at Leeds, Oct. 5, 24 Chas. I., to remain soe according to a survey called Barnards Survey, since which time by some mistake or other (ffor there was noe order for an alteration) the rate is 7½d. to the great grievance and overcharge of the poor.—Leeds, July, 1691.

ROTHWELL.—Petition stating that about 100 years since it was decided to divide that large Constabliery into three parts—Rothwell and Rodes, Owlton and Wodleford, Lofthouse and Carleton; now improperly rated.—1675.

HEPTONSTALL.—Petition for a proper assessment. Pontefract, 1680.

CAWTHORNE.—Petition of Mr. Christopher Walbank, curate for seventeen years past, to be freed from poor rate and an apprentice. Pontefract, April, 1680.

NEW MILLER DAM.—Francis Nevyle, Esq., having two water corn milnes att New Miller Dam in Sandall rated at £100 a year, states that they do not make more than £40 a year. 1678.

LAWETON.—This Constabulary being very large and vast, they petition for three constables, or the Constabulary to be divided into three. 1676. J.H.T.

WOOLCOMBERS FIFTY YEARS AGO. — Perhaps some reminiscences from the life of a woolcomber fifty years ago might not be out of place at the present time, for the reason that the people of to-day have scarcely any impressions brought before them of the habits of life and the thought of that time. The woolcomber stands out in bold relief, a kind of rough sculptured work, when compared with the machine-hand of the present day, and therefore he ought not to be lost sight of when looking over the varied phases of manufacturing life. The combers were mostly drawn from the agricultural districts, attracted by the promise of high wages, and the chance of being put into an independent position. These promises were sounded far and wide, so that in a brief space of time men were brought to Bradford from great distances. They came from Kendal, North Yorkshire, Leicester, Devonshire, and even from the Emerald Isle, so that to spend an hour in a public-house (soon after the passing of the Act *to be drunk* on the premises,) you might, when they had footings in, have heard all sorts of dialects and jargon, and when disputes arose as to who was the best workman, there would be volleyed forth regular hurricanes of oral disputations. There might have been seen in front of any public-house constantly piled up large numbers of combers "fades," as the employers of that time were not afraid to trust the strangers with combs and charcoal, oil, soap, and various other sorts of material, to take home at their own risk, and scarcely any of them but what returned the "dozen" of wool. Now, the woolcomber, as a rule, brought his country habits with him. His attachment to rural affairs may be borne out by the fact, that in hay-time and harvest he used to lay aside his woolcombs, and take up the scythe and sickle, and go down into the low country a-harvesting. He was also very fond of trying his strength at all kinds of athletic sports. He was, as a rule, a bird fancier, and made his comb-shop into a regular aviary. Two combers having a short "confab" about birds, one said to the other, "Jem, I naw wat ad happen if awther on us belonged to Esholt Hall." "Wha, wat?" rejoined Jack. "Wha, we sud spend t' main of our time e' *catching larks!*" Some of the combers had a great talent for elocution, and could recite with wonderful power, and with such models before them as the elder Kean, Young and Holloway (?) they had opportunities of witnessing histrionic displays such as people of the present time have no conception of. There was also great taste displayed by some of the combers in the walks of art; and, if not original in their work, some of them were marvellous in their efforts at copying pictures in oil colours, and, as they were

under no surveillance, therefore, when under inspiration, down went the combs and up went the palette, although at the risk of being "pent" at "carrying-day." He made up his lost time by "waking" or lighting up, so as to "liver in" on a certain day. In politics the comber was somewhat of a Democrat, and if he had been in the ascendant in these days of strikes and combination, he would have been a formidable foe to the lock-out system. He has left his work in that line on record. It came in with Tester and culminated with George White, who sold their *cause*, like Esau's birthright, for a mere "mess of pottage."

BRADFORD OPERATIVE.

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LETTER TO SIR WM. CALVERLEY.—The following letter from Sir Harry Wentworth, of Nettlested, county Suffolk, (ancestor of the Barons Wentworth), addressed in 1497 to Sir William Calverley, of Calverley, in Yorkshire, from whom descended the extinct baronets of that name, is perhaps of sufficient local interest to merit a corner in your "Notes and Queries" column. The original letter, which is in the British Museum, is written on a slip of paper measuring eleven inches by four inches, and is signed by Sir Harry Wentworth:

"Right wourshipfulle cousin, I recommend me unto you. And where* it fortunēd me in my retourne home from Westchestre, to meit my lord Darby, my lord Strange, and other at Whalley abbey, by whome I had the sight of such letters as were directed unto theme from the kinges grace; apperceyuing by the same that Perkin Warbeke is lōded in the west parties, of Cornwelle, wherfore I wolle pray you, and allso in the kinges name aduertise you, to be in aredynest† in your owin persone, with suche company as you make to serue his highness, vpon an our‡ warnyng, when his grace shalle calle vpone you. For the which I doubtē not but his highnes shalle geve you thankes accordinge. As our lord knoith, who preserue you! Written in the kinges castelle of Knaresburght, the xvij. day of Septembre.

"your [frend] and cosyne, syr

"HARRY WENTWORTH.

"Addressed

"To his wourshipfulle cosin syr William
Caluerley, knight, in haste."

*Whereas. †readiness. ‡hour's.

S. RAYNER.

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REFERENCES TO ARDSLEY, NEAR WAKEFIELD.—In *Domesday Book*, (1086) as "Erdeslau." In *Nomina Villarum*, (1284) as "Herdeslai." In *Kirkby's Inquest*, (1284) as "Ardeslawe." In *Burton's "Monasticon,"* Woodkirk alias Woodchurch, or West

Ardsley. In *Whitaker's "Loidis and Elmete,"* as regards its Monastic origin and genealogical particulars of the Clergy and lay-patrons. In *Scatcherd's "History of Morley,"* under the head of "Wood-church," and "Ardsley." The account of East Ardsley is in several points incorrect and unsatisfactory. For instance he states that the "old Hall at one extremity of the village," known as the residence of the Shaw family in the 17th and 18th centuries, "was the Manor House." This is not correct, the "Manor House" is an old thatched cottage about the middle of the village, just off the Wakefield and Bradford Road and belongs to W. C. J. Dealtry, Esq., of Thorpe-on-the-Hill. Again, the rudely carved figure over the doorway of the "Shaw" Hall is a talbot (hunting-dog) not "a griffin or dragon," the former being the crest of the Shaws. He is wrong, too, in asserting that a *Copley* built the Hall in 1622, which date appears on a gable pinnacle. It is far more likely that a "Robert" Shaw erected the mansion, whose Christian name "Robart," remains cut on the porch jamb, but the surname has been worn away. The motto "In Domine confido, 1632," not 1652, is still visible. There are other points which exhibit the carelessness of Scatcherd in gathering information. The estate came to the Copleys of Nether Hall, Doncaster, by the intermarriage of a Robert Copley, in 1707, with Ellinor Shaw, the daughter and last heiress of Robert Shaw, merchant, and therefore not through the Saviles, as presumed by Scatcherd.

It is not quite true that "the Register goes no further back than 1662," marriages and burials of East Ardsley commence in 1654, and the baptisms in 1662; West Ardsley in 1652.

"Banks' Walks about Wakefield," (1871) contains an account of East and West Ardsley, which though somewhat brief, is far truer, and more reliable, because for genealogical and ecclesiastical matters, free use has been made of the Registers, and Heraldic Visitations, and Legal documents, &c., which are the true foundations of biographical history.

"Parson's History of Leeds," Vol. 2, page 11, chiefly dilates on the connection with Ardsley, of John Field, the "early astronomer," and James Naylor, the "religious imposter."

"Taylor's Churches of Leeds," contains a compiled account of the church affairs, parochial charities, and the more modern perpetual curates.

"Ardsley in the Olden Times," a series of articles which appeared in the East Ardsley Parish Magazine, from April, 1880, to 1884, by John Batty, containing archæological matters; a sketch of the Incumbents from the "Restoration," and references to Parish Officials, culled from the Church Registers, and from 17th and 18th century Gravestones, &c.

"The Study of East Ardsley Town's Book, 1652 to 1696." Two papers read in April, 1882, by Mr. John Batty, before the

Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, pretty fully reported in the "Bradford Chronicle and Mail." These papers chiefly dealt with the curious items referring to social manners, customs, and punishments.

"Lawton's Collections," (1842), for account of East and West Ardsley Churches.

"The Lay Subsidy Roll, (Ric. II.) 1379. Names of the Laity.

"The Subsidy Roll of Hen. VIII., 1522. Names of the people of substance.

"The Manor Court Rolls of Wakefield, take in "West Ardislawe," but not East. The whereabouts of those including the latter, are not at present known; probably with those of Bradford, as the freeholders of East Ardsley had to attend "Sheriff's Turn," and "Court Leet," at one time held at Adwalton, and latterly at Bradford. I understand that the ancient Manor Court Rolls of Bradford are deposited in the Record Office, London.

"The Hearth Tax Rolls" in the Public Record Office, those for 1666 and 1671-2, were published in the "Wakefield Herald."

"The Poll Books," 1741 and 1807, for names of Freeholders, their residences, and possessions.

I must not omit to say that the "Rectory Manor Court Rolls of Wakefield," contain allusions to the living of East Ardsley, for the reason that in 1660, it was endowed with certain copy hold lands in Wakefield, and elsewhere, and at the decease of an incumbent, the succeeding incumbent had to appear at Court Baron to make surrender, to do fealty, and pay relief to the Lord of Manor, in order to be admitted tenant.

"Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, 1845." Church Statistics, &c., population, charities, &c.

The "Liber Regis," Henry VIII. Trades, charities, early valuation of benefice, Patrons, Dedication, name.

"Dugdale's Visitations," 1666; Glover's do., 1584-5; and 1612, St. George, give genealogical particulars of some leading families. There is an allusion to "West Ardislawe," in the Calendar of Charters and Rolls, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, 1878.

"The West Ardsley Town's Book," contains a close list of Churchwardens, Overseers, and Constables' names, from 1653 to 1802, and different Parish receipts, and disbursements, from 1752 to 1800.

"The East Ardsley Town's Book" also contains lists of officials; members of the "Trained Bands"; those who received "Parish Apprentices," 1727 to 1813. "Workhouse" Accounts, and Church Memoranda to 1843. "Valuation of the land and housing in East Ardsley," 1774.

In the "Calendar of State Papers," 1656, is a reference to *Woodkirk Fair* in 1656, (Domestic Series), containing a petition

of the inhabitants wishing for its abolition, because of the rabble and tumults caused by it.

In the "Church Registers" are instances of Commonwealth marriages before Justices. Those of *Woodkirk*, from 1652, contain the family names of Pickering, Marshall, Coppindale, Thomlinson, &c.; those of East Ardsley, Graunt, Sunderland, Greenwood, Elmsall a branch of the "Thornhill" Elmsalls, Smith or Smyth, of Heath, Shaw, Deighton, Hodgson, Nettleton, Casson, Ray, of Howley. The marriage of Clifton Wintringham, eminent Physician, with Elizabeth Nettleton, also of Ann Oglethorpe, with a John Plantagnett, (alluded to in the Wentworth Papers, and in Heywood's Diaries).

"West and East Ardsley Inclosure, 1829," (Leeds Mercury.) The compiler of this account has a copy of the "Terriers" of Glebe lands, for East and West Ardsley, for 1684, and abstracts from those of 1781, 1809-17-25; also "copy of a petition of Freeholders, of East Ardsley, 1721," for an augmentation of the living, by an enclosure from the common of about 30 acres.

"Hunter's notes on John Field," the "proto-copernician of England," who was buried at East Ardsley, 1586. The Editor of the Yorkshire Notes and Queries has several notes on the same family.

The field-names of East Ardsley, are noticed in Robert's "Lofthouse," Vol. I, (1882), pages 6-11.

"Ardsley as a place name," by John Batty, "Yorkshire Weekly Post," July 8th, 1884. The different modes of spelling the name from 1086 to 1664.

"The Old Hall, at East Ardsley," by John Batty, "Yorkshire Post," Feb. 3rd, 1883, giving an archæological description of it, and some particulars of its former possessors.

The "Building News," of March 30th, 1883, published an architectural sketch with details of ornamentations of East Ardsley Old Hall, the drawings being executed by Mr. W. A. Richardson, architect, of Rothwell.

Photos of the old and curious Church, pulled down in 1880, may be commonly seen in the houses of the parishioners. Also a photo of the Norman Doorway, restored and nicely inserted in the present Church porch, is in the possession of the compiler of this account.

The "Wakefield Free Press," Feby. 20th, 1886, contains an article entitled "The Curiosities of a School Board Census," which furnishes useful social statistics of East Ardsley.—The favourite and peculiar Christian child-names, prevailing surnames, and general remarks about the present condition and future development of the place. In the same paper, July 24th, 1886.—"Annals of the Poor," founded on a large number of certificates relating to the poor of East Ardsley from 1705 to 1826, in which are given a brief sketch of some of the Justices

of the Peace, a list of local Colliery Owners, Farmers, Craftsmen, &c. Both articles were written by Mr. John Batty.

ERRATA:—"Ardley, near Wakefield," "Notes and Queries" section;

On page 78, instead of "Nomiua," read "Nomina."

„ 79, 11th line, omit "W," and read "C. J. Dealtry, Esq."

„ „ 19th „ instead of "Domine," read "Domino."

„ „ 43rd „ fill up hiatus with "June."

„ 80, 11th „ omit "those including," and read "the whereabouts of the latter."

East Ardsley.

JOHN BATTY, F.R.HIST.S.

Kirklees Nunnery.

By S. J. CHADWICK.

They toke togyder theyr counsell
 Robyn Hode for to sle,
 And how they myght best do that dede,
 His banis for to be.

Than bespake good Robyn,
 In place where as he stode,
 To morow I muste to Kyrkesley
 Crafteley to be leten blode.

Syr Roger of Donkestere,
 [And the pryoresse of Kyrkesley,]
 There they betrayed good Robyn Hode,
 Through theyr false playe.

A Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode.

Very few of the many persons who call at the ancient hostelry of the "Three Nuns" at Nunbrook, ever stop to consider what was the origin of the sign which looks down upon them from the front of the Inn, nor do they trouble to think about the old associations of the immediate neighbourhood. Most of them no doubt believe that Robin Hood lies buried in the adjoining park of Kirklees, and some may have heard that he was bled to death by a Nun, but very few persons indeed know that for three centuries and a half there flourished in the immediate neighbourhood a Nunnery or Priory of Cistercian Nuns or "White Ladies" who were large landed proprietors and employers of labour in Mirfield, Hartshead, and other parts of the country, and above all were proprietors of the living or rectory of Mirfield, received the great tithes and the best part of the income, and forced the parishioners to be content with a Vicar whose poor stipend consisted of small tithes, Easter dues, and

sundry small pickings and formed at best but a *starvation* and not a *living*. The Church of Mirfield was appropriated in the year 1403 to the Priory of Kirklees, and constituted the best part of its endowment until its dissolution in the year 1539. As therefore there was such a close and intimate connection between the Priory of Kirklees and the parish of Mirfield for so many years, a connection which has unfortunately left its mark to the present time inasmuch as the great tithes and other possessions of the rectory are still in lay-hands and were not restored to the church at the dissolution of the Priory, it is thought that some account of the Priory and its possessions may be found interesting by the readers of this Magazine.*

Kirklees Nunnery was founded (so Dr. Whitaker says) in the reign of Henry II, by Reyner le Fleming, who was a landed proprietor in South Yorkshire, and also in Hartshead and Clifton, of which latter place he was Lord of the Manor. The foundation Charter is pretty well known. It is given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. 5, page 739, and extracts from it have often been published. By this Charter the founder grants to God and St. Mary, and the holy women of Kuthales the place in which they dwell, i.e. Kuthelagam and Hednesleya as the water of the Kelder goes to the old mill and so by the road which leads to the old mill to the rivulet of the rocky ———† and so to Blackelana, and from Blackelana to Wagestan, and from Wagestan by the boundary of Liversege, Herteshet, and Mirfield, the whole within the boundaries named in lands, waters, pastures, meadows, woods, and plains.‡ And besides these, 12 acres of land to be held of the grantor and his heirs for the souls of his father and his ancestors for his safety and that of his friends.

This Charter is without date and is confirmed by a Charter of William Earl Warren, which is also without date; there is therefore some doubt as to the period of the foundation of the Nunnery. Dr. Whitaker fixes it in the reign of Henry II, (1154 to 1189) but how he arrives at this conclusion, does not appear.§ There were no less than five Earls of Surrey and Warren bearing

* *Mirfield Parish Magazine*.

† Word here illegible, but in *Dodsworth's Yorkshire Notes* this stream is called the river *Petrosslanus*. Query, is it the stream now called *Nunbrook*, or perhaps the river *Colne*.

‡ Note.—If we assume that *Blackelana* is *Bleak Low Lane* (a name still appearing in the *Ordnance Map* of the district), and that *Wagestan* (the stone by the way) is the old Saxon Cross known as *Walton Cross*, the stump of which is still to be seen by the road side not far from *Hartshead Church*, it is very easy to identify at the present time the boundaries here given. The circumference of the property appears on the *Ordnance Map* at a rough guess to be seven or eight miles, but a great portion of the land was waste.

§ It is quite certain however that other Abbeys and Convents of this Order were founded at this early date and even so early as the reign of King Stephen.

the Christian name of William, and therefore the above confirmation gives very little clue to the date, as the first William came over with the Conqueror, and the last died in 1240. Another authority fixes the foundation of the Nunnery in the year 1155, and Mr. Ismay, a former Vicar of Mirfield and a zealous Antiquarian gives the date as 1236, but does not give his authority. He was probably thinking of the date of the Confirmation Charter of Henry III. which is 1236. Some persons say that the Nunnery was a Benedictine one, but there seems to be no doubt that it was Cistercian,* which was a reformed order of the Benedictines and so called from Cîteaux or Cisteaux in the Bishopric of Chalons in Burgundy, where this reform was first begun, about the year 1098.

John Stevens in his *History of Ancient Abbeys, &c.*, gives in vol. 2, pages 30-1, an account of the origin of Cistercian Nuns with a full page illustration of a Nun in the garb of the Order. He says, "The habit of the Cistercian Nuns is a white tunic "or robe, a black scapular and girdle. In the choir most of "them wear coules, others only mantles and the lay sisters "have their habits of a dark colour. The novices are clad in "white. Their observances were very austere. The first Nuns "wore neither linen nor linings, they were employed not only "in sewing and spinning, but they went into the woods to grub "up the briars and thorns, they worked continually, they observed much silence. There has been a great number of "Saints and Holy Women of this Order, which number would "be still much greater if we would allow of all those to whom "their historians assign it but they must retrench some of "them."

These Holy Women may well be said to have lived "In the odour of Sanctity" which expression possibly originated from the above mentioned practices of the first Saints of this Order. The Cistercian Order was founded by St. Robert who at 15 years of age was a member of the Benedictine Abbey of Montier la Celle, afterwards prior thereof, and subsequently Abbot of St. Michael de Tonnerre, where he endeavoured to establish good discipline but without success, the Monks thwarting him in his good intentions. There is a curious account of Robert leaving the Abbey and living with certain monks in the forest of Molesme on roots, herbs, &c., and almost naked. Afterwards with others altogether 21 in number, he settled at Cisteaux, on the 21st March, 1098, being St. Benedict's day.

In the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII an act of Parliament was passed granting to the Crown the first fruits of all Bishoprics, Monasteries, &c., and directing the Chancellor to

* It is styled Cistercian in the Pope's Bull for the appropriation of Mirfield Rectory to Kirkstall. See Whitaker's *History of Leeds*, page 364.

appoint Commissioners in each diocese to enquire into their yearly value, &c. From the returns of these Commissioners we obtain the following particulars of Cistercian Monks and Nuns in Yorkshire.

Cistercian Monks.			Annual Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Byland	...	...	238	9	4
Fountains	...	...	998	6	8½
Joreval (Jervaulx)	...	...	234	18	5
Kirkstall	...	...	329	2	11
Melsa (Meaux near Hull)	...	...	299	6	4¼
River (Rivaulx)	...	...	278	10	2
Roche	...	...	224	2	5
Sallay	...	...	147	3	10
Cistercian Nuns.			Annual Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Nun Appleton (Parish of Bolton Percy)			73	9	10
Basedale (near Stokesley)	...	...	20	1	4
Elreton (in Swaledale)	...	...	15	10	6
Esseholt (near Apperley Bridge)	...	...	13	5	4
Hampole (near Doncaster)	...	...	63	5	8
Keldon (Kirby Moorside)...	...	...	29	6	1
Kirklegthes	...	...	19	8	2
Sinningthwait (Bilton near Wetherby)			60	9	2
Swinhey (Swine near Meaux)	...	...	82	3	9½
Wyckham (near Scarbro')	...	...	25	17	6

It may be mentioned that the richest Abbey in Yorkshire was that of St. Mary in York, for Benedictine Monks, the annual value of which is given as £1650 7s. 0¾d.

The Priory of Kirklees is stated to have been dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. James. The first Prioress was Elizabeth de Staynton. Her tomb and the tombs of two nuns said to be her sisters who entered with her at the foundation, were discovered in the year 1706. The inscription on the tomb of the Prioress was in Norman French but is now quite illegible, the English of it being—"Sweet Jesus of Nazareth, Son of God, have mercy on Elizabeth Stainton, Prioress of this house!" The list of Prioresses is very imperfect. The following names are principally taken from Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 5, pages 738-9, Elizabeth de Staynton, 13th century; Margaret de Clayworth, confirmed 4th Kal Oct., 1306; Alicia de Screvyn, 4th Id: Jany., 1307; * Cecilia Hill, (Mr. Ismay gives the name Hiks,) upon whose death Joanna Stansfeld was elected in 1491. On her death was elected Margaret Tarlton who was

* Mr. Ismay here gives the name of Margaret Seyvill, daughter of Sir John Seyvill.

confirmed as Prioress, 24th April, 1499; Margaret Fletcher, confirmed 10th March, 1505; Cecilia Topcliffe, who is said by Dugdale to have been the last Prioress, was confirmed 9th July, 1527. Dame Joan Keps or Kepax or Kepast (for her name has been spelt in these three forms) appears however to have been the last Prioress, and to have surrendered the house 24th Nov., 1539, (31. Hen. VIII.) a year earlier than is stated by Mr. J. B. Greenwood in his *History of Dewsbury*. This lady is said to have retired after the surrender of the house in company with four nuns to a house which is still standing (divided into cottages, and by some called Paper or Papist Hall) at a place called Chapel Well, at the top of Shilbank Lane in Mirfield.

Torr mentions an old MS. which is said to have been written by a * Monk, (probably of Kirklees) and which is to be seen in the Library of the Dean and Chapter at York, which says that this old Saxon Church (of Mirfield) stood in a field called Chapel Hill which gave rise to the old saying—"When Chapel stood at Chapel Wells." A portion of the building called Paper Hall, was rebuilt more than a century back judging from the style of Architecture. The other part appears much older, and this building was evidently intended for some religious purpose. The floor is flagged and laid in diamond shape; the broad oaken stairs with heavy moulded pillars, resemble the rails round the Communion Tables in some of our old Churches. The ceiling in the room above is curiously moulded with figures of Angels, and around it was formerly an inscription in Lombardic characters; all which together gave it an ecclesiastical appearance. Whether this is a remnant of the old Chapel, or the place where the last Prioress and the four Nuns took up their residence upon the suppression of the Convent at Kirklees in 1540, or whether it was used for both purposes cannot well be known at present.

Dame Joan Kepast was buried at Mirfield Church, 5th Feb., 1561-2, and her burial is entered in the parish Register. The following inscription may still be seen in the old tower of Mirfield Church, cut in stone and built into a window:—"Dame Joan Kepast, late Nun at Kirklees, was buried February 5th, D.A. 1562." This inscription, which appears to be comparatively modern, was formerly in the chancel, behind or under the altar in the old church, and was placed in its present position for safety. Mr. Ismay says that it was formerly under the north gallery.

After the suppression of the Nunnery, the Prioress had an annual pension of £2, and each of the Nuns had £1 13s. 4d. per annum, as appears from the following extract from Browne Willis's *History of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*, vol. ii, page

* Perhaps Chantry Priest.

278:—"Kirkley, Johanna Kepax, late Prioress, surrendered this Convent, 4th November, 1540, (? 1539,) and had a pension of £2 per annum assigned her, which she enjoyed anno 1553, in which year there remained in charge £2 13s. 0d. in annuities (? to the chantry priest) and these following pensions, viz:—to Isabella Hoptone, Agnes Brooke, Isabella Rooles, and Isabell Sattershall (? Tattershall) £1 13s. 4d. each."

No seal of the Priory has been met with, and there is no register or cartulary so far as is known. The following however are extracts from charters which have been obtained from the Record Office, and elsewhere:—20 Henry III. (October, 1235, to October, 1236,) Confirmation by the King to the Prioress and Convent of Kirklees of the place where they remain, that is Kerkley and Hedensley, (then follows a portion which is illegible). From the gift of Alan, son of Peter, three *oxgangs of land in Cullingworth with the appurtenances and common in Hereden for repairing their buildings, and for their fire and pasture, for their beasts of burden in Cullingworth, and for their pigs fed in that town food without †pannage. Of the gift of Robert, son of Gilbert de Barkeston, a ‡toft in Barkeston which Henry Smith formerly held, and 30 acres of arable land, and one acre of meadow in the same town. From Henry Tyas one mark of annual rent in the mill of Hathweyte. From the son of John the son of Amandus, certain pieces of land in Shelfe, viz:—Wetecroft, Hallcroft, and Northcroft, and common of pasture belonging to the same town, for 400 sheep by the great hundred (i.e. 120) with as many lambs, and for 10 cows with as many calves, and for eight oxen and one horse. From Agnes de Flamevill a rent of 3s. from three-fourths of an oxgang of land in Marton in Burgoshire. From Reimund de Medelay $\frac{4}{3}$ rent from one oxgang of land which William de Barneburn held of the same Reimund. From Robert, son of Gilbert *dimidium eskeppam frumenti*. N.B.—We give these three words in the original Latin because we have been unable to find the word "eskeppam" in any dictionary or glossary. It appears to mean a "skep" or basket, and the words may then be translated half a basket of corn, but our readers will accept this translation or not, as they please.

The next Charter is a very interesting one, being a grant by Sir John le Fleming (who died about the year 1349) of a "native" or female serf to the Prioress and Convent of Kirklees. The Charter is printed in the Journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, vol. IV., page 164, and is without date. The following is an abstract of it. Know, present and future persons,

* An oxgang or bovat of land, was as much as one ox (or a pair) could plough in a season.

† Pannage—The privilege of feeding swine in a wood.

‡ Toft—The site of a house burnt down or destroyed.

that I, Sir John le Fleming, have granted and quit-claimed for ever, to the Prioress of Kirkeleys and the Holy Nuns serving God there for the Soul of my father, and for the Souls of my Ancestors, and in consideration of three shillings and sixpence in silver, paid by them to me, Alice, the daughter of William Mounger of Clifton, and her heirs with all her following, and her chattels moveable or immovable, present and future, without holding back so that neither I nor any of my heirs can require or sell any claim against the aforesaid Alice or her heirs, following, or chattels. The deed is witnessed by Henry, Son of Godwin de Clifton, Thomas de Grenegate, Adam his brother, John de Haveweldun, Thomas del Clif, William and Adam and others. Attached is an oval seal in white wax with a fleur de lys and the legend in old English type, Sir Johannes le Fiandrensis. The deed is endorsed *Manumissio Nativæ*, but this appears to be a mistake, as the document is not a *Manumission* or grant of freedom, but a simple transfer of the native or serf to the Prioress and Nuns. The writer has now before him a copy of a *Manumission* whereby Robert de Lepton grants to Adam, son of Richard de Lepton that he may be free from all kind of servile condition with all his following (or progeny) begotten and to be begotten with all their possessions. This deed is witnessed by William de Bemond (Beaumont), John le Fleming de Dalton, Thomas, the Son of the Parson of Heton, Wm. de Roeley, Henry de Lepton and others, probably John le Fleming who witnessed this deed is the same person who gives the "native" to Kirklees. It should be borne in mind that at the time when these deeds are supposed to have been made (i.e. the beginning of the 14th Century) most of the labouring class of England were serfs or slaves who were sold and transferred from one Lord to another at will. Another class of persons who were not free were the villeins who were tied to the land and could not remove from one Manor to another without the Lord's consent. They held land under the Lord for which they performed certain services, and so long as these were performed they were safe in their holdings. For the condition of non free persons after the Conquest see Stubbs' *Constitutional History of England*, vol. I, page 485 et seq. The irritation caused by serfdom was one of the causes of the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler, which, says Bishop Stubbs, struck a vital blow at Villenage. See *Constitutional History*, vol. 2, page 503, also chapter 16 throughout.

The next Charter relating to Kirklees is one dated 23rd January, 47 Edward III., (1374) being a Licence in Mortmain whereby after reciting that by Letters Patent Licence has been granted to the Prioress and Convent of Kirkeleghe to acquire lands, tenements, and rents to the value of £20 per annum except lands &c., held of the Crown in Chief, Licence was

granted to Thomas de Malhum, Chaplain, Richard Brand, Chaplain, and Richard de Calthorn, Chaplain, to grant to the said Prioress and Convent one messuage and 18 acres of land and the third part of a messuage in Herteshewed, and to the same Thomas and Thomas de Popelay, Chaplain, to grant to the said Prioress and Convent one messuage, 2 tofts, 88 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood, and 9/1 of rent in Wykerislay, and which messuages &c. were worth 33/4 as appeared by the Inquisition of William de Ergum late *Eschætor for the County of York. And the said Prioress and Convent were to hold the premises so granted, being in value †80 shillings per annum, in part satisfaction of the aforesaid £20.

The laws relating to mortmain date back to the Magna Charta which enacts that "it shall not be lawful from henceforth to any to give his land to any religious house," and this prohibition is now extended so as to prevent any alienation of lands to a "dead hand" with certain exceptions. Formerly a licence from the Crown was required before grants of land could be made into mortmain to a religious body or other corporation. For further information on this subject and on the early history of the alienation of land, see Digby's History of the Law of Real Property, a work published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

By a Licence in Mortmain dated 15th July, 49, Edward III., (1375), licence was granted to William de Mirfeld, Clerk, and Roger de Barneburgh, Clerk, to grant to the Prioress and Convent of Kirklees, the Manor of Westhagh (? in Kirkburton) one messuage, one oxgang, and ten acres of land, and half of five acres of meadow, and 17½d. of rent in Kesseburgh, Bergh, Heghome, Westbretton, Clayton, Derton, Wollay, and Birchwaye; and to Thomas de Malhom, Chaplain, and Richard Brand, Chaplain, to grant to the said Prioress and Convent four messuages, one oxgang, 72½ acres of land (unam bovatom sexaginta et duodecim acras tre dimid :) and six shillings and eightpence of rent in † Magna Lyuersegge, Robert Lyuersegge, and Parva Lyuersegge, and to Thomas de Metham, Knight, (Chiualer) to grant 100 shillings of rent in Halgton. And the premises comprised in this licence being in value £10 per annum were to be in part satisfaction of the £20 previously mentioned and in aid of the support of the Prioress and Convent for ever. John Sayvill is mentioned here as Eschætor. The William de Mirfield named in this Licence was a member of the family of that name, which springing from the parish of Mirfield afterwards settled in Batley and had considerable property there. Many of the family were buried at Batley

* The Eschætor was the officer whose business it was to look after property forfeited to the Crown, hold inquisitions, &c.

† 60 in the Licence.

‡ Hightown, Roberttown, and Littletown.

Church where may still be seen a fine tomb with coats of arms of the Mirfields and other families, and the effigies of a knight in armour and his lady.

An Inquisition was taken at York on Friday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 18th Richard II. (25th January, 1395), before Hugh de Arderne, Eschætor, and a jury who say that it is not to the prejudice of the King or others if he grant to John Mounteney, Knight, John Woderoue, John de Amyas, and William de Sandal, Chaplain, that they may grant to the Prioress and Convent of Kirklees, fifty acres of land in Mirfield and the advowson of the Church there for the purpose of finding a * Chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in the Conventual Church of Kyrkelees for the soul of Sir John de Burgh and for the souls of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed; and to the said Prioress and Convent to receive and hold the same premises. Item, the jury say that the aforesaid land and advowson are held of John, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, as of his † honour of Pontefract by knight service, and the aforesaid Duke John holds the said honour of the King in chief (that is direct from the King without an intervening Lord) by knight service. That the aforesaid fifty acres are worth 12/6 per annum, and that the aforesaid church is worth 18 ‡ marks per annum. The jury then state that Sir John Mounteney, John Woderoue and John de Amyas hold divers lands and tenements in Shitelyngton, Wollay, and Shirclif in the county of York, of the aforesaid Duke by knight service, which are worth £40 per annum and are sufficient to answer all customs, services, and burdens, as well for themselves as for the said fifty acres. The jury further state that William de Sandal has no other lands or tenements in the county of York. The object of this Inquisition was, to ascertain whether the grant of land above mentioned would cause any detriment to the King by loss of rents, services, or otherwise. At the date of this inquiry it was almost impossible to alienate land without a licence from the Crown, whose object was to keep the land in large holdings liable to knight service. A knight's fee was estimated at about 640 acres in area, or about £20 per annum in value, and the obligation on the owner was to furnish at his own expense a full-armed horseman for military service for 40 days in the year. Military tenures were abolished by the statute 12, Charles II, chapter 24.

* The Chaplain was pensioned off at the dissolution of the Convent, but his name does not appear in the list of persons receiving pensions in 1553, given by Browne Willis in his history of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies, vol. ii.

† An honour was a large district comprising several manors and was the qualifying holding of a baron or earl. Sometimes however such a holding was called a manor (e.g. the manor of Wakefield) and comprised several sub-manors held of the chief lord.

‡ A mark of silver was 13/4; of gold £6; but marks of silver are here meant.

Following on the above Inquisition comes a Licence in Mortmain, dated 20th April, 19 Richard II. (1396), for granting the above mentioned 50 acres of land in Mirfield, and the advowson of the church to the said Prioress and Convent. Then comes the grant dated at Mirfield on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1390, and this Grant is confirmed by a Licence dated at Pontefract Castle, 27th June, 1st Henry IV. (1400). A mutilated extract from the Bull of Pope Boniface appropriating the church of Mirfield to the Prioress and Convent of Kirklees, may be seen in Whitaker's History of Leeds, page 364.

On the 4th August, 1403, (4 Henry IV.) Richard Scroope, Archbishop of York, ordained a perpetual Vicarage in the said church, presentable by the said Prioress and Convent, who were to have all the tithes of *garbs and hay, and the entire tithe of fallen wood together with the whole mansion of the rectory. And the Vicar should have his Vicarage consist in oblations, profits, minute-tithes, in the † altarge and ‡ personal tithes whatsoever, and in all singular other the obventions and profits belonging to the church excepting the tithes of garbs, hay, and fallen wood. Moreover the said Prioress and Convent should provide at their own costs for the first time, a mansion with competent buildings for the Vicar and his successors. And the said Prioress and Convent should bear all burdens, ordinary and extraordinary (** Synodals excepted), incumbent on the said Church. The Vicar only paying 6/8 to the § Dismes when granted to the King out of the spiritual goods of ecclesiastical persons.

The writer is not aware of any other documents relating to Kirklees until we come to those relating to the dissolution of the Priory, the first being a survey of the demesne lands and of the rectory of Mirfield, of which the following is a translation :

Kirkleis late Priory of Nuns in the County of York.

In the renewed rental of the lands and tenements belonging to the said late Priory, surrendered and dissolved on the 24th day of November, in the 31st year of the reign of the very much to be dreaded Lord King Henry VIII., amongst other things it is contained thus, as follows :—

* Sheaves of corn.

† Offerings made on the altar, and also small tithes, such as tithes of wool, lamb, colt, calf, pigs, chickens, butter, cheese, &c.

‡ Personal tithes are paid of such things as come of the labour and industry of man.

** Synodals are tributes in money paid by the clergy to the Bishop or Archdeacon at the Easter Visitation.

§ Dismes or decime are tithes, but generally signify the tenths of spiritual livings, which were formerly paid to the Pope, and afterwards to the Crown.

Demesne lands :

Site of the said late Priory with the dovecote, gardens, orchard, and other conveniences within the precincts of the same is worth per annum	s. d. iiij. iiij.
Item one windmill there is worth per annum ...	nil.
Item Ralph Blackburn holds a house with a kitchen within the aforesaid site and pays per annum...	s. vj.
Item one close of Pasture called Castilfelde containing by estimation 30 acres is worth per annum	s. x.
Item a close called the West Oxe Pasture containing by estimation 8 acres of Pasture is worth per ann.	s. viij.
Item a close called the East Oxe Pasture containing by estimation 12 acres of Pasture, per annum	s. iiij.
Item a close called the High Stubbinge containing by estimation 10 acres of Pasture is worth per ann.	s. d. iiij. iiij.
Item a close called Marebrigge Flatt containing by estimation 6 acres of Pasture is worth per ann.	s. iiij.
Item a close called fforbrigge Flatt containing by estimation 4 acres of arable land is worth per ann.	s. iiij.
Item a close called Lyon Roode containing 12 acres of arable land is worth per annum ...	s. iiij.
Item a close called Cowe fforde containing 6 acres of arable land is worth per annum ...	s. ij.
Item a close called Elleytre flatt containing 8 acres of Pasture is worth per annum... ..	s. viij.
Item a close called Marledoore containing 2 acres of Pasture is worth per annum... ..	s. ij.
Item a close called Stakford containing 14 acres of meadow is worth per annum	s. d. xviij. viij.
Item a close called Stubbynge ynge containing 7 acres of meadow is worth per annum ...	s. d. vj. vj.
Item a close called Swyne Pasture and another close called the Calfe Crofte containing 3 acres of meadow worth per annum	s. v.
Item a close called Brode Ynge containing 3 acres of meadow is worth per annum	s. iiij.
Item a close called Clifton flatt containing 10 acres of Pasture is worth per annum... ..	s. d. iiij. iiij.
Item a close called Cote flatt containing 10 acres of arable land is worth per annum	s. v.
Item a close called Hukrode containing 27 acres of Pasture is worth per annum	s. d. xiiij. vi.
Item a close called Newe close containing 10 acres of arable land is worth per annum	s. d. vj. viij.
Item a close called Ffrewell containing 18 acres of arable land is worth per annum	s. vj.

Item the herbage of a close there called Nunbanke									
containing 4 acres of pasture and has the									
underwood of Crofton three (? acres) worth per								s.	
annum								ij.	
Item the herbage of a close of wood called Newe									
Wood containing 20 acres and the pasture of									
the same is worth per annum and has 400 oaks								s.	
of 100 years growth								v.	
								li.	s. d.
Total rents of the demesne lands								vj.	xij. iiij.
Rectory of Mirfield.									
Richard Lee and others hold all the glebe									
lands belonging to the aforesaid rectory paying								s.	d.
therefor per annum								xxvj.	vij.
Item there were in the hands of the said late prioress									
and convent the tithe of grain and hay there									
with the tithe barn and a close adjoining to the								s.	
same barn which are worth per annum								c.	
								li.	s. d.
Total								vj.	vj. viij.

JACOBO RIKYSBERE,

RYCHARD RYCHE,

per me, HUGONEM FFULLER,

AUDIT :

From Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v., page 739, the writer has extracted the following, which gives the situation of the several properties of the Priory :—

Account of the Ministers of the Lord King in the time of Henry VIII.

(Abstract of Roll 34, Henry VIII, Augmentation Office,
County of York.

		£	s.	d.
Kirkleys, Site with demesne lands...	...	6	13	4
West Haye by West Burton, *Reditus et firmæ		4	6	8
Huddersfelde	„	1	4	0
Wekeleye	„	2	6	2
Cullynworth	„	0	17	7
Shelfe	„	0	13	4
Leveyage [Liversedge.]	„	2	2	2
Hartishede	„	2	6	6
Scooles	„	0	5	0
Danbye Grange	„	0	6	8
Darton	„	0	4	0
Hokynwyk [Heckmondwike.]	„	0	3	4
Kexburgh	„	0	7	6

* Rents and farms. Reditus means the rent payable by a tenant to his landlord. Firma is a fixed rent payable out of land.

Emley	Reditus et firmæ	0	8	0
Saddleworth *	„	0	6	8
Salkthwaite [Slakthwaite.]	„	0	13	4
Lyttle Towne alias Leversage	„	0	5	0
Hokynwk		0	0	6
Heton (Rent of land of the Abbott of Fountains)		0	2	4
Mirfelde, Firma Rector :		6	6	8
		<hr/>		
		29	18	9

The next document is the account of William Chamber, Collector of Rents, &c., belonging to the Priory. The account is for the year commencing Michaelmas 34, Henry VIII., and ending Michaelmas 35, Henry VIII. The demesne lands and site of the Priory are put down at £6 13s. 4d. for the year.
(*To be continued.*)

—o—

Baildon Notes.—(1.)

AN ACCOUNT OF YE NUMBER OF YE PEWS AND SEATS IN THE
CHAPPELL OF BAYLDON AND TO WHOM THEY BELONG, 1723.

ffrom ye Quire Door upon the South Side.

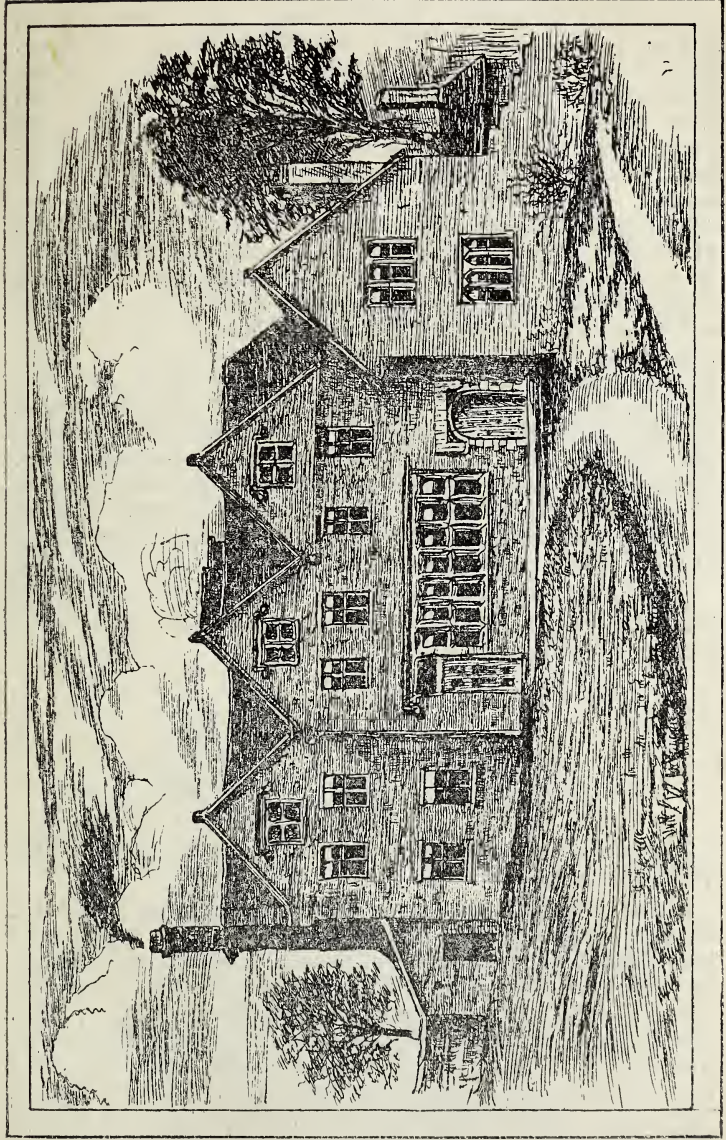
1.—Edward Thompson, Esq.'s pew. 2.—Ditto. 3.—Ditto.
4.—Thomas Brooks, two seats upper end, Jonathan Hudson, one seat, and Thomas Cockshot, one seat. 5.—Henry Slater, two seats. 6.—No name. 7.—Jonathan Hudson, a pew. 8.—Samuel Walker, the whole. 9.—William Hudson, one seat. 10.—John Butler, junior, ye whole. 11.—Edward Thompson, Esq. 12.—Ditto. 13.—No name. 14.—John Butler, junior, ye whole.

ffrom ye west end on the south side adjoyning to the pillars :

15.—Samuel Walker, one, Thomas Newby, one seat in ye same. 16.—Ro. Holden, six seats in ye said pew. 17.—Henry Slater, two seats. 18.—John Loble, a pew. 19.—John Butler, junior, three seats. 20.—John Butler, for Rushford Farm, two seats, and John ——— one seat. 21.—Joshua Wray, two seats for Mr. ——— and two seats for William Bolling. 22.—Mr. Robert Holden, one pew. 23.—Sr. Wr. Hawksworth, one pew with a petition † in it.

* The following is extracted from Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, 4th edition, vol. II., page 437, note 3:—There is in the possession of R. H. Beaumont, Esq., of Whitley, a charter by which Robert de Stapleton grants to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. James of Kirkeleys, 8 acres &c., in Sadelworthe, housebote, haybote, &c. Reserving to the grantor and his heirs "feris forestæ mece et omnibus aliis dignitatibus forestæ."

† Partition.



BAILDON HALL.

From the east end window adjoining to ye pillars on the north side.

24.—John Langwith. 25.—No name. 26.—James Brook, 3, Francis Goldsbrough. 27.—Mrs. Mary Swaine, the whole. 28.—Thomas Brook and Mr. Holden. 29.—James Brook and Francis Goldsbrough. 30.—No name. 31.—Edward Thompson, Esq. 32.—John Smith, one seat. 33.—Joshuah Butler, the whole. 34.—John Binns, the whole. 35.—John Butler (London), whole. 36.—John Butler. ——— 37.—Mrs. Mary Swaine. ——— 38.—Mr. Robert Holden, ye whole. ——— 39.—William ———. Name torn off. 40.—Name torn off. 41.—Name torn off. 42.—Thomas Cockshot, the whole. 43.—No name. 44.—Memorandum—That this seat was repaired by Jonathan Hudson in Westgate; Israel Coltass; William Newby, and Thomas Gennings, yet had no title but the consent of ye town untill the right owner made the claime. 45.—No name. 46.—Valentine Priestman. 47. 48.—William Butler of London, whole. 49. 50.—Richard Hudson (Marscoate). 51.—Timothy Collyer and Francis ffieldhouse. 52. 53.—Thomas Brook, a pew. 54.—William Long, ye pew, and Thos. Walker. 55.—Lent without rent, for the which is in possession of Jer. Clarkson. 56. 57. 58. 59.—Thomas Walker. 60.—Edward Thompson, Esq., belonging Moss Farm. 61.—No name. 62.—Thomas Walker.

1723.—We, whose names are underwritten, doe own, to the best of our knowledge, as arranged above doth belong these persons as the figures ———

As witness our hands—

RO. HOLDEN,
THOMAS BROOKE,
JOHN BUTLER,
TIMOTHY COLLYER.

Transcribed from the original in the possession of Mr. William Scruton.

Stowe mentions Baildon having a church in the year 1412, but this erection is supposed to have been partly burnt, and then rebuilt. The demolition of the old "Chappell of Bayldon," was begun on May 10th, 1847; and the present edifice was opened by the Bishop of Ripon, on the 29th of February, 1848. The living is in the gift of trustees. In the year 1868 a new trust-deed was drawn up, and the following gentlemen were inscribed as trustees:—James Bent, Esq., Dr. Lockley, Abraham Maud, Esq., Captain Maude, Edward Salt, Esq., and Messrs. Baily, Blackburn, Charles F. Walker, W. W. Holmes, and Richard Goldsbrough. The value of the living is said to be about £300 per annum.

Kirklees Nunnery, (Continued from p. 94.)

BY S. J. CHADWICK.

Sundry rents are put down at £17 2s. 1d. It is then stated that the rent of the rectory of Myrefelde with the tithe barn and adjacent close of land (£6 6s. 8d.) is not returned because the King by his letters patent has granted all the said rectory with its rights and appurtenances to Thomas Savell of Clyfton, in the County of York, gentleman. But the Collector returns 12s. 8d. owing by the said Thomas Savell for rent reserved to the lord King out of the rectory of Merefelde. The total of the year's account including 7s. arrears from the previous account is £24 15s. 1d., which does not agree with Dugdale's statement, who says that at the time of the suppression, the Nunnery was valued at £20 7s. 8d. gross, and £19 8s. 1d. clear. Perhaps in Dugdale's estimate the value of the buildings and land in hand is not included. From the above mentioned account we learn that the Collector's fee or commission was £1 6s. 8d. per annum. The clerk for writing out the account had 2s. Paid for care of Nunwood 13s. 4d. Paid to Leonard Beckwith, Esq., the King's receiver for the County of York for the outgoings of the year £13 7s. 1d., making a total payment of £15 9s. 1d., and leaving a balance due of £9 6s. 0d., which is all disposed of as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To *Robert Pylkyngton for rent of land in the parish of Heton (Kirkheaton) belonging to the Abbey of Fountains, at 2s. 4d. per annum for 4 years including arrears	0	9	4
To Thomas Savell, of Exeleye, in the County of York, gentleman, for rent of the grange there called Westhaye by Westburton (which he claimed by colour of the King's letters, i.e. letters patent)	2	3	4
To Thomas Savell, of Clifton, gentleman, for rent of the site of the Priory and the demesne lands (which he claimed by colour of the King's letters)	6	13	4

The next document is the particulars for a grant to Richard Andrews and †William Ramsden of part of the possessions of

* Probably the same who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Savell, of Clifton, the purchaser of the rectory of Mirfield.

† Wm. Ramsden of Longley Hall, obtained divers grants of Church lands including the advowson of Huddersfield, and other possessions of the Priory at Nostell, also the site and demesne lands of Roche Abbey in South Yorkshire, &c., &c. He died in London 7th Nov., 1580. He appears to have married the Sister-in-law of the above-named Thomas Savell, of Exeley. The Saviles, Ramsdens, and Pilkingtons obtained a fair share of the Abbey lands in this part of Yorkshire on the dissolution of the Monasteries.

the Priory of Kirklees. As these particulars will no doubt be found interesting, we give a full abstract of them. They are partly in English and partly in Latin, and the quaint spelling of the former is here given:—

Md. that wee Richard Andros and William Romsden require to purchase of the King's Highness by virtue of the King's Commission of Sale the premisses beyng of the cleare yearly value of lxviii*li*. ix*s*. jd. the tenth not beyng deducted. In witnesse wherof we have subscribed this bill with our hands and putte our sealls the day and yere in the seid rate specified.

p me Ricm Androys.

xxvii^o die Maie Anno rr. Henr: viii^{vi} xxxv^{to..} concerning the Sale to Richard Andrewes.

Item of the possessions of Kyrkeleys viii*li*. vs. viii*d*.

Parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of Kirkelies freely resigned.

County of York. Denby in the parish Heaton. There are no lands, tenements, or rents there belonging to the Priory other than

William Clayton is tenant at will of certain lands there paying yearly at Martinmas and Whitsuntide v*s*. viii*d*.

Memord. that the same lands lye by estymacon xj or xij myles distunte from Pountefract Castle, and vij or viij myles from Wakefelde.

Exr. P. Hugon ffuller,
Audit.

Parcel of the lands &c., of the above Priory in the accounts of Wm. Chamber, Collector of the King's rents, 34, Henry VIII. Westhey by Westburton in the parish of Darton.

Thomas Sparke and John Sparke are tenants at will of two tenements there and pay per annum at Martinmas and Whitsuntide with v*s*. viii*d*. li. s. d. paid to the heir of Sir Jas. Strangways, Knt...iii*j*. v*j*. viij. Shelf in the parish of Halifax.

The late wife (? widow) of John Priestley holds by deed under the common seal of the Priory for a term of years as is said one tenement with lands, meadows, &c., &c., and pays per annum s. d. at the aforesaid feasts xii*j*. iii*j*.

Leusage (Liversedge) in the parish of Bristall (Birstall).

Wm. Brooke holds by deed under the common seal of the Priory for a term of years one tenement with its appurtenances and pays per annum at the aforesaid feasts with iii*j**d*. for a portion of s. d. two Autumn tasks called * "Sicle boones." ... xxiii*j*. x.

* "Sicle boones" means service or work with the sickle in harvest. In Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Obsolete Words* "boon days" are said

Thos. Sawood otherwise Southwood son and heir of Richard Southwood holds by deed as above	s.	d.
a cottage rent per annum	xij.	iiij.
Thomas Poplewell holds by deed as above a cot- tage called Stonehouses, annual rent	s.	iiij.
Scoles in the parish of Birstall.	s.	
John Brooke occupies a toft, annual rent ...	v.	
The heirs of Edward Stones hold certain lands there, annual rent		d. vi.
Hekynwik (Heckmondwike) in the parish of Birstall.		
The late wife (? widow) of John Kighley holds by deed as above ij. closes of land, annual rent...	s. ij.	d. iiij.
Emeley—John Clayton holds by deed as above certain parcell of meadow lying in Shepeleycarre within Emley parke, annual rent	s. viij.	
Sadilworth—Richard Wrigley holds by deed as above one tenement ... ..	...li.	s. d.
Total	viij.	v. viij.

Certeayne landes and tenements in Denbye in the seyd Countie
parcell of the possessions of the late Monasterye of Kyrklees.

Trees growing about the scytuacon of the said tenements and
in hedges inclosing landes parteynyng to the same will bare
suffyce to repayre the forseyd tenements and to meyntheyn the
hedgis and fencys aboute the same therefore not valued

by me Willm. Cowper.

One tenement in Shelff	}	Parcell of the possessions of the seyd late Pryorye.
One tenement in Scoles		
Three tenements in Leversage		

Ther be growinge aboute the scytuacons of the said tenements
and in hedgis inclosing lands parteynyng to the same lx polling
okes, aishes, and elmys of lx and lxxx yerres' growthe whereof
xxx reservaid to the fermer and tenants there for tymber for
houseboote to repayre their forseyd tenements and to meyntheyne
the forseyd hedgis therefore not valuid and xxx trees resydue
valuid at ij*d*. the tree which is in the holle vs.

by me Willm. Cowper.

Two tenements in Westheye in the tenure of Thos. Sparke and
John Sparke parcell of the late Priorye of Kyrkleys.

The Hayke groue conteyneth vj acres,
West Strodes copp conteyneth iiij acres,
Scrathayks groue conteyneth ij acres,
Dowkers groue conteyneth one acre.

Total acres xiiij.

to be those on which a tenant is bound to work for his lord gratis; and in
Easter's *Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield* it is said that "to give a
booin" is to assist a farmer gratis to get in his crops. In the present case
William Brooke appears to have paid to the Convent 4*d*. per annum in lieu of
two days' work with the sickle which would be one of the terms of his tenancy.
On this subject see also Seebohm's *English Village Community*.

whereof vij acres (xs. vjd.) of iij yerres growthe and vij acres (xiijs.) of iiij yerres growthe the wood of every acre aforseyd valuid as appeareth whych is in the holle (xxiijs. vid.).

The Sprynge of the wood or ground of xiiij acres aforseyd rated yerly at vjd. the acre wch ys yerly in the holle vijs. and amounteth after xx yerres purchase to vij*li*.

Item there be growing in the seyde copp woodes the short shrubbyd and pollinge okes of xl and lx yerres growth valuid at iiij*l*. the tree whych is in the holle xxs.

by me Willm. Cowper.

At the dissolution of the Priory the rectory of Mirfield and the glebe lands, tithes, tithe barn, &c., and the right of presentation to the Vicarage were granted 24th April, 32 Hen. VIII to Thos. Savile of Clifton gentleman, to hold by the service of the 10th part of one knight's fee and at the annual rent of 12s. 8d. The price paid to Crown by Mr. Savile being £114.

On the 31st May, 36 Henry VIII, the site and precincts of the Priory then in the occupation of the above-named Thos. Savile, the buildings (except the lead of the roofs and windows), demesne lands, and other lands containing an area of about 260 acres were granted to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Savile to be held of the King in chief by the service of one fortieth part of a knight's fee, the price paid, including other property, being £987 15s. 7d., a small annual rent of 13s. 4d. being also reserved to the King. Other property of the Priory in Huddersfield, Hartshead, and other places, was granted 14th Sept., 36 Henry VIII, to the above mentioned William Ramsden of Longley, an ancestor of the present owner of Huddersfield. On the 8th. July, 1 Edward VI, License was granted by the Crown to Cuthbert Savell of Clifton, son of the above-named Thos. Savile, to dispose of the rectory of Mirfield with the tithes, glebe, &c., to the above-named Wm. Ramsden, who on the 14th Octr., in the same year obtained a License from the Crown to dispose of the rectory, and the glebe lands, tithes, tithe barn, &c., to John Dyghton of Batley, gentleman. These transactions were probably only family arrangements, for in May, 4 Edw. VI, a License was granted to John Dyghton to dispose of the same premises to Elizabeth Savell and Cuthbert Savell, doubtless the widow and son of Thomas Savell, the original grantee from the Crown. On the 29th March, 1 Edw. VI, License was granted to the said Wm. Ramsden of Longley, and James More, clerk (probably a trustee for Ramsden), to alienate the site and demesne lands of Kirklees to Thos. Gargrave, Esq. Eventually in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, most of the Kirklees estates in Clifton and Hartshead, the rectory and advowson of Mirfield, the glebe lands, tithes, &c., came by purchase into the hands of

John *Armitage, the ancestor of the present owner, and the property has continued in his family to the present time, except the advowson of Mirfield which was sold rather more than 30 years ago to Joshua Ingham, Esq., of Blake Hall, Mirfield.

The writer has been unable to find any mention of the deed by which the Prioress and Nuns surrendered the Nunnery and its possessions to the Crown, nor has he found the report of the King's Commissioners who were sent to enquire into the state of the Monasteries prior to their dissolution. It is possible however that a careful search among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and other collections, would bring to light other information relating to Kirkleys. The Nunnery was however of such little note, and had such comparatively small possessions, that probably not much care was taken of the reports concerning it. The writer however has recently been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the survey of the buildings of the Priory taken by the King's Commissioners, and from a note on this survey it would appear that at the time of the dissolution there were a Prioress and seven Nuns in the Convent, which is probably not more than half the usual number. It will be seen by the survey that in the choir of the church were twenty-two stalls for the Nuns, and there is little doubt but that there was a falling off in number for some time previous to the dissolution. The following is a copy of the survey:—

Kirkleys, Scitus domorum.

The churche conteynyth in length iij^{xx} ffoote and in bredith xxj ffoote, wt. a high rooffe coueryd wt. slates, hauynge—
glasse wyndowes conteynyng L ffoote of glasse, wt. the high alter, ij alters in the quere, and ij benethe, and xxij stalles in the quere for the nones.

Item the cloyster at the southe parte of the churche conteynyth in length xl ffoote square and in bredith vij ffoote, and iij partes coueryd wt. slates, and chambres over th. other one parte, wtoute any glasse.

Item the chapter house at th'este parte of the cloyster, xvj ffoote square, vnder the †dorter, wt. iij litle glasse wyndowes conteynyng vj ffoote of glasse.

Item the dorter over the chapter house, xl ffoote longe and xvij ffoote brode, coueryd wt. slates.

Item a parler vnder the dorter xvij ffoote square wt. a chymney, ij baye wyndowes glased conteynyng xxx ffoote of glasse.

Aboute the cloyster.

* In the original purchase deed Mr. Armitage is described as of Farnley Tyas, Yeoman, and his name is spelt with an "i" in place of a "y." This in some degree confirms the claim of the Armitages of Huddersfield and the neighbourhood to be descended from the same stock.

† Dormitory.

- Item the *gyle house at the southe parte of the cloyster, xx foote square, vndir the fraytour.
- Item a larder house vndir the fraytour, xvij foote longe and xiiij foote brode.
- Item the †fraytour, xxxiiij foote longe and xvij foote brode, stone walles, vnglasid, coueryd wt. slates.
- Item a litle house at the west parte to lay brede yn, xvj foote longe and x foote brode.
- Item a ‡bultynge house at the weste parte of the cloyster, xvj foote square.
- Item v litle chambres over the same at the said west parte for the ladies and others to work yn, coueryd wt. slates.
- Item the halle at the west ende of the church, xxx foote longe and xxj foote brode, wt.oute glasse coueryd wt. slates.
- Item a parler or chamber at th' upper ende of the halle xxiiij foote longe and xvi foote brode, coueryd wt. slates, no glasse.
- Item a litle chamber by the same, x foote square coueryd wt. slates, tymber walles.
- Item the buttrye at the vpper ende of the halle vndir the chamber, xxj foote longe and x foote brode.
- Item a little inner buttrye by the same.
- Item the new chamber at the northe parte of the inner courte, xvj foote square wt. a chymney and coueryd wt. slates, tymbre walles.
- Item ane other chamber by the same, xvj foote longe and xij foote brode, tymber walles coueryd wt. slates.
- Item ane other chamber by the same of lyke bignesse.
- Item ane chambre therby of like bignesse.
- Item such ane other olde chamber coueryd wt. slates.
- Item a low house or old parler vndir the seid chambres, xvij foote square, wt. stone walles and one glasse wyndow con-
teyning x foote of glasse.
- Item the Prioress chamber at the northe syde of the nether ende of the church, xxiiij foote longe and xvj foote brode, tymbre walles coueryd wt. slates, no glasse.
- Item j litle closett and a litle cole house therby.
- Item a low chamber called the §fermery at the nether end of the fraytour, xvij foote square, old stone walles, a chymney and no glasse.
- Item the kychyn, xx foote longe and xvij foote brode, no chym-
ny, stone walles and coueryd wt. slates.

* The Gyle house was the wort house or place in which ale was worked. Sometimes called Gylyng house, and sometimes Gail house. See Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Obsolete Words.

† The refectory or dining hall.

‡ For boulting or sifting meal.

§ Infirmary.

- Item the brewhouse and bakehouse at the southe parte of the inner courte, xxxvj foote longe and xx foote brode, stone walles and coueryd wt. slates.
- Item a stable and ane old cole house at the southe parte of the seid courte, vndir the chambres.
- Md. that alle the seid houses are aboute the cloyster and the inner court.
- Item ane old almes house whereyn a poore man dwellith wt.oute the gate.
- Item ane other old almes house, xl foote longe and xiiij foote brode, by the bek syde.
- Item a cowhouse xxxviij foote longe and xx foote brode, brokyn walles, coueryd wt. slates, decayed.
- Item ane old rounde dove cote in the vtter yarde, of stone walles partely brokyn, decayed.
- Item a corne barne of ij storyes, whereof th'one lxxij foote longe and xxx foote brode, and the other xl foote longe and xxiiij foote brode, stone walles, a goode stronge rooffe coueryd wt. slates, v quarter rye.
- Item a carte house, xxx foote longe and xvj foote brode, no walles, coueryd wt slates welle.
- Item the oxehouse, lx foote longe and xvij foote brode, stone and tymbre walles, coueryd wt. slates.
- Item the kylne house, xliij foote longe and xvij foote brode, whereof th' one half old and th' other halfe late burnyd and new bilded, whereof lakkith xx foote to couer and the rest coueryd wt. slates.
- Item the garner, xx foote longe and xvj foote brode, tymbre walles, coueryd wt. slates.
- Item ij litle houses vndir the same and th'one of theym for. seruauntes to lye yn.
- Item a swyne cote, xxiiij foote longe and xvi foote brode, coueryd wt. slates.
- Md. that the moste parte are olde houses.
- Item ane orchard enclosed wt. ane olde stone walle wt. few fruit trees, conteyneth by estymacon ij roodes of grounde.

If the above survey is compared with an article on the *Cistercian plan* by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite in vol. VII of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, a very good idea will be formed of the arrangement of Monasteries of the Cistercian Order. We gather from the survey that all the buildings at Kirklees were small and poorly built, and many windows were unglazed, even those in the Infirmary and in the Prioress's chamber. There were also very few chimnies, even the kitchen being without one and probably the smoke would escape through the door and windows. In some of the rooms charcoal fires would be used in braziers. The chaplain appears to have had a chimney in his room, and there was also one in one of the parlours where

guests were received. The Prioress's chamber does not appear to have been very comfortable. She would probably take her meals in the refectory and sleep in the dormitory with the nuns as it was not usual for the heads of Cistercian Monasteries to have private households. This rule however is not without exceptions, as at Fountains for instance the Abbot's house must have been a splendid building. At Kirklees the nuns do not appear to have had luxurious quarters, and it is to be hoped that their discomforts arose from a desire to strictly follow the example of the founder of their order.

Very few of the buildings mentioned in the survey can now be traced. Dr. Whitaker says "a square depression in the ground distinctly marks the cloister court, nearly 30 yards square, north of this was the body of the church, and 18 yards or thereabouts to the east are the tombs of Elizabeth de Staynton and another, immediately to the eastward from which the choir has evidently terminated. The nave, transept, and choir must have been at least 150 ft. long." These measurements do not agree with those of the survey, and the latter document appears to dispose of the tradition which says that a large 3 storey building on the west side of the cloister was the house of the Prioress. The chamber of the Prioress was in quite a different direction at the north side of the "nether" (which I take to be the east or lower) end of the church. It is possible that the building in question may have been the hall, parlour, &c., which are said to have been at the west end of the church. A large *gateway with corner turrets is said to have been standing in the year 1670, and an engraving thereof is given in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, vol. II. A small copy of this engraving is to be seen in Gutch's *Robin Hood*, vol I, page 47, a book which contains a good account of that famous outlaw. The most perfect relic now remaining of the Priory is the gatehouse adjoining the stream, which has very thick walls and narrow windows. A small closet in this building is said to be the scene of Robin Hood's death which is so graphically described in the fine old ballad of *Robin Hood's Death and Burial* which we would fain believe to be true. Many doubts have been thrown on the existence of this famous outlaw who robbed the rich to help the poor,† and it is impossible to condense into a few words all that has been written about him. Those who wish for further information should refer to Gutch's and Ritson's

* I think the so called gateway was simply a farm building with pigeon cotes on the top. From its situation relatively to the other buildings it could not be a gateway. The engraving is a very rude one.

† Cryst have mercy on his soule,

That dyed on the roode,

For he was a good outlawe,

And dyd pore men moch good,

A Lytell Geste, &c.

books on the subject, and to an essay by the Revd. Josh. Hunter, published in the year 1852, some extracts from which are given in Hobkirk's History of Huddersfield, pages 80-2. Mr. Hunter appears to be of opinion that Robin Hood did not live in the early part of the 12th century as one would conclude from the epitaph said to have been inscribed on his gravestone, but in the first part of the 14th century, in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III, about the time of John le Fleming who granted the "native" to Kirklees. The supposed grave of Robin Hood lies on rising ground, a good half mile from the gate house, from the window of which the dying outlaw is said to have shot his last arrow. There is only a small fragment of the stone now to be seen enclosed in an iron cage to prevent further depredations. The navvies who made the neighbouring railway are said to have reduced the stone to its present size. In Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, page 108, is the supposed figure of the stone with a sort of cross fleurée thereon, but it is thought that this is really a copy of Elizabeth de Staynton's tombstone. It is said that Sir Samuel Armytage an ancestor of the present owner of Kirklees, caused the ground under the supposed tombstone to be dug a yard deep and found it had never been disturbed. We will however take leave to disbelieve this story, and to hope that Robin Hood still lies undisturbed in his last resting place in the pleasant park of Kirklees.

Lay me a green sod under my head,
 And another at my feet;
 And lay my bent bow by my side,
 Which was my music sweet:
 And make my grave of gravel and green,
 Which is most right and meet.
 Let me have length and breadth enough,
 With a green sod under my head;
 That they may say when I am dead,
 Here lies bold Robin Hood.
 All this they readily promised him,
 Which did bold Robin please:
 And there they buried bold Robin Hood,
 Near to the fair Kirkleys.

—o—

THE SOLDIERS' TRENCH AT SHIPLEY GLEN.—The following letter, calling attention to a case of vandalism in Shipley Glen, appeared recently in the *Bradford Observer*:—

Sir,—I have just been informed by a brother antiquary of the wilful demolition of the ancient stone circle, or soldiers' trench, at Shipley Glen, described in Horsfall Turner's "Ilkley." Some iconoclast, or iconoclasts, for there must have been

several, have accomplished the work, which I am told they have to such purpose that the circle, which was one of the most perfect of its kind in this part of the country, is completely destroyed, and some of the large stones removed to a distance. All this has been done for no earthly purpose, unless it was with the hope of finding some treasure-trove beneath the surface. This is a most unpardonable piece of folly, evidently done by unskilful hands. The least they could have done would have been to leave the erections as they found them. Thus a work which has stood in all probability for a couple of thousand of years, and was visited annually by people from all parts of England and America, as pointing to a prehistoric period, is sacrificed to meet the cupidity of some person or persons whose names should be handed down to posterity along with those of Jonathan Martin and others of that ilk. Surely some one bears the responsibility of protecting these national monuments, and it is for this purpose I beg to call the attention of the Lord of the Manor, or other persons interested, otherwise the few memorials of a similar character which remain to us will soon disappear.—I am, &c.,

W. T.

December 26th, 1885.

The matter was at once brought under the notice of Captain Maude, lord of the manor, and it is hoped that effective steps will be taken to repair the wanton damage done to one of the most interesting local "British circles." The Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, at a council meeting a few days ago, unanimously passed a resolution deploring the wilful destruction of this memorial of the past, and hoping that the lord of the manor of Bracken Hall Glen—more commonly known as Shipley Glen, will endeavour to secure such restoration as possible, so as to maintain in its primitive condition one of the largest and most perfect "circles" of its kind in this part of the country. Those who are acquainted with the glen will remember the large segment of an ancient intrenchment locally known as "The Soldiers' Trench." It consists of a double row of upright stones arranged in a circular form, and filled in with rubble between the two rows, so as to form a raised mound or wall backed by the upright stones on both sides. The vandal of the glen has simply carted away a large proportion of the rubble between the two rows, and has practically destroyed the mound for a considerable distance.—*Leeds Mercury*.

[The diggings more fully reveal the remains of intense fires, and confirm the theory of those who regard this particular circle as a relic of fire-worship. It is desirable that a list of circles, sculptured rocks, pits, mounds and other earthworks of ancient date throughout Yorkshire, should be compiled, and systematically studied. Our wide moors and extensive woods are comparatively unexplored.]

Yorkshire Parish Registers,

By THE REV. J. L. SAYWELL, F.R.H.S.

The Parish Registers of the Established Church form at once an authentic library of parochial history, and a mine of antiquarian wealth, which every beneficed Clergyman ought to carefully conserve and protect for the benefit of the nation. The Incumbent of a parish for the time being is the responsible guardian of parish records, although according to law, the Churchwardens have the custody of the Church property belonging to each parish, but such custody is subordinate to the custody of the Incumbent. Too often the contents of the parish chest are allowed to moulder away, grimly guarded from intruders by the three large padlocks ordered by the 70th Canon of 1603, the writing becomes unintelligible, the substance upon which the entries are made worm-eaten and discoloured, and the work of deciphering the characters a real difficulty, even by experts, without the questionable aid of reviving liquids. It is not to be supposed that every Clergyman takes a delight in sniffing the odour of musty parchments, but he would be doing an undoubted service in making the parish chest easy of access to those who take an interest in historical and antiquarian research; in preserving valuable records from the ravaging tooth of time, by occasionally exposing them to a dry atmosphere; and in protecting the venerable parish coffer and its contents from the ruthless and oftentimes sacrilegious hands of thieves and pedigree hunters.* Very recently, the village church of HAMPTON, near Evesham, was broken into by thieves, the tin box which contained the parish registers, secured only by a small brass padlock (!) forced open, and the contents of the box carried away wholesale. Fortunately the Vicar had made copies of the ancient registers, and for this he is to be commended, but for the lamentable loss of the originals, which the thieves would most probably burn he is culpable. A tin box with a small brass padlock was quite inadequate for its purpose, and if the old parish chest was dilapidated, one of Milner's fire proof iron safes ought to have been provided by the parish and set up in the parsonage. Unless great care is taken to keep out the damp, the relentless grip of decay fastens upon the leaves, as at NORTHALLERTON, where the pages of some very early documents are nothing more than a parcel of fragments. When this is the case the pieces ought to be carefully pasted between

* There are persons who make a practice of searching registers for births, marriages, and deaths, rewards for which have been offered by advertisement, and who take the advantage of making copious extracts, under the pretence of tracing pedigrees. This is a refined species of thievish trickery, against which every incumbent ought to be on his guard.—J.L.S.

two sheets of tracing paper, so that both sides can be seen. The registers at ACKWORTH date from 1558, and are in good preservation. The first Registration Act was passed in the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. (1539), so that it was not until the eleventh year of Edward VI. that a registration book began to be kept at Ackworth, a somewhat tardy compliance with the Act which cannot be accounted for. Of course an earlier book may have been kept, but if so it has been lost. The Ackworth registers and other parochial documents are carefully preserved in a small iron safe* at the Rectory, accessible to all bonâ fide enquirers. The registers themselves are numbered consecutively. Vol. I. is a quarto, bound in leather, with brass clasps, evidently not the original binding. The parchment leaves are much discoloured, but a careful Rector† has made a partial transcript of the entries, and had it interleaved. The transcript in some places is not correct, but it is nevertheless a valuable aid in deciphering the peculiarly engrossed characters, which in some places are quite faded. The records in Vol. I. cover a period of ninety years (1558-1648).

Ackworth—Vol. I., Part I., 1558-71.

The first parchment leaf has been torn out, probably by some one wishing to possess a relic of ancient times, but such vandalism is shocking. On the top of the right hand corner of the second leaf, is the following entry—

Thomas Hartyndon, Rector,
Presented to this Living by
Queen Mary, Apr. 1554.

Then follow entries of eight baptisms, and one marriage in 1558. No burials are recorded until 1561.

BAPTISMS, 1558.

John Ranolde, baptysed the 10	Agnes Pearson, 20 September.
of Februarie.	Margret Davidson, 18 August.
John Hall, 4 of March.	John Austwicke, 12 September.
George Wilcocke, ye 18 of	Agnes Rodwell, 3 October.
Februarie.	Isabell Hopkinson, —†October.

MARRIAGES.

Willm Bigleskirke and Elizabethe — October —.

BAPTISMS, 1559.

Jane Rawson, March 22.	John Brownbrigge, Februarie 25
John Fricklaye, —§	Margret Heptinstall, —
Thomas Corbrige, Februarie —	Willm Foolde, —

* The old parish chest bears no date, is not carved, and only bears one padlock.

† Dr. Timothy Lee.

‡ Where the writing is unintelligible, it is left blank.

§ The entries for 1559 and 1560 are very indistinct.

MARRIAGES.

Francis Makin and — May (?).

John — and Dorothea — —

BAPTISMS, 1560.

Margret Chatburne, — | Willm Simson, Januarie 6 (?).

Edwd. Stillinge, Januarie —

MARRIAGES.

John Roger and Elizabeth — —

John Howet and Ja — — —

Willm — and Elizabeth — —

— and — — —

BAPTISMS, 1561.

Margret Hinchliffe, baptysed | Robert Becket, Februarie 11.
Januarie 17. | Thomas Horner, — 26.

John Howet, March 6. | Doritie Hopkinson, Maye 10.

Lionell Wormall, March 16. | Thomas Corbrigg, — 18.

Ric. Clyffe, March 27. | Willm Adam, Julie 27.

MARRIAGES.

Edwarde Rustbie and Grace Alline, (?) Julie 5.

Willm Austwicke and Jane Simson, November 7.

Thomas Brownebrige and Alice Chauntrye, November 17.

BURIALS.

Nicholas Archer, buried Januarie 8.

BAPTISMS, 1562.

Edward Margison, baptysed April 5.

Agnes Roberts, Maye 3.

MARRIAGES.

Barnarde Brigge & Margret Scholaye, maryed October 5.

Robert Walker & Margret Clyffe, October 12.

John Walker & Elizabeth Margeson, October 23.

James Norton & Jennet Redman, November 26 (?).

Richarde Tiplinge & Alice Medope, November 28.

Willm Hutchinson & Isabell Wilkinson, December 22 (?).

BAPTISMS, (no date.) *

Richarde Stillinge, Februarie 8. | Richarde Arundell, June 10.

Katheryne Pickeringe, Marche | John Norton, June 2—
23. | Willm Hynchcliffe, June 11.

John Wormall, March 27. | John Mawson, October 14.

Willm Beverlaye, March 28. | John Norton, November 3.

Edwarde Austwicke, Maye 23. | Jennit Chatburne, November 25

Jennet Horner, June 3.

BURIALS.

Elizabeth Stillinge, buried April 2.

Jane Pickeringe, buried November 29.

Ellis Chatburne, November 26.

* Probably 1563.

BAPTISMS, 1564.

Ann Becket, Januarie 8.	Elizabeth Newall, April 13.
M'gret Wetherhead, Januarie 20.	James Brathwayte, April 23.
Henrye Wormall, Januarie 28.	George Troos, Julie 15.
Edmund Grenewood, March 26.	George Howet, August 20.
Agnes Walker, April 1.	Agnes Dodgson, December 15.
Isabell Simson, April 2.	Thomas Padget, December 23.

[No marriages or burials recorded this year.]

BAPTISMS, 1565.

Francis Jackson, April 20.	Thomas Roger, September 30.
Robert Davison, June 10.	Margret Cloughe, October 14.
Willm Hall, Julie 30.	Rich. Simson and Beteris Howet, October 15.
Elizabethe Stillinge, August 19.	John Fricklaye and Paul Bew- lay, Januarie 27.
Margret Barker, August 20.	Thomas Wright, Januarie 27.
Elizabethe Hopkinson, Septem- ber 22.	Anne Clapham, Februarie 10.
Thomas Broadlaye, September 26.	

[No marriages or burials recorded.]

BURIALS, 1566.

James Huntingden, June 25.	John Wormall, November 19.
Agnes Hall, August 10.	Richard Smithe, December 22.
Elizabethe Barker, September 30.	Elizabethe Hopkinson, Decem- ber 20.

[No baptisms or marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1567.

Elizabethe Gee, (?) Februarie 17	George Twedall, Sept. 15.
Richard Foulds, April 16.	John Wetherhead, November 23.
Anthonye Rodwell, Maye 22.	Emmot Simson, November 24.
Alise. Brigges, Maye 19.	Willm. Norton, November 30.
Henrye Roberts, Julie 10.	John Scholaye, December 15.
Roger Pickeringe, Julie 12.	Elizabeth Gee, (?) December 21.
Margret Norton, Julie 25.	

BURIALS.

Elizabethe Hopkinson, Decem- ber 23.	John Wormall, December 18.
	Robert Wormall, December 20.

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1568.

Richard Whyte, baptysed Jan- uarie 28.	Richarde Twedall, Julie 5.
Esther Chatburne, Februarie 15.	James Grenewoode, Julie 20.
James Cloughe, — 18.	James Howet, Julie 30.
Robert Walker, April 30.	Charles Jackson, October 10.
Elizabethe Stillinge, June 10.	Margret Howet, October 15.
Jane Clapam, June 30.	Margaret* Fricklaye, October 20.
	John Scholaye, October 28.

* Margaret, is thus spelt for the first time, and afterwards both ways.

BAPTISMS, 1568.

Isabell Fawconer, November 5.	Marye Wormal, November 20.
Agnes Padget, November 20.	John Letteron, November 28.
James Scholaye, November 26.	Elizabethe Pickeringe, November 15.
Willm. Reame, November 30.	Rosamunde Dodgson, December 20.
Edwarde Becket, December 20.	Thomas Briggs, December 25.
Bryan Beverlaye, December 20.	Anne Simson, December 30.
EdwardeHopkinson, October 30.	
John Chatburne, November 10.	

BURIALS.

Lionel Howet, Januarie 20.	John Hopkinson, Julie 15.
Margaret Austwick, Januarie 20	Katheryne Leteron, Julie 20.
Robert Bell, Marche 28.	James Grenewood, October 25.
Willm Adam, Marche 25.	Betteris Howet, October 20.
Margret Chatburne, Aprill 25.	George Hall, October 28.
Briget Costable, Julie 30.	

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1569.

Jane Wetherheade, Januarie 20.	Margret Scholaye, Julie 24.
Emot Shillito, Januarie 15.	Dorithie Horner, Julie 24.
Richard Simson, Januarie 30.	Jane Pearson, Februarie 20.
Elizabeth Hall, Februarie 15.	Anne Corbrigge, Marche 25.
Margret Broadlaye, Februarie 24	Sicylye Broadaye, Marche 28.
James Rodwell, Februarie 25.	John Redman, April 28.
Dorithie Grenewoode, Februarie 27.	Willm Wormal, June 20.
Elizabeth Clapham, Februarie 28.	Francis Dodgson, June 28.
John Roger, Marche 5.	Thomas Wetherhead, June 30.
Richard Shillito, Marche 15.	Willm Wright, Julie 20.
Beteris Roger, June 20.	Margret Greene, Julie 25.
Leonarde Stillinge, June 25.	Jane Hollinworthe, Julie 25.
	Annis Nelson, September 30.
	Marye Brigs, October 20.

BURIALS.

Elizabeth Everingham, Aprill 12.	Willm Horner, August 22.
Willm Norton, April 25.	Agnes Broadlaye, August 30.
Agnes Scholaye, June 30.	Jennet Linfield, October 29.
Margret Broadlaye, June 15.	Jennet Grene, Januarie 23.
John Ro(d)ger, April 30.	Elizabeth Hutchinson, Februarie 7.
Robert Jackson, Julie 28.	Elizabeth Watkin, Februarie 12.
John Scholaye, August 26.	James Wetherhead, March 13.
Jennet Bell, August 26.	John Bell, March 20.

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1570.

John Milneron, Aprill 29.	Willm Wormal, June 28.
Elizabethe Norton, Maye 8.	[Christian name not inserted]
Willm Becket, June 4.	Norton, August 20.

BAPTISMS.

Katheryne Stillinge, August 28.	Anthonye Royes, August 8.
Margret Howet, Januarie 14.	John Greene, September 10.
Grace Jackson, Januarie 21.	Willm Steade, October 6.
Robert Padget, Januarie 22.	Grace Jackson, Februarie 28.
Agnes Robinson, Januarie 28.	John Bell, March 20.
Elizabeth Letteron, Februarie 12.	Esabell Fawconer, March 28.
John Peele, March 23.	Bryan Beverlaye, Aprill 17.
Mathewe Wilbye, Aprill 8.	John Huntingden, Aprill 28.
Thomas Heptinstall, August 26.	Agnes Esh, Maye 4.
	Thomas Geffrason, June 8.

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1571.

Matthewe Milner, June 30.	Jane Norton, Februarie 10.
Agnes Pearson, Julie 24.	Edwarde Greene, Februarie 11.
Betteris Robinson, August 9.	Thomas Peele, March 22.
Isabell Simson, October 6.	Henrie Huntingdon, March 4.
Anne Hall, October 6.	Betteris Letteron, March 19.
Thomas Pickeringe, October 24.	Emmat Chatburne, March 14.
Jennet Howet, October 30.	

MARRIAGES.

Lionell Wormald and Francis Moidye, (Morlye) married Julie 1.
 Willm Jackson and Jane Wilson, November 4.
 George Abbott and Isabell Pickeringe, December 1.
 Robert Jackson, and Jane Wormald, Januarie 31.

BURIALLS.—Jenet Austwicke, Marche 30.

WILLM LAMBE, Rector, A.M.

RICHARDE — Churchwarden.

The nomenclature of the foregoing entries is interesting. During a period of nine years, only forty Christian names occur, five of which viz : Doritie, Jennet, Emot, Betteris, and Annis, are now rarely met with. "Siclyle" survives as Cicely, and "Doritie" as Dorothy. Bryan and Ellis are in reality surnames, and are now seldom used as Christian names. John of course is found most frequently, together with his "marrow"—Jane. Lionel occurs frequently, as also Katherine and Agnes, but Anthony, Nicholas, Rosamund, and Barnard only once. Of the surnames, Austwicke, Fricklaye, Chatburne, and Wormald, are the most numerous, closely followed by Scholaye, Corbrigge, Howet, Stillinge, Broadlaye, Norton, Simson, and Fawconer. But Geffrason (Jefferson), Letteron, Everingham,* Costable, Shillito, and Arundell are scarce. The name Roger occurs both as a Christian and a Surname. Chauntrye, Ranolde, Bigleskirke, Clyffe, Troos, Foulds, and Esh are only found once. The surnames Scholey, Wormald, Howit, and Norton still survive at Ackworth, whilst a descendant of the Austwick family, was a person of property and importance in the last

century, and gave a piece of ground to the Society of Friends wherein to inter their dead. No light is thrown upon the manners and customs of the time, but the entries become more interesting further on.

BAPTISMS, 1572.

Margaret Roades, Aprill 27.	Jennet Dodson, October 24.
John Wormall, Aprill 29.	Elizabeth Wormall, Decemb. 14
Henrie Redman, Maye 7.	Alis Nelson, Januarie 5.
Richarde Jackson, June 29.	John Pearson, Februarie 22.
John Wormall, filius Will'm, August 23.	

MARRIAGES.

James Norton and Katerine (Tapton), Januarie 26.
Richarde Fricklaye and Isabell Coyts (Coates), Maie 7.

BURIALLS.

Agnes Walker, Aprill 9.	Jane Hawet, July 25.
Thomas Peele, Aprill 30.	Richard Jackson, August 6.
Margret Royds, Maie 1.	Robert Pickeringe, October 28.
Jennet Norton, Maie 26.	John Becket, December 4.
George Briggs, June 5.	Agnes Wormall, Februarie 15.
John Hepworth, June 20.	Jane Chatburne, Marche 20.
John Westbie, June 29.	

BAPTISMES, 1573.

Richard Letteron, Aprill 10.	Margerye Huntingdon, Septem- ber 12.
Jane Horner, Aprill 17.	Jane Grenfield, September 26.
Nicholas Norton, Aprill 26.	Thomas Roberts, October 12.
Ann (?) Wetherhead, Maie 10.	Thomas Briggs, November 30.
— Milneron, Maie 30.	Thomas Wright, Decemb 20.
Lionell Clapam, Maie 24.	Anne Westabye, December 27.
Margret Jackson, Julie 10.	Tho. Hall & Ric. Hall, Janua- rie 10.
John Robinson, August 2.	Thomas Austwicke, Februarie 28
Anne Hirst, September 6.	
Leonard Padget, September 12.	

MARRIAGES.

Robert Barghe and Jennet Simson, October 28.
Henrie Horncastle and Margret Brooke, November 15.

BURIALLS.

Willm Wormall, Marche 25.	John Wright, Januarie 5.
James Norton, Aprill 11.	Agar (?) White, Januarie 6.
John Robinson, August 6.	Richarde Hall, Februarie 10.
Betteris Letteron, December 13	Thomas Hall, Februarie 15.

BAPTISMS, 1574.

Edmond Dorker, the Sixth (?) of November.	Will'm Stillinge, and Agnes Wormall, August 13.
Will'm Walker, Aprill 20.	James Corker, June 20.
	John Simson, August 7.

Jane Hawet, September 19.
 Thomas Corker, October 2.
 John Letteron, October 30.

Edithe (?) Milneron, Februarie 3.
 Agnes Dodson, Februarie 24.

MARRIAGES.

John Alderslaye and Ellin Fyshe, October 31.

[No Burials recorded in 1574.]

BAPTISMS, 1575.

Jane Jackson, April 10.
 John Hodgson, April 16. .
 John Becket, [and buried],
 April 24.
 Richard Chatburne and Jennet
 Tomson, Maie 21.
 Thomas Horncastle, June 20.

Margret Wormall, June 22.
 Tho. Greene and Robert Bell,
 August 21.
 Alice Robert(s), Februarie 24.
 Dorithyie Corker, Marche 22.
 Emmat Huntingden, Marche 22

MARRIAGES.

Peter (?) Heaton and Isabell Wormall, Januarie 16.

BURIALS.

Margret Ramsden, April 24.
 Marie Hinchcliffe, Maie 27.
 W— Woode, Januarie 20.

Jennet Pyman, Februarie 8.
 John Robert(s), Februarie 4.

BAPTISMS, 1576.

Margret Padget, April 6.
 Edward Wright, April 8.
 Elizabeth Wormall, June 16.
 Lionell Walker, Julie 13.
 Thomas Wormall, Julie 25.

Wilfryde Hawet, March 6.
 Katheryne Pickeringe, March 6
 Anthonye Redman, March 12.
 Leonard Walker, March 24.

MARRIAGES.

Will'm Jackson and Rosamond Stillinge, Maie 20.

[No Burials recorded this year.]

BAPTISMS, 1577.

John Horncastle, Maye 14.
 Lionell Redman, Maye 26.
 John Walker, Maye 28.
 Will'm Norton, June 4.
 Anne Shillito, December 12.
 Katheryne Norton, Januarie 8.
 Henrie Nelson, Februarie 17.

John Wormall, [and buried],
 Feb. 17.
 — Scholaye, filia Elizabeth,
 Februarie 26.
 — Scholaye, filia Johannis,
 March 5.

[No Marriages recorded.]

BURIALS.

Elizabeth Horncastle, Julie 14.
 Jennet Parke, October 30.
 Jane Heaton, October 14.
 John Becket, Februarie 17.
 Thomas Corker, Marche 3.

John Proctor, Marche 5.
 Elizabeth Burnet, Marche 21.
 Agnes Horner, before the date
 thereof,* September 12.

* Born prematurely, and dying immediately; but as the infant's baptism is not recorded, there is no reason why its burial *by name* should have been entered.

BAPTISMS, 1578.

Richarde Pickeringe, filius—	Isabell Huntingden, June 8.
J— minoris * Septeb: 29.	Jane Izat, June 30.
Alice Hall, Aprill 11.	John Scholaye, filius Richardi,
Richarde Roberts, Aprill 30.	November 10.

Barnab Shepheard, Rector, presented to this Living by ABp. York, Jany., 1578.†

BURIALLS.

Henrye Austwicke, Aprill 16.	Richarde Ellis, Maye 28.
Richarde Roberts, Maye 12.	John Wormall, December 28.

MARRIAGES.

Will'm Corker and Katherine Hodgson, June 2.
John Austwicke and Alice Brouke, June 15.

BAPTISMS, 1578.‡

Jennet Jackson, Februarie 11.	John Hawet, Februarie 24.
Robert Norton, Februarie 12.	John Rawson, Marche 24.
Leonard Wetherhead, Feb. 18.	

BAPTISMS, 1579.

Robert Farrand, Marche 26.	Jennet Austwicke, August 14.
Dorythye Whitcars, Aprill 4.	James Huntingden, filius — —
Lionell Roberts, Aprill 5.	Januarie 29.
Antonye Milnereson, Aprill 12.	Richarde Horneastle, Feb. 26.
Will'm Grenfield, Aprill 23.	Margret Shillito, Februarie 29.
Agnes Redman, Aprill 25.	Anne Thacker, Marche 1.
John Jenkinson, als. Greene,	John Roberts, Marche 4.
August 8.	Ellin Anne§ Corker, March 7.
Jane Heaton, August 14.	

BURIALLS.

Leonarde Burnet, Aprill 25.	Margret Burnleye, Deceb. 17.
Katheryne Grenfield, Maye 1.	Thomas Beet, Februarie 14.
Agnes Ashton, June 29.	John Roger, Februarie 21.
Robert Bell, Julie 2.	Anne Walker, Marche 11.
Marye Robinson, Julie 7.	John Hawet, Marche 13.
Margret Jenkinson, August 7.	Jane Heaton, Marche 23.
Jennet Rawson, Septeb. 4.	James Huntingden, filius — —
Johana Wormall, October 20.	Marche 24.

[No Marriages in 1579.]

BAPTISMS, 1580.

John Hodgson, Marche 26.	Thomas Grenfeld, Aprill 18.
Emmat Medoppe, Marche 28.	Elizabeth Walker, Aprill 21.
James Whalleye, Aprill 1.	Margret Rawson, Maye 22.
Richard Bell, Aprill 8.	Isabell Dorker [Donkin], May 28

* The Father was a minor.

† Later entry.

‡ Not recorded in their proper order.

§ First instance of a double name.

Anne Spencer, June 1.	Ellin Corker, December 22.
Margeret Hall, June 20.	Thomas Jenkinson, Januarie 3.
Ursulaye Corker, August 19.	Thomas Austwicke, Januarie 12
Edward Izat, September 17.	Emmet Foulds, Januarie 19.
Elizabeth Bigleskirke, Sept. 24	Jennet Huntingden, Januarie 26
Jane Pickeringe, October 3.	Jane Scholaye, Februarie 13.
Francis Bushell, November 9.	Alice Wilson, a bastard, Feb-
Andrewe Shillito, November 30	ruarie 20.
Francis Broadlaye, December 5.	Thomas Broadlaye, Marche 4.

BURIALLS.

Margret Medoppe, Aprill 6.	Anne Thacker, December 2.
Elizabeth Walker, Maye 1.	Dorothie Stagge, December 5.
Margerye Child, Maye 13.	Marye Thacker, December 6.
Isabell Donkin, Maye 30.	John Pearson, December 26.
Ellin Corker, June 8.	Will'm Walker, Januarie 1.
Thomas Beverlaye, June 9.	Grace Broadlaye, Februarie 1.
John Hodgson, June 24.	Lionell Farrand, Februarie 7.
Margret Rawson, Julie 31.	Willm Hepworthe, Februarie 13
Robert Norton, August 5.	Cicelye Hawksworthe, Feb. 20.
Alis Hodgson, September 13.	Alice Chadwicke, Marche 31.
Thomas Peele, October 17.	Maud Marchland, Maye 29.
Alis Rawson, November 26.	John Bratwhayt,* Julie 10.
Elizabeth Howet, December 2.	

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1581.

Leonard Farrand, Aprill 23.	Anne Eshe, November 9.
Thomas Heaton, Maye 29.	Anne Aspiner, December 29.
Jane Ranold, Julie 4.	Thomas Hodgson, December 30
George Whiticars, August 6.	Edithe Frances, Januarie 10.
Anne Huntingden, August 27.	Will'm Redman, Marche 1.
Isabell Sugden, Septemb. 6.	Will'm Walker, Marche 3.
Anne Wormall, September 3.	Anne Jenkinson, Marche 11.
Anne Prince, September 21.	Will'm and John Hinchcliffe,
Will'm Hodgson, October 10.	April 24.

BURIALS.

Katheryne Brooke, September 1	Isabell Sugden, December 31.
Elizabeth Sugden, Septemb. 8	Margret Ward, Februarie 25.
Will'm Hodgson, October 20.	Edward Izat, Februarie 26.
Marye Wetherhead, Novemb. 15	

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1582.

Isabell Roberts, June 2.	Jane Grenfeld, October 20.
Thomas Corker, filius lion.	Jane Medope, October 23.
June 2.	Will'm Horncastle, October 30.
Richard Rawson, June 9.	Lionell Grene, November 21.

* Now "Braithwait."

Emmat Hawksworth, Dec. 10.	Marye Bushell, Marche 5.
Judith Pickeringe, December 24	Emmat Willson, Marche 9.
Marye Izat, Februarie 2.	

BURIALLS.

Agnes Hinchcliffe, Marche 25.	Jane Medope, Novemb. 4.
Will'm Hinchcliffe, Aprill 1.	Elizabeth Wormall, Noveb. 12
Will'm Norton, Maye 18.	Alice Grene, Deceb. 30.
John Hinchcliffe, June 3.	Will'm Walker, Februa 4.
Edward Fricklaye, June 18.	Jennet Huntingden, Februa 21
Thomas Corker, October 23.	Margret Folds, Februa 23.

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1583.

John Howet, Aprill 12.	Elizabeth Austwicke, Oct. 27.
Cotton Broadlaye, Aprill 29.	Alice Briggs, November 29.
John Scholaye, Aprill 28.	Elizabeth Thacker, Noveb. 29.
Robert Broadlaye, Maye 24.	Edward Jenkinson, Jan. 22.
Stephen Peele, June 25.	Emmat Huntingden, Jan. 25.
Joana Norton, Julie 7.	William Medope, Februarie 23.
Edythe Corker, August 14.	Robert Jackson, Februarie 25.
John Eshe, Octob 16.	John Parke, Februarie 25.
Elizabeth Farrand, October 29.	Anne Pearson, Marche 11.

BURIALLS.

Thomas Corker, Februarie 27.	Richard Rawson, August 20.
Lionell Brooke, Aprill 2.	George Austwicke, Septeb. 12.
Lionell Corker, Aprill 7.	Anne Dobson, Septemb. 13.
Jennet Austwicke, Aprill 14.	Margret Fricklaye, Septeb. 13.
Betteris Padget, June 11.	Jennet Norton, Septeb. 14.
Robert Padget, June 14.	Margret Beverlaye, Decemb. 16
Will'm Wormall, Julie 3.	Jennet Colbres, February 1.
Alis Troughton, August 5.	Robert Hinchcliffe, February 23
John Foores (?), August 7.	John Mason, Marche 25.

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1584.

John Shillito, Marche 28.	Elizabeth Aspiner, Septeb. 30.
Anne Becket, Marche 28.	Will'm Eshe, November 2.
Jane Wright, Aprill 2.	Elizabeth Windebanke, Nov.
Thomas Scholaye, Aprill 5.	27.
Will'm Hawksworth, — —	Alice Izat, November 29.
George Wormall, June 3.	Henrie Prince, December 5.
Betteris Whiticars, Angust 14.	Robert Roberts, December 28.
Will'm Jenkinson, Septeb. 13.	Margret Clapam, Februa 14.

BURIALLS.

Robert Walker, Aprill 2.	Anne Dodgson, Februa 23.
Jane Wright, Aprill 8.	Jane Shawe, Marche 8.
Nicholas Chatburne, Aprill 19.	Edward Kaye, Marche 21.
John Hall, Maye 6.	Richard Paslaye, Marche 25.
Robert Bushell, Februa 22.	

[No Marriages recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1585.

Simon Buck, Rector. ABp. York, Patron. January, 1585.	
John and Elizabeth Grenfeld, Leonard Thacker, August 2.	
April 8.	Grace Walker, August 6.
Katheryne Medope, Aprill 13.	Allan Corker, August 18.
Jennet Horncastall, Aprill 20.	Will'm Smythe, Septemb 3.
Leonard Spencer, Maye 2.	Robert Bell, August 22.
Jennet Dobson, Maye 7.	Alice Hawet, Novemb 28.
Anne Wilson, Maye 9.	John Austwicke, Janua 22.
Isabell Wood, June 28.	Isabell Broadlaye, Janua 31.
Prudence Halilaye, Julie 8.	

MARRIAGES.

Robert Ridgnall and Isabell Heaton, November 9.
 Will'm Rawson and Isabell Franke, December 7.
 Will'm Peter and Alice Somerscales, December 7.
 John Rawling and Ursula Wetherhead, December 12.

[No Burials recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1586.

George Grenfeld, Marche 20.	Alice Aspiner, July 21.
Marye Grene, Marche 25.	Robert Hawet, Octob 22.
Jo. & Will'm Paslaye, Aprill 5.	Thomas Ridiall, Septemb 24.
Thomas Eshe, Aprill 16.	Elizabeth Padget, Noveb. 29.
Will'm Pickeringe, Aprill 29.	Anne Rawson, Januar 18.
Emmat Grenfeld, Maye 2.	Dorithye Rawlin, Januar 21.
Anne Hawksworth, Maye 22.	Mary Lethall, Marche 19.
Isabell Parkinson, Maye 29.	

REPTILE SYMBOLISM.—In the Church of Bainton, East Yorkshire, there is a recumbent effigy of a cross-legged knight (said to be Peter de Mauley) of 13th Century date. A Lizard bites the point of his Shield, and a toad covers the point of the Sword, its head being towards the hilt. How are we to account for these reptiles in this position and what is their signification? They have no apparent connection with the Armorial bearings of the Knight. Gough (in his Sepulchral Monuments) states that these reptiles in such a position are not uncommon in this country.

R. H. BARKER.

Hull, 18th October, 1886.

MUSTER ROLLS.—Surtees informs us that the Earl of Huntington, Augt. 12, 1588, assembled all of the County of Durham, between 16 and 60 years of age capable of bearing arms, at Spennymoor,—9000. Can any of your antiquarian readers inform us whether these musters are preserved by name. Those of Yorkshire, *temp.* Hen. 8, must have been, as they are drawn upon by General Plantagenet Harrison for genealogical purposes.

T. Y.

Old Yorkshire Potters.

While giving the writer of the article on Leeds Pottery every credit for its production, and adding my own modest testimony to the value of such researches as illustrate the origin and growth of important branches of manufacture, more especially such a one as that of china and pottery, which is so closely allied to the fine arts, and enters so largely into the comfort and beauty of our domestic lives, still I am sure it is not his wish that any wrong impressions should be produced on the subject by incorrect statements or questionable inferences. Quoting from "Thoresby," he says, "that Mr. Place discovered an earth for and a method of making porcelain, which he put in practice at the Manor House of York." What may have been Mr. Place's discovery, or what experiments he may have carried on for the making of porcelain or china, *i.e.*, semi-transparent ware, partaking of the qualities of both glass and pottery, I know not; but most certainly no evidence has yet been found that he ever did make any such ware, either as specimens or for merchandise; that which he produced being, so far as is known, "perfectly opaque, and not superior to the common earthenware," made some years later.

Mr. Preston seems also not to have made it quite clear when quoting Thoresby's reference to the Wortley clays, and also to Houghton's testimony as to the capabilities of some English clays for this and other special purposes, that he (Thoresby) is only bringing in Houghton for this end, and not in any way as a witness in favour of Place as a maker of chinaware. All that Houghton says on the subject refers to clay found at Poole, in Dorset, which was conveyed thence to London for manipulation by the potters of the metropolis. (See below.) Further, although China goods were imported into this country from the first half of the sixteenth century, and were eagerly sought after by those who could afford to buy them, still it is not known that any of that fictile ware was made here before the opening of the eighteenth century; in fact, the great weight of evidence is against such an assumption. For though Dwight, of Fulham, patented his discovery of "the mystery of transparent earthenware," in April, 1671, he does not appear ever to have produced it as a marketable commodity; the great risk and uncertainty of firing, &c., and, possibly, an imperfect knowledge of "the mystery," preventing him from completing what he had begun; or, perhaps, it might be that he could not produce it at a price to compete with the Oriental importations, as Houghton further tells us that the clay above referred to as brought to London for the manufacture of "the best sort of mugs, was, he had been told by Dwight, the same as chinaware was made of," and that, if it were worth while we may make

as good china here as any in the world." Again he says, so late as 1695, "Tis a curious manufacture, and deserves to be encouraged here, which, without doubt, many would do, as Mr. Dwight, of Fulham, has done it, and can do it again on anything that is flat. . . . By my consent, the man that would bring it to perfection should have for his encouragement One Thousand Pounds from the Publick, though I helped to pay a tax towards it."

As to Chelsea, Jewitt says, in his "Ceramic Art," vol. 1, p. 168, that "the history of the Chelsea china works is very obscure." It is certain, however, that previous to the year 1700 the goods made at these works were principally delft ware, by Dutchmen brought from Holland for that purpose. It is sometimes said that the Dutch potters were at this time acquainted with the process of making porcelain, and if so, it might not be improbable that they brought this practical knowledge with them not only to Chelsea, but also to Bow and Bristol, where they appear likewise to have been employed. One thing is certain of Chelsea, and probably also of the other places mentioned, it was early occupied in painting china brought from the East for that purpose, and that by the middle of last century they were all actively engaged in its manufacture, servilely imitating, in the first period, the Oriental paste and style of decorations.

At this time also, 1751, Dr. Wall, of Worcester, medical practitioner, chemist, and artist, brought his experiments to perfection, and established a company for the manufacture of china in that city. The works at Derby were also started a year or two prior to the above date, and were carried on in 1756 by the firm of Dewsberry, Planche, and Co., "partners together as well in ye art of making English china, as also in buying and selling all sorts of wares belonging to ye art of making china." A few years later the Old Chelsea works were incorporated with those of Derby, the distinctive marks of the two being compounded into one. Dr. Johnson and his friend Boszzy visited Derby in 1777, and the latter in writing of the occasion says—"The china was beautiful; but Dr. Johnson justly observed it was too dear; for that he could have vessels of silver of the same size as cheap as what were here made of porcelain." So that after all that is said about the so-called extravagant prices sometimes paid for specimens of these early productions, they do not often exceed their first cost. From this brief sketch it would appear that Dwight (or Dowoit) of Fulham, knew how to make china in 1671; yet it is not likely he ever did make it for sale; that it was made at Chelsea and Bow at the opening of the last century, and possibly at the first place somewhat sooner, for exceedingly little is known about it; that from 1750 it was made in considerable quantities at all the places

mentioned, as also at a few others. Yorkshire, therefore, I fear, can lay no claim, either by Place of York or any one else, to the invention, nor the early production of this delicate and beautiful ware; nor was it ever introduced into the capital city until 1838, when it was advertised that "Mr. Hirstwood, of Stonegate, erected a kiln and extensive warehouse in the Groves, for the manufacture, gilding, and burnishing china, which has not previously been attempted in this city."

The "Leeds Pottery Works" are situate in Jack-lane, Hunslet, where they are of considerable extent, covering altogether about seven acres of land. During the century and a quarter of their existence, they have passed through many vicissitudes of changing fortune, rising rapidly to a state of eminence and prosperity, from which they gradually declined; got involved in the meshes of Chancery law; were rescued; recovered some measure of their former success; declined again, and were bankrupt; continued a feeble struggle for a few years, and finally passed into hands by whose energy they recovered a large degree of their original vitality. It is generally supposed that pottery has been made in and about Leeds from a very early period, the Wortley clay having been used for that purpose for many generations, and possibly centuries past. The township of Potternewton, also on the north side of Leeds, although it may have a personal and not a craft origin, is yet suggestive in connection with this question. The early wares were, however, of a coarse and primitive character. The first clue which we get to the comparatively modern history of these works is furnished by Jewitt (Vol. 1, p. 467), where he says, "Before this time (the middle of the last century), a kind of Delft ware was made, and I have seen some very creditable copies of Oriental patterns with salt glaze also produced at these works." But the famous Josiah Wedgwood in 1762 commenced to make his celebrated "cream ware," afterwards called, when patronised by Queen Charlotte, "Queen's Ware," and the wonderful favour with which it was received induced other potters, and the Leeds makers especially, to give their attention at once to its production. This was done with such success at Leeds as to rival, and in many cases exceed the works of the "great master"; notably in the wicker baskets, which are often exquisite specimens of light and graceful manipulation; while in the more ornamental pieces, such as centre-pieces, candelabra, tureens, bowls, &c., the perforated work—which was all done with a punch or a small knife—and the modelling are all that could be desired in form and beauty. The late lamented Mr. Lyndon Smith owned a choice collection of these wares, some of which he considered so fine as to "vie in artistic feeling with the productions of Wedgwood." Indeed, the race at this time was so close between these two noted manufactories, that it is

scarcely possible to say, in reference to many of the common patterns, which originated them, or which copied from the other.

Mr. Preston says—"This ware—*i.e.*, the cream ware—"bears considerable resemblance in the paste to the Staffordshire Queen's ware, but differs in the colour of the glaze, which is of a mellow kind." Now, I may be wrong, but I have always regarded the glaze generally used as being colourless, and the "tint" to belong to the paste or body of the article; still, however that may be, there certainly is no fixed tone or tint in either the Leeds or Staffordshire "cream" ware, the shades varying from a pale, creamy white to a deep cane or decided yellow colour. In fact, Wedgwood was obliged to tell his London agent, as Miss Meteyard informs us, that while he strove to keep it as pale as possible, yet it could not always be done, and that "it is impossible that any one colour, even though it were to come down from heaven, should please every taste." Neither can I see how "the perforated or pierced work" can be said to be characteristic of the Leeds ware. For although a very large quantity of that ware was made at Leeds, yet they must have produced a vastly greater amount of that which was plain in cream, blue, and other colours of printed and painted goods; while those pierced wares were made to an equal extent by Wedgwood, and largely also by Davenport, Spode, Neale, Cric, and other makers. I know it is common for dealers who have any of this special ware without mark to ascribe it at once to Leeds—and this speaks loudly in favour of our local productions; but collectors have to learn to discriminate, and it is for their guidance I write, as I but rarely find that dealers have much technical knowledge of the several varieties of their fictile stocks. Neither does my limited experience confirm the statement of Mr. Preston, that "mottoes and rhymes are of frequent occurrence on the Leeds wares," at least on those of the early and middle periods. As to his assertion that china was made at these works, I do not know in what capacity the friend to whom he refers was employed, or what were his facilities for getting correct information on the subject; but I fancy his idea, at the time, of china must have been akin to Thoresby's of the York porcelain, as it is certainly a new idea for collectors, and, if correct, Mr. Preston has without doubt "struck ile," and very high prices would be given by some for specimens for their cabinets. Jewitt, than whom no one has more fully inquired into the history of these works, says "that china was never made there, I am fully convinced."

I am astonished Mr. Preston should affirm that "marked specimens of Leeds ware are seldom met with." My own collection is but very limited, and yet I could show him a considerable number of marked pieces. Truly, a great deal was

made there without being marked, the bulk of it being sent to the foreign markets, from whence some of the finest specimens in the hands of collectors have been recovered; yet the marks are so far from being rare, that there is but little difficulty in constantly finding them. As to the marks, that novices may not be at fault in seeking to acquire specimens, I regret again to have to demur to Mr. Preston's statements. He says—"Other examples are 'L. P.' (Leeds Pottery), and 'L. P. C.' (Leeds Pottery Company). The letters 'G. and G.,' surmounted by a crown, 'C. G.' (Charles Green), and 'C. G.,' with 'W.' underneath, are now considered as early marks." Now, Marryatt states in his "Ceramic Art" that Mr. Edward Hailstone, who owns a fine collection of this ware, and notably an elaborate fountain, made special enquiries of old workpeople in reference to the marks, with the result that he could not learn any other marks were used but those of "Hartley, Green, and Co., Leeds Pottery," and "Leeds Pottery" only. Jewitt also says he is "convinced that the 'C. G.' and the 'C. G.' with 'W.' underneath, do not belong to Leeds, and there never was a C. Green connected with the firm." I find of the family of Greens, Joshua, John, Saville, and Ebenezer, but not one with the initial 'C.'; and even were it so, how is the 'W.' accounted for? Mr. Preston also says, "The horse-shoe is another mark found impressed on the Leeds ware." This also is misleading, as there is no such mark. What he means, I presume, is that on some pieces the full name and address, as above, is placed in a double-tiered arch of capital letters, the name of the firm forming the outer and the address the inner tier of the arch. Generally, it seems a pity that, having brought this ware to such perfection, and opened for it good markets in France, Germany, Russia, &c., it should, for want of sustained enterprise and a liberal spirit, be allowed to slip away into other districts and countries. When at its prime the turnover was not less than £30,000 per year, and the wages paid more than one-fourth of that sum, besides between £2,000 and £3,000 for coals obtained from the Middleton pits. One of the chief causes of this decline appears to me to be the fact that, although the paste and the modelling are in general most excellent, yet the colouring when the brush was used, is almost invariably of the crudest character; and when figure or flower subjects are attempted, not only crude, but in many cases positively ludicrous. There are several valuable collections of these productions of our town in the immediate neighbourhood, and it is to be hoped they may not be scattered all over the country, as were those by a recent great sale in the town.

J. T. BEER, Fulneck.

Extinct Congregational Colleges.

The Ejected Clergy of 1662 were men of more than average culture for those times, though, it should be said, the range of studies was somewhat limited, extending to little beyond Theology, Latin, Greek, and a smattering of Hebrew. Their ability in dividing and subdividing a text, so as to extend into a sermon of several hours' length, nay, into several such sermons, is well known; and the aptitude with which the texts were selected denotes a thorough acquaintance with almost every verse in the Bible. Nor were they content, though excluded from the Universities, by imposed oaths, that their sons and successors should be in anywise sufferers owing to this lack of opportunities. Amongst their number were some who were eminently qualified to supply the requirements, and whilst the majority still continued, with great acceptance, their pulpit labours, others entered the houses of the gentry, as chaplains and private tutors, and a few established themselves as school-masters.

Mr. Heywood sent his two sons in 1673, to the Rev. Mr. Hickman's Academy at Dusthorpe, near Bromsgrove, in Warwickshire. Mr. Richardson, of Kirkheaton, and Mr. Cotton, a Yorkshire layman, also sent their sons to Mr. Hickman at the same time, with the intention of training them for the ministry. Mr. Hickman was a B.D., and celebrated Oxford preacher (Hunter's "Heywood," p. 253). It is rather remarkable they were sent so far from home, as the Rev. Richard Frankland, representative of the Craven family at Rathmel, had gathered a school before 1670. He was educated at Cambridge, and was selected as one of the professors for Cromwell's University at Durham. His frequent removals, caused by violent persecutions, especially about 1673, were probably the cause that led to sending the youths to Mr. Hickman. They had not, however, a long term in Warwickshire, for they were removed to the care of Mr. Frankland in less than a year. (Accounts of Mr. Frankland may be found in Calamy; the various Histories of Protestant Dissenters; Hunter's "Heywood," pp. 242, 311, 322, 393, 396, 426; Halley's "Lancashire Nonconformity," pp. 418-9; Miall's "Congregational Yorkshire," pp. 87, 120-1; and a list of his pupils, with biographical notes, in Vols. II. and IV. of "Heywood's Diaries.") Mr. Heywood's sons had previously been under the tuition of Mr. David Noble, a Nonconformist preacher at Morley, and a talented author.

The Rev. Timothy Jollie, one of Mr. Frankland's pupils, established an Academy at Attercliffe, about 1687, after Mr. Frankland, who had temporarily resided there, had returned to Rathmel. (See Hunter, p. 426; Halley, pp. 419-421; Miall, pp. 121-2.) The Rev. John Wadsworth succeeded Mr. Jollie,

who died in 1714. The Academy dwindled, and became extinct in Mr. Wadsworth's time. He died in 1744 or 5.

On Mr. Frankland's death in 1698, his Academy was continued by Mr. Chorlton at Manchester, some of whose students are recorded by Mr. Heywood (*Diary*, Vol. II). Mr. Chorlton was assisted by Mr. Cunningham, who was also his successor, but "incompetent to sustain its reputation, he brought the Academy to an untimely and not very honourable end." Mr. Chorlton died in May, 1705. (*Northowram Register*. See Halley, p. 421.)

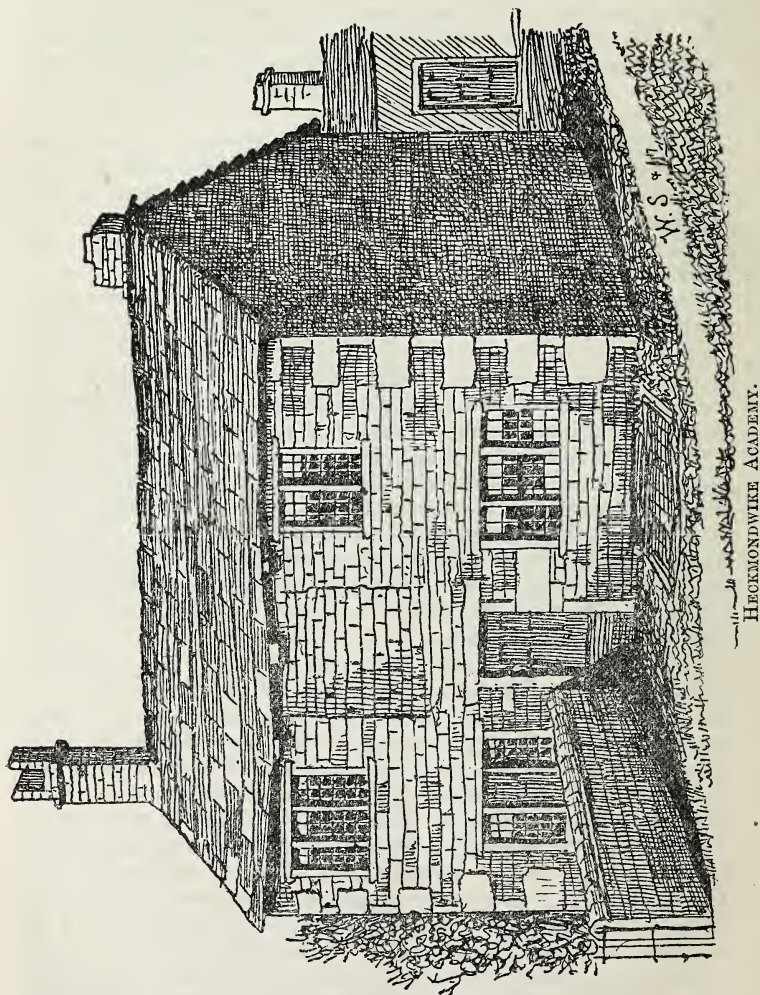
The Rev. James Owen received theological students at Oswestry, and subsequently at Shrewsbury, where he died in 1706, and was succeeded by Dr. Benyon. A Dr. Dickson had conducted a flourishing Academy at Whitehaven, which was continued by the Rev. Caleb Rotherham, D.D., at Kendal, until his death in 1752.

The Warrington Academy was established in 1757, with Dr. Taylor as its Principal, and the institution still survives, having been removed to Manchester, from thence to York, and again to Manchester. (Hunter, p. 427; Halley, pp. 490, 501.)

In 1754 another Academy of some repute, kept by Dr. E. Latham at Findern, near Derby, as successor to a Mr. Hill, was closed; and Daventry Academy had ceased to be private property under the Independents, through the support of Mr. Coward's trustees. The celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley, who was born at Field-head in Birstall in 1733, chose Daventry Academy under Dr. Ashworth, successor to Dr. Doddridge, in preference to the "more orthodox" Academy at Mile End, London, and was urged thereto by the Rev. J. Kirkby, the aged minister at Heckmondwike.

Though probably Arian, Mr. Kirkby joined his people in inviting the Rev. James Scott, to become assistant-minister at Heckmondwike, to which invitation he acceded, after sixteen months' deliberation, in January, 1754. Mr. Kirkby died the following month. Mr. Scott was a native of Berwickshire, and was born in 1710. He entered Edinburgh University in 1728. For some years he was a private tutor. He was minister of Stainton in 1739, Horton-in-Craven 1741, (being ordained there in May of that year,) Tockholes in 1751, removing thence to Heckmondwike. Mr. Scales mentions a manuscript life of Mr. Scott, which it is hoped is still preserved, but I am sorry I do not know what has become of it. I have his portrait, and also his funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. Jonathan Toothill. Long notices of Mr. Scott appear in it; also in Cockin's *Memoirs*, in the *Evang. Mag.* for 1814, and the denominational Magazines. The Rev. Edward Hitchin, of White-row, London, who had relatives in Heckmondwike, had frequent conversations with Mr. Scott on the prevailing declensions from orthodoxy,

which resulted in the formation in London, May 24, 1756, of "The Northern Education Society," for the purpose "of dispelling the cloud of Socinian darkness then spreading over the northern counties." It was resolved to establish and maintain an Academy in the North of England, and Mr. Scott was



invited to accept the tutorship. The Church at Heckmondwike agreed to his engagement, and he commenced duties the same year. Warrington Academy, promoted by the "heterodox," was founded the following year, as previously stated. Mr. Scott is said to have resided at Mill-bridge at first, but probably

early removed to Southfield, near Norristhorpe, where he had a fairly capacious house, with the Academy a few yards in front at right angles, a view of which is here given. In this building about seventy students were educated, a list of whom will be found in "*Nonconformity in Idle, and History of Airedale College.*"

On the death of Mr. Scott, ten students, then in residence, were transferred to the Rev. Samuel Walker, of Northowram, who, from 1783 to 1795, had twenty-four others under his charge, including the Rev. William Vint, who carried on the Academy at Idle, until the magnificent Airedale College at Undercliffe was erected. Rotherham College may also be regarded as a twin sister to Idle.

We have pleasure in adding a portrait of Mr. Scott, by favour of the Rev. B. Nightingale. There is an oil painting of him at Rotherham College. Mr. Scott died at Heckmondwike, Jan. 11th, 1783, twenty years after the death of his wife.



In drawing this brief and hurried sketch of the extinct theological training Academies to a close, I will give publicity for the first time to a characteristic letter that cannot fail to interest the Congregationalists of Halifax, as it refers to one who became a more than Halifax worthy—the Rev. Joseph Cockin.

SOUTHFIELD, FEB. 6, 1777.

To the Kippin Congregation meeting at Thornton.

Dear Friends, As I have been acquainted with you for several years & have always had a good opinion of you, as serious people in general, lovers of Jesus Christ & his Gospell, & as you are now comfortably united together & have joyned together in giving a Call to Mr. Cockin to be your Pastor, I would give you some advice in order to his answering the Call.

There are many even serious people who do not consider the necessities of a minister with respect to temporal things. Those who have a farm & a trade have necessaries from their farm every day, and not only wages but profit from trade frequently, so that they know little of the expenses of Housekeeping. Diligent working families whose hands are their estate, gain more a year than perhaps they imagine, they are receiving wages weekly, neither do they observe how much goes to support their poor families. They (viz. people in general) think that a Minister with his family may live very plentifully and clothe decently with about 40 Pounds a year. But a considerate person will see this to be a mistake.

Another thing I would suggest, That many think that what is given to a minister is a free gift, so that they may give or not give according to their pleasure. This is also a very great mistake. Indeed it is a gift among Dissenters with respect to the laws of the Nation but not with respect to the laws of God. Those who ministered in holy things had always a portion for their due. Melchizedek had the tenth of the spoils from Abram; Egyptian Priests had their portion. The Lord commanded the tribe of Levi, tho much inferior in number to any of the 12 Tribes, to have the tenth of all the fruits of the land, besides a part of many of the sacrifices. Christ, sending his disciples to Preach, commanded them to make no provision for their Journey, adding this reason—For the workman is worthy of his meat, he hath ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel, 1 Cor. 9, 7 to 15. And let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things. Gal. 6. 6. A comfortable support is their due. If any say, What is due to a Minister? I answer; Such a part of your Substance according to your ability as you incline to devote to God's glory & the support of the Gospel among you. My advice then is that you make a subscription. Let every one propose what he is able and willing to give a quarter, let the names and sums be written in a book & the Collection be made accordingly. This is a necessary part of duty. For people ought to give according as God hath prospered them. All young people, man & woman, who are gaining wages should subscribe something. Who is it that does not spend time or money needlessly to the value of 12d. in three months? I want

no superfluities for ministers but a decent support to free them from fear of want, & that they may give themselves wholly to the duties of their office, and may have some certainty for supplies. I never proposed anything of this nature on my own account, but if I had been in the condition of many, a numerous family & no other helps, I would have found the necessity of it. This with my love to you all, desiring you may be guided into all Truth & duty from

Your affectionate friend and servt. in the Lord,

JAMES SCOTT.

On glancing over this brief sketch I find I have omitted all mention of Lady Hewley (Hunter's *Heywood*, p. 427, Miall's *Congregationalism*, p. 117); of Mr. Stretton (Miall, p. 97); of Dr. Williams (Hunter, p. 425); who deserve the highest encomiums for their munificence to the Students and Academies of former and present times. I have not referred to the odious Acts intended to crush out Nonconformity by aiming blows at the Academies (see Miall, pp. 119, 125, 126); nor to the establishment and encouragement of many Village Schools, Northowram amongst the number, by the ejected clergy. The *Congregational Year Book* for 1851, and one of our *West Riding Congregational Registers* (about 1855,) contain historical articles bearing on the subject. T.

NOTE.—See *Ackworth Registers* on page 115,—

“No Marriages in 1579.”

The reason why no marriages have been recorded for six consecutive years cannot be conjectured. There must have been marriages, but they are not found in any other Registers. If not, the number of baptisms points to illegitimacy, although one child only is branded as “a bastard.”—J.L.S.

[I have found abundant proof that the *Registers* were generally ‘posted up’ annually from rough mem-books; and have at several places found whole years missing.—*Ed.*]

The Doom of Sir John Gatham.

A SKETCH OF 1643.*

By T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE.

Placid lay the Humber beneath the silvery beams of the July moon. With her turreted walls rising from the shimmering flood, Hull, like a sea-queen at rest, surveyed her ancient domain. In the embrasures watch-fires reddened and glowed in vivid contrast to the pale light without, and the tramp of heavily-armed men, and the occasional clanking ring of halberd or sword-scabbard on the ramparts, told that the guardians of the town slept not at their posts. Twinkling lights here and there, on both the northern and southern coasts of the river-sea, spoke too of watch and ward, while upon its tranquil

* From Andrews' *Hull Annual*, with our own illustration.

bosom floated many a high-prowed ship, with its soft-stepping sailors alert. The night was full of watchfulness; ears and eyes seemed to be on every side, waiting but for the whisper of Suspicion to rouse the clarion throat of Alarm.

What fires, what lights, were these—what need of that vigilance, that waiting for the morrow, which seemed detained by the very anxiety that expected it?

The fires were the fires of Patriotism, the lights those of Liberty, and the need was that of vigilance against an enemy who would destroy both, and might sweep down any moment to the rescue of a traitor!

A dire conspiracy had been discovered, a treachery unearthed. The Town of Hull, the key of Yorkshire and the Magazine of the North, had long held firm to the Parliament, and the majority of the townsmen stood to the neck in responsibility for the first decisive events of the Civil War. Their swords had been drawn and their purses upturned to maintain the cause. Their fruitful fields had been converted into wide lagoons, their argosies ventured and often lost, and no man held his life dear if he might at its risk serve the Parliament and the People.

With what horror then was it found that the Governor of the Town, one of the "obstinate Northern men," who, in the impatient Parliaments of Charles, had long held to liberty, meditated delivering them all over into the power of the adversary.

But the plot was in vain. Upon this night, in the cabin of that grim warship, whose sturdy bulk warranted the name of *Hercules*, sits with bowed head and uncertain thoughts the baffled Hotham, lately so imperious and tyrannical. The waters of the Humber Sea lap gently against the vessel's oaken sides, and to Sir John, in the silence of his captivity, the waves have the hushed waiting sound of a bated breath. Had he but known it, this was the last time he was to hear it. Full of agitation he seized a pen and wrote a stammering letter to those upon whom he had so lately trampled. This letter, now preserved among the Town's Records, shows how his heart refused to hear the voice of fate, and how his vacillating spirit for another time swung to the point of courage and left him brave. He wrote for wife, children, money and clothes, to be sent to him, commencing: "Sirs,—This unfortunate business, which I doubt not but you have done out of your good affections to the Parliament, I hope God in his mercy will turn to the good of all." And again: "I heare you have dealt like gentlemen with my wife, for which I may live to thank you."

This subjunctive form of expression, here a mere figure of speech, was too prophetic. He *may* have thanked them, but his life for the brief span of its continuance was poor in all

save barren words, whether of thanks or imprecation. For the *Hercules* was to be but a step to the Tower, and the Tower to the Scaffold. He entered the *Hercules* a prisoner on the 29th June, 1643, and was beheaded on the 2nd January, 1644-5.



SIR JOHN HOTHAM.

YORK MINT.—In England we had formerly many places favoured with the privilege of having a mint. So late as the reign of William III., it was found convenient, at the calling in of the light and base money to be recoined, to erect mints at London, York, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, and Norwich, the initial letter of those names being struck on their respective products. The accompanying cuts represent earlier specimens of York coinage. No. 1 is Edward the Sixth's silver crown-piece. It has the King's figure at length on horse-back, in armour, crowned, and holding a drawn sword to his breast, as he himself expresses it in his Diary. The horse is dressed in large embroidered trappings, with a plume of feathers on its head, and the date 1551 under it. The circumscription reads: EDWARD VI., D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. On the reverse: POSVI. DEVM. A DIVTOR. E. MDV. Y.



No. 2 is a shilling of King Edward VI's., with the King's bust full faced, crowned, and in his parliamentary robes, with a chain of the Order of the Garter. On one side of the head is a large double rose, and on the other XII (pence), with this legend. EDWARD : VI : D : G : AGL : FRA : Z : HIB : REX. Y : This is said to have been the first and only English coin bearing the Collar of the Garter.

No. 3 is the half-sovereign of the same King. It has the king's bust in armour, crowned, and labelled : EDWARD VI : D : G : AGL : FRA : Z : HIB : REX. Y. The reverse bears the arms in an oval shield, garnished and crowned : SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGIT : EVM.



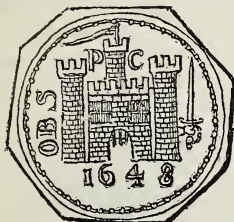
R. E. TAYLOR

SCALEBER FORCE.

No. 4 is a base shilling of Edward VI's., bearing the York Mint mark Y, the head in profile crowned; with a legend EDWARD : VI. D : G : AGL : FRA : Z : HIB : REX : Y :

Perhaps some other of your numismatic readers will supply other Yorkshire examples. U.M.

Mr. J. Verity, of Earlsheaton, whose extensive collection of coins of all descriptions is well known, has kindly forwarded blocks representing the Pontefract Siege Shilling.



His sixth catalogue gives a copy of Edward VI's Sixpence from the York Mint. EDWARD : VI : D : G : AGL : FRA : Z : HIBER : REX : Y. Bust, front face, crowned, with Rose and VI. POSVI DEV : A DIVTORE MEV. Y.; cross, bearing shield.

He has also Charles I's half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, threepences of York Mint, and a Pontefract shilling of lozenge shape; obv. front of castle, with XII to the right, P above, C beneath, OBS to the left. William III had Half-crowns struck at York mint.

The *Universal Magazine* for April, 1756, mentions a Pontefract half-crown, lozenge shape, with C. R., a crown, XXX, DUM SPIRO SPERO. Reverse, the castle, and a hand out of one of the towers holding a drawn sword, OBS. P.C., 1648. A copy of the shilling is given but differs from the above cut in having no hand with drawn sword, but P. XII. C. in the place thereof, and no P. C. above the tower.

—o—

Yorkshire Waterfalls and Caves.

SCALEBER FORCE, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, (*see frontispiece*,) is a charming bit of scenery. It is about a mile and a half from Settle on the Malham road, which the Scaleber beck crosses. The Hattermire or Attermyre Cliffs, great castle-like walls of limestone, with ledges running across, form a magnificent picture. A cave in the face of this amphitheatre was known to the Romans, some of their implements having been found in it. This cave was discovered by a dog belonging to Mr. Jackson, of Settle, and named the Victoria Cave. Explorations have taken place for a great many years, and science has been greatly benefitted by the results. (West Yorkshire, Davis and Lees.) The Botanist

and Entomologist will find choice specimens here, and the Artist will not fail to carry away the remembrance of these rent and fissured rocks.

THORNTON FORCE.—For many years, Mr. Joseph Carr, of Ingleton, has been writing in newspapers and pamphlet on the beauties of Ingleton. His efforts are just beginning to succeed, and few will visit that delightful retreat without being grateful to him for his persistency. More enchanting scenery, within a day's ramble, can scarcely (I was writing *cannot*) be found in England. Every year will see even larger numbers flock to this unexcelled attraction. Ingleton Church has just been rebuilt, but the Norman Font is well worth seeing, and the



Thornton Force.

fortified position of the Church is worthy of note. Passing over the two grains of the Greta (the Dale and Doe becks,) the visitor turns up the Doe valley, and meets with a succession of surprises. His first surprise is that he has to pay 2d.; at the close of the day his surprise is that the charge is so small. Swilla Bottom, Pecca Falls, Thornton Force, Ravenwray, Twiselton Scars, Beezley Falls in the Dale or Greta valley, Backstone Gill Hole, Yew Tree Gorge, Slate Quarries, and Ingleborough mountain, successively demand attention.

Thornton Force is a waterfall of sixty feet, poured from a ledge of limestone over a breast of slate. The surrounding shrubbery of the dale adds to the beauty, and the heavy, mountainous background gives the whole a romantic appearance. You may safely walk on the ledge behind the cascade, and gain the full power of the thundering cataract. Below is the dark pool, beyond which is a little gem island; the resounding rock over head threatens to crush you, the seething waters roar out protests against your intrusion. You are quite safe, but you *feel* safer when you return.

Four miles from Ingleton, on the Hawes road, is Weathercote, the finest of Ingleton's waterfalls, one which has engaged the pencil of J. M. W. Turner. On the road to it call at Easegill Force. Passing God's bridge, over the Dale beck, near Chapel le Dale you reach Weathercote cave, for which you require a guide, and the marvellous Fall, 75 feet, undescrivable by pen or pencil, soon makes you awe-stricken. Gingle pot, a chasm of fifty feet, reckoning from the precipice, is a couple of hundred yards away; and Hurtle Pot, over thirty yards in diameter, is near the Chapel. The gurgling of the water in this deep pool, after heavy rain, has given the rustics the idea of Hurtle Pot Boggart. After heavy floods these pots boil over with great violence.

EASEGILL FORCE is formed by the Jenkin beck, (a tributary of the Lune,) which rises on the south side of Ingleborough, and at Easegill falls from a height of thirty or forty feet "over a hollow rock, and then dashes on to a sloping rock beneath a natural bridge, with a span of about twelve feet. This bridge, which is elevated about six yards above the bed of the stream, is thirteen feet below the point where the water begins to fall. The rocks rise on each side of the opening to a considerable height, and are partly clad with ivy, ferns, and lichens, and trees grow here and there on the ledges and out of the crevices. There is an easy path on the right, as you look at the fall, which leads to the top of the bridge, whence you have a very pretty bird's eye view through the romantic verdant arbour beneath." This description of Easegill, and the picture, are from a "Practical Pictorial Guide to Ingleton," by Thomas Johnson, Church st., Blackburn, price 3d.



EASEGILL FORCE.

YORDAS CAVE, so named from Yordas, a giant, whose chamber and oven are pointed out, is nearly five miles from Ingleton. It contains a great number of stalactites and stalagmites. The entrance opens into a large chamber sixty yards long, twenty yards high, and beyond this there is a second one with a fine cascade in wet weather. Mr. Whittingdale, of Westhouse, Bentham, gives permission to explore this cave. The stream is the Doe, which passes on to Thornton Force. In this part it is known as Kingsdale beck, and rises on Whernside. The Ingleton Dale beck rises on Blea moor, another side of the same mountain. Amongst these limestone hills are several other caves and waterfalls,—Rowting, Gingling, Gatekirk, and Douk Caves amongst the principal. The geologist and botanist will be delighted with this district.



Ingleborough Cave.

INGLEBOROUGH CAVE, a short distance above the village of Clapham, was formerly the watercourse of the stream from the Gaping Gill Hole. The Clapdale beck, a tributary of the Wenning, is a most delightful reach of scenery. We have a deep gorge, with steep banks overgrown by a dense wood, and on either side bare, majestic, limestone escarpments. As usual in the district there is a succession of waterfalls, and the scenery is probably, unsurpassed in the country. From Trougill gorge the ancient bed of the stream may be traced up Ingleborough. Half-a-mile from Trougill is Gaping Gill Hole, down which the stream tumbles nearly four hundred feet, and at the bottom of

the cleft follows a subterranean course for nearly a mile. Mr. Farrer's Caves are on the line, and have been explored for half a mile.

A long account will be found in Phillips' *Yorkshire*. Alum Pot, near Selside, Hull Pot and Hunt Pot, near Horton, with others of that district, must be treated of in another paper.

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KING'S MANOR HOUSE, YORK.—About a hundred years ago, part of this house was a well known ladies' school, and daughters of county families were pupils. Lady Mexbro' (Miss Stephenson) was a great beauty, grandmother of the present Lord Mexbro'. The following lines are written on panes of glass:

B. Duncombe came to the Manor, 1786.

Ann Robson came to the Manor, July 31st, 1789.

Jane Robson came to the Manor, September 3rd, 1789.

Lady Christina Elizabeth Keith came to the Manor, 1786.

M. Boyes came to the Manor at five years old.

People say Tom going to run off with Lieutenant Hall.

Wharton.

Kitty Collins left the Manor, June 21st, /92.

Catherine Fisher loves somebody.

I love Miss Parker and Miss Walker. A. M. Armytage.

I am glad it is five o'clock.

Ann Coates, Stokesley, 1813.

Sweet Mr. Orde.

Had I been Paris & Miss Senhouse there

The apple had never fell to Venus's share

Nanny Wrightson.

Had I been Paris & Lady Mexbro' there

The apple had not fallen to Venus's share.

A. Wharton, Scarbro', 1793.

Richardson & Duncombe if you love me as

I love you, I never shall be forgot by two,—

I hope Dame means to let me go to another play this winter.

Nothing is so disagreeable to me as Croft's silly humour.

Askew.

A Musgrave came to the Manor, 1813.

M. Seaton came 1810.

Shun all men. E. T.

A. Coates, 1813.

—o—

Records of the West Riding.

The steps recently taken by the Court of Quarter Sessions in connection with the records of the West Riding in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace have brought to public notice how extensive and important is the collection possessed by the

riding. Mr. Francis Darwin moved some time since for the appointment of a committee to report as to these records. Upon the request of the committee the Historical Manuscript Commission deputed Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, who is well known as an antiquarian expert, to investigate the subject. We learn from his report that the records comprise the following documents, viz :—

1. Sessions rolls from the year 1669 to the present time.
2. Indictment books from the year 1637 to the present time, in 109 volumes.
3. Order books for the same period, in 65 volumes.
4. Registers of estates pertaining to Catholics in the 18th century, and of awards under Acts of Parliament for enclosures and other public works, with indentures touching the same.
5. Plans and reference books touching turnpike trusts, public roads, canals, railways, bridges, and other public works.

Following Mr. Jeaffreson's suggestions, the magistrates have caused a catalogue to be made of the entire series of sessions rolls and their contents.

Referring to the catalogue, we find that the sessional rolls are about 2400 in number. Throwing as they do a great amount of light upon our local, and indeed, we may say, our national history for the past 200 years, we think some account of the contents of these rolls will not be without interest to our readers. Among the most important classes of documents to be found in the rolls may be mentioned indictments and the various papers relating thereto, convictions, orders, with petitions and various other documents bearing upon them, sacramental and other certificates. In addition to these there are numerous other papers too varied for any brief classification.

Referring to the indictments, it is remarkable how great a variety of subjects were formerly dealt with. The ordinary classes of crime are common to all periods, but we find that matters of what are now thought to be of domestic or private concern were once considered proper to be tried by a court. It would appear that the morals and manners of our ancestors were much better cared for than is the case now; thus, there are presentments for non-attendance at church, and records as to the observance of various religious ordinances, the swearing of profane oaths, and the like. Among similar orders it is recounted that one Sarah (we forbear giving her full name) was some 200 years back found to be a "common scold," and ordered to be set on the Market Cross at Wakefield, with a paper on her forehead signifying her offence. Of a different class are the numerous indictments relating to the decay of bridges and highways. Their importance even at the present day is very great, and they have to be referred to not unfrequently when questions as to the liability to repairs have to

be decided. Those whose business it becomes to make a search for the more ancient indictments will doubtless welcome the assistance of the catalogue.

Turning to the orders and petitions much curious and interesting matter is met with. Here are petitions for relief by townships and persons desiring grants of public money under various circumstances. Townships complaining of the heavy burden of maintaining their own poor and seeking assistance, or again asking for relief by reason of the destruction of roads and bridges by storm and tempest, or for briefs to enable them to raise contributions towards the rebuilding of churches, &c. Private individuals supplicating for gratuities where they had lost goods or stock through divers untoward events, such as accidents by fires, flood, or drought, or on account of illness or poverty, plagues to man or beast, and indeed in case of almost every species of misfortune which might betide. It is needless to point out that this species of what may almost be called paternal jurisdiction has now in a large measure passed away, its place having been taken by other agencies; but these accounts are interesting as illustrating the gradual growth of our institutions and the way in which justices have been found to accommodate themselves to progressive advances of the times.

The difficulties connected with Papists are demonstrated by the mass of petitions, informations, recognisances, and other documents concerning them, and by the references to proceedings at conventicles and unlawful assemblies. The numerous records of fines, penalties, and other punishments indicate the severity of the Papist persecution as carried on at the close of the 17th century. Passing on to a later period we meet with documents bearing upon the troublous times prior to the Restoration, and shedding much light upon the history of by-gone days. Coming to the 18th century, when so much alarm was created by the Pretender, the justices and other authorities appear to have been very active, and we find various papers touching the rebuilding of beacons, the setting of watches, and of grants of money to compensate for losses incurred in assisting (sometimes under compulsion) in the transmission of baggage and troops.

At an earlier date there appear to have been frequent petitions from "lame and disabled soldiers" for grants of pensions, their claim being generally that, having been disabled or wounded when serving under Charles I. against Cromwell, they had since fallen into destitution; the pension granted was usually forty shillings per annum, raised by special estreat upon the respective wapentakes. These petitions set forth interesting particulars of service, and of the actions and sieges in which the petitioners had been severally engaged. At this period, too, there are

numerous papers dealing with the farming of monopolies and other imposts for replenishing the exchequers of embarrassed royalty.

The invention and introduction of a new tax must oftentimes have been a source of grave perplexity to the financier of that day. Some few years back our readers will recollect the outcry there was at a suggestion for taxing matches, but what would now be thought of a tax on hearths, such as was formerly exacted?

The justices have now decided, on the recommendation of the committee before mentioned, that an alphabetical index shall be prepared giving a description of such of the Orders of Sessions as are of permanent interest or importance. Such an index, as affording a ready means of reference to the whole series of 65 voluminous order books, will be of great practical utility; and although antiquarians may perhaps regret that the quarter sessions have not undertaken the compilation of a complete and comprehensive calendar index to the whole of the indictments and sessions orders as was suggested by Mr. Jeaffreson, the justices have probably exercised a wise economy, so far as the interests of the ratepayers are concerned, in limiting the scope of the index in accordance with the advice given by their committee.

A perusal of these rolls would well repay the antiquarian or historian, and we cannot but think that as the contents of the collection become better known and more easily accessible many will be glad to avail themselves of so valuable and interesting a source of reference. It is gratifying to learn that the public records of the West Riding have been well preserved by their custodians, and that our magistrates are taking so active an interest in the matter. *Yorkshire Post*, May, 1882.

[The late Mr. Fairless Barber worked diligently in urging the Magistrates to arrange, and publish extracts from the sessions rolls, and it is probably due in no small measure to his urgency and Col. Brooke's advocacy, that the before-mentioned report was prepared. The Editor has already given specimens in these pages from the sessions rolls, culled in 1872. Other excerpts will follow.]

COUNTY RECORD OFFICE.—Now that County Boards are the order of the day, the Editor suggests that all Yorkshire Historical and Genealogical Manuscripts should be gathered into a County muniment room, open *gratuitously* under same conditions as the British Museum and the Rolls Office, London, at York. The following appeared in the *Athenæum*, in July, 1882:

Will you kindly allow me to suggest through your columns the desirability of establishing County Record Offices; and I may mention the materials we have in Yorkshire as illustrative of the utility of such offices: (1) Wills from 1300; (2) Parish

Registers from 1538; (3) Bishops' Transcripts, from 1538; (4) Sessions Rolls from 1640; (5) Nonconformist Registers to be recalled from Somerset House, where they have been buried for nearly two generations; (6) Institution, Presentation, and Act Books, now carefully preserved at York, along with other valuable ecclesiastical documents, dating from 1200; (7) Churchwardens' and Constables' Books, dating often from 1600; (8) Manor Rolls, as such may be deposited by favour; (9) purely Yorkshire muniments at the Record Office and British Museum, *e.g.*, the Calverley Evidences; (10) bequests of deeds, &c.

A custodian (who could employ his spare hours in transcribing and indexing,) and sufficient accommodation would not require more than 300*l.* per annum, exclusive of desks and bookcases. Those who sought information for general historical purposes should be able to obtain access freely, by making application by letter previously; others should be charged ten shillings per day; official certificates to be paid for as usual. The income would probably average 200*l.*

As convener of the meetings in Yorkshire at which resolutions were passed (1) disapproving of Mr. Borlase's Bill unless due provision was made for local requirements, and (2) forming a Yorkshire society for the publication of parish registers, I should like to suggest that similar action should be taken in other counties.

J. HORSFALL TURNER.

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR 1584.

AGBRIG & MORLEY.

West Ardsley	...	ijs.	Cumberworth	...	xiid.
East Ardsley	...	ijs.	Drighlington	...	ijs.
Almondbury	...	vijjs.	Dalton	...	ijs.
Allerton	...	ijs.	Dewsbury	...	vis.
Altofts	...	iijs.	Eland cum Gretland	...	iijs.
Airton	...	iijs.	Erinden	...	ijs.
Beiston	...	vis.	Ecclesall	...	ijs.
Barsland	...	ijs.	Emsey	...	iijs.
Bramley cum Armley	...	vis.	ffarneley juxta Leedes	...	iijs.
Bolton	...	ijs.	ffarneley tyas	...	ijs.
Bollyng	...	iijs.	fflockton both	...	ijs.
Batley	...	ijs.	Gomrsall	...	iijs.
Bradford	...	vis.	Kirke Heaton	...	ijs.
Kirk Burton	...	ijs.	Heaton cum Clayton	...	iijs.
Criglestone	...	vs.	Horburye	...	iijs.
Croston	...	iijs.	Calverley cum farsley	...	vs.
Clifton	...	ijs.	Hartesheade	...	ijs.
South Crosland	...	iijs.	Hunesworth	...	ijs.
Clackheaton	...	iijs.	Haworth	...	ijs.

Holmefirth	...	viijs.	Rothwell	...	ixs.
Huddersfeld	...	vis.	Shitlington als	}	iijs.
Hunselet	...	iijs.	Netherton		
Howley half	...	ijs.	Sharleston	...	iiis.
Horton	...	ijs.	Slackwathe (Slaithwaite)	...	ijs.
Hipperholme cum	}	vis.	Shipley	..	ijs.
Brighouse			Stainland	...	ijs.
Heckmondwicke	...	ijs.	Sandall	...	iijs.
Heptonstall	...	vs.	Skircote cum Shelf	...	ijs.
Hallifax	...	vs.	Sowerbie	...	vijjs.
Idle	...	iijs.	Stanley	...	viijs.
Liversedge	...	iijs.	Stansfeld	...	iijs.
Lepton	...	ijs.	Suttell	...	iijs.
Langefeld	...	ijs.	Southowram	...	vs.
Mirfeld	...	vis.	Shepley	...	ijs.
Medley	...	ixs.	Shelley	...	xiid.
Middleton	...	ijs.	Sindall	...	ijs.
Marsheden	...	ijs.	Thornell	...	iijs.
Maningham	...	ijs.	Thurstonland	...	ijs.
Morley	...	iijs.	Thorndton	...	xijd.
Meltham half	...	ijs.	Thorsup'monte	...	xijd.
Migeley	...	iijs.	Tonge	...	iijd.
North birley	...	iijs.	Warley	...	vs.
Normanton	...	iijs.	Wharnbie (Quarmby)	...	vs.
Northowram	...	vs.	Wadsworth	...	iijs.
Ovenden	...	iijs.	Warmefeld cum Heath	...	iijs.
Ossett	...	viijs.	Wike	...	ijs.
Pudsey	...	iijs.	Walton cum	...	iijs.
Quick	...	iijs.	Wortley	...	iijs.
Raistrick cum fixbie	...	ijs.	Whitwood	...	ijs.
Rishforth cum Norlande	...	ijs.	Wakefeld	...	xvs.

THE SESSEMENT FOR YE SURVEYOUR, 1584,
West Riding co. Ebor.

SKYRACK CU' LIBTY. OF OTLEY & LEEDES.

Otley	...	xs.	Kepaxe	...	xs.
Hawksworth	...	ijs.	Menston	...	iiis.
Carleton	...	ijs.	Secroft	...	vs.
Preston	...	xs.	Thornnour	vis.	viiid.
Rigton	...	xs.	Estkeswyke	iiis.	iiid.
Bayldon	...	iiis.	Allaneley	iiis.	iiid.
Gyseley	...	iis.	Awsthorpe	...	iiis.
Wodesom	...	iis.	Newsame	...	xvis.
Swillingtone	...	xvis.	Yedone	...	iiis.
Ledyston	vis.	viiid.	Wodersley	...	xvis.
Horsford	...	iiis.	Wyke	...	iiis.
Allerton Gledhow	...	vs.	Potternewton	...	vis.
Powell (Pool)	...	iiis.	Barwyke	...	xs.

Hedingley	...	iiis.	Harwode	...	xs.
Collingham	...	iiis.	Arthington	...	iiis.
Pollington	iiis.	iiid.	Haddyl	iiis.	iiid.
Allerton in Aqua	...	iiis.	Shadwell	...	vs.
Abberfurth	...	iiis.	leedes	...	xxs.
Ylkley	...	iiis.	Burley	...	iis.
Wigton	...	iiis.	Thorp Stapleton	...	xvid.
Byngley	...	xs.	Scarcroft	...	xiid.
Morton	...	iis.	Garfurthe cum li- bertate beate marie	} vis.	viid.
Rawden	...	iis.			

WEP. DE BARKESTON CUM BARON DE SHERBURNE.

east hadlesaye	...	vs.	Thorpwillingbye	...	ijs.
burne	...	vis.	Hudleston cum lumby	iiijjs.	
gatefurth	...	vis.	Grimston	...	ijs.
Breton	...	vs.	ledshame	...	ijs.
Hamelton	...	vs.	Tadcaster	...	xs.
Carleton	...	xvs.	Burton	...	vis.
Ryther	...	xs.	west hadlesey	vis.	viijd.
Towton	...	xs.	ffareburne	vis.	viijd.
Clifford	...	viis.	drax	...	xs.
Wistow	...	xxs.	Hurste	...	xs.
Saxton	...	xs.	newton wallys	ijs.	iiijd.
Sutton	vis.	viiiid.	Hillome	vjs.	viijd.
Statton	vis.	viiiid.	Byrome	ijs.	iiijd.
Barley	...	vijs.	ps Arch in Brotherton	xijd.	
ffenton	...	xs.	Selbye	...	xxxs.
South mylefurth	...	vijs.	hessye monkton Knap- ton Apylton & acaster	} xs.	
butterington	...	vs.			
Hayslewode	...	iijs.	Popelton suprior	...	xs.
Bramham cum Ogyl- thorpe	} iiis.		Libe'tas de bramham	vjs.	
Sherburne in Elmet			Atsham cum holdgate	xvs.	
Collyston	...	iiijjs.	Popylton inferior	...	xs.
Cawode	...	xxs.	lib'tas de hewyke of Brygge'	} ijs.	
Byrkyn	vis.	viijd.			
meklefeld	...	vs.	Uskill	...	vijs.
kirkbye	...	iijs.	Gatehill	...	ijs.
newton kyme	...	iiijjs.	newthorpe cum ledsham	ijs.	
ffryston	...	vs.	merton cum grafton	iiijjs.	
Barkyston	...	iiijjs.	lib'tas de Brotherton	ijs.	

AGBRIG & MORLEY CUM LIBIJ. DE HALIFAX ET WAKEFIELD.

myrfeld	...	iiijjs.	Scyreotte	...	xvjd.
Shipley	...	xvjs.	hetenclake (Cleckh.)	iijs.	iiijd.
wyke	...	xvjs.	haworth	...	xvjd.
Calverley	ijs.	iiijd.	Shelfe	ijs.	iiijd.
north byerley	...	ijs.	Batley	...	xvjd.
lofthouse	...	xvjd.	Elland	...	ijs.

mannyngham	...	xxd.	Idyll	ijs. iiijd.
Ovenden	...	ijs.	Morley	... vs.
Bolton	...	xvjd.	Ardyslowe	... iijs.
Claton	...	ijs.	hartyshed	... ijs.
Barsland	...	ijs.	Wakefeild	... xxs.
hekmondwyke	...	xxd.	heyton	... iijs.
Gomersall	...	iijs.	dalton	... ijs.
Staynland	ijs. iiijd.		ffarnlye Tyas	... ijs.
Bollinge	...	xvjd.	holmfurth	... ijs.
leverse'gge	...	ijs.	Slaythwett	... ijs.
horton	...	xxd.	Cumberworth	... xxd.
mydleton	...	ijs.	huddersfeld	ijs. iiijd.
Tonge	...	xvjd.	lepton	... iijs.
Southowrame	...	xvjd.	whermby (Quarmby)	iijs.
Ryshworth	...	xxd.	north crossland	... xvjd.
warlye	ijs. iiijd.		Crossland halfe	... xijd.
Eccleshill	...	ijs.	flockton	... iijs.
wadsworth	...	iijs.	Aykton	... ijs.
myghley	...	ijs.	whytwodd	ijs. iiijd.
flekesby	...	xxd.	Shytlington	ijs. iiijd.
hallyefaxe	xxvis. viijd.		warmfeld	... ijs.
Staynfeld	...	ijs.	whythby[ly]	ijs. iiijd.
langhfeld	...	ijs.	normanton cum hospite	ijs.
Rastryke	ijs. iiijd.		Snydall	... xxd.
weyke	...	ijs.	Almnburye	ijs. iiijd.
Bradforth	...	xs.	Shelley	... ijs.
fernbye (fernlye)	...	ijs.	Shepley	... ijs.
Bramley	...	iijs.	meltham	... ijs. vjd.
wykerley	...	xxd.	Thornhill	... vs.
ffarseley	...	xxd.	Ossett	... vs.
Berston	...	ijs.	Staynley	... vjs.
Pudsay	...	iijs.	Altofts	... iijs.
drighlington	ijs. vid.		Walton	... iijs.
heyton	ijs. viijd.		Thourstonland	... ijs.
Soytyll	...	ijs.	Sandall	... iijs.
northowrome	ijs. viijd.		dimid (half) Bretton	xxd.
herp'me (Hipperh.)	ijs. iiijd.		Burton	... ijs.
Allerton	ijs. vjd.		medley	... viijs.
Sourby	...	iijs.	horbury	ijs. iiijd.
Thornton	ijs. iiijd.		Cregylston	ijs. iiijd.
hunnesworth	...	ijs.	Emley	... ijs.
huneslett	...	vs.	Croston	... iijs.
Clyfton	...	ijs.	Sharleston	... iijs.
Rothwell cum Carletone	xs.		howley	... ijs.
dewsburye	ijs. iiijd.		16.8.6.	

WAP' DE OSGODCROSSE & DIMID HONORIS DE PONTEFRAIT.

Nostell	ijs. vjd.	wheldall	... ijs.
Castlefurth	... iijs.	Stapylton	... iijs.
Broughton	... iijs.	Smeaton p'va	... iijs.
Badsworth	... iijs.	Credlinge	... iijs.
knottyingley	... viijs.	South Elmesall	... vs.
Skelbrooke	... vs.	Roall	iijs. iiijd.
Thorpawdleybye	... iijs.	Ackworth	... vjs.
fryston by the water	iijs.	Wrangbrooke	... ijs. vjd.
pomfrette	xiijs. iiijd.	Stubbes walden	... iijs.
Skellowe	... vijs.	Upton	... iijs.
darington	... viijs.	norton neare Campsall	xs.
kyrkefaenton	... vs.	north elmsall	... vs.
preston	... vjs.	wom'sley	... xs.
Carleton	... iijs.	South kyrkby	... vs.
fetherston	... iijs.	7.9.8.	

OSGODCROSSE AND MARSHELAND.

hawdonbye	... vijs.	hensall	... iijs.
fokerbye	... viijs.	pollington	... xs.
Adlingflete	... xs.	hecke	... vijs.
Whitgyfte	... vijs.	whetlye	... iijs.
vsckett	... viijs.	Egburgh	... vs.
Rednesse w th out lyb' } tyes }	xiijs.	kellyngton	... iijs.
Rednesse w th in lyb'tye	vjs.	Beall	... vis.
howke	... viijs.	Bramwyth	... vs.
Armyne	... vs.	Campsall	xxvjs. viijd.
Roclyffe	... xs.	Burwallys a's } Burghwallys }	... vijs.
Snayth	... xxs.	Anston	... xs.
Goldhall	... vs.	9.15.8.	

WEAPON^T DE STAINCROSSE.

hundysshelfe	... iijs.	Royston	... iijs.
Guntwhette	... xxd.	hygheholland	... iijs.
Sylkston	... iijs.	Tankersley	... iijs.
langsett	... iijs.	Edworth	... iijs.
wortley	... vs.	Shafton	... ijs.
byachworth	... xijd.	Barnesley	... xs.
dodworth	iijs. iiijd.	Ardesley	... xvjd.
Oxspringe	... iijs.	Chette	... vjd.
Reyll	... iijs.	Breareley	iijs. iiijd.
Thurgurland	... iijs.	penyston	... iijs.
Claton	... iijs.	hymsworth	... iijs.
holland swayne	... iijs.	Skemlthorpe	... xxd.
denby	iijs. iiijd.	Wolley	... xxd.
notton	... iijs.	kexburghe	... ijs. vjd.
west bretton	... xijd.	Steynburghe	... xxd.

wyntersett ... xvjd.
 denton ... iijs.
 barghe iijs. iiijd.
 Thurlyston ... vjs.
 hanericrofte ... ijs. vjd.

Cawthorne ... vijs.
 wospurne ... viijs.
 hyndeley ... ijs. vid.
 6.3.8.

WAPENT' DE CLARO.

newall ... iijs.
 weston ... xvjd.
 nesfeld ... xxd.
 fferneley ... iijs.
 denton ... iijs.
 Colthorpe ... xxd.
 medleton ... ijs.
 Rypley ... ijs.
 nonmonkton ... iijs.
 plompton ... iijs.
 Askwyth ... iijs.
 Spofforth ... iijs.
 lynton ... ijs. vjd.
 leythley ... ijs.
 wetherbye vjs. viijd.
 Synclynghall ... iijs.
 pva uskurne ijs. viijd.
 pva Rykston ... ijs.
 duntfurd ... ijs.
 magna Rykston } ... ijs.
 cu hospit' }
 Castley ... ijs.
 wyghton ... xxd.
 Staynburne ... ijs. vid.
 kirkby malsard ... xs.

Rygton ... xxd.
 pva Tymkyll ... xijd.
 Atherlawe ... vjs.
 Greneham'ton ... ijs. vjd.
 kyrkham'ton ... iijs.
 whyxley ... ijs. vid.
 South dighton ... iijs.
 Aldfeld ... iijs.
 hunsinghorne ... ijs.
 Goldsburghe ... vs.
 Gowldthorpe ... vjs. viijd.
 Reinseley } ... ijs. vjd.
 Rem'ley }
 wynkersley iijs. iiijd.
 ffapley ... ijs. vjd.
 lynleye al'Lyndley xvjd.
 Allerton mallevey ijs.
 dun keswyke ... xxd.
 kyrbye ... ijs. vjd.
 kyrkbie ... ijs. vjd.
 ffolyfayte ... ijs. vid.
 magna Cattall ... iijs.
 Topgraue ... ijs. vid.
 northdighton iijs. iiijd.
 7.6.

LIBERTAT' DE RIPPON.

westwike ... xvjd.
 non wyke ... iijs.
 noth Stanley ... ijs.
 Kyndall ... vijs.
 Osmonderbye ... iijs.
 Sally ... iijs.
 Ingraththorpe ... iijs.
 merkynton iijs. iiijd.
 Studley iijs. iiijd.
 nydd ... iijs.
 Grantley cu' } ... iijs.
 Enyston }

Skelton ... iijs.
 Thorpe ... iijs. vid.
 newbye ... ijs. vid.
 hewyke ... iijs.
 Thornton ... vs.
 Sharbure ... iijs.
 Clothorme cu' } ... ijs.
 bishopton }
 monkton ... iijs.
 Ryppon ... xxxs.
 4.17.10.

LIBETAT' DE KNARESBURGHE.

Tymkyll ... iijs.
 Thurscrosse ... iijs.

Clyent ... iijs.
 Kyllinghall ... iijs.

Brearton	...ijs. vj.
Burton	iijs. iiijd.
Erkendale	... iijs.
ffernnam	iijs. iiijd.
South Stanley	... iijs.
Staneley	... iijs.
Serevyn	... iijs.
Sutton	... ijs. vjd.
Knaesburgh	xijs. iiijd.

Burgbrigge	vjs. viiijd.
Aldeburgh	... vjs.
mynskyppe	... vs.
magna usburne	... ijs.
Rawcliffe	... iijs.
hunburton	iijs. iiijd.
kyrbye Cattall	... ijs. vjd.
4.5.6.	

WAPONT' DE TICKELL & STRAFFORD CUM LIBETATIBUS.

Rosington	... iijs.
Brawell	... iijs.
wombewell	... viijs.
halton magna	... iijs.
Thrybergh	... ijs.
Conysburgh	iijs. iiijd.
Bawtrye	... viijs.
harthill	... vjs.
byllome	... ijs.
balbye et Oxthorpe	iijs. iiijd.
Krymsfurdh	... ijs. vjd.
Brampton }	... ijs.
juxta wath }	
wath	... ijs. vjd.
warmsworth	... ijs.
Bramley	... ijs.
Ousterfeld	... ijs. iijd.
Bramcroft	... ijs. vjd.
alton	... ijs.
vlley	... ijs.
Eclesfeild	... vjs.
amthorpe	... ijs.
darfeld	... iijs.
Pygburne p't	... ijs. vjd.
loversall	... ij. vjd.
Blakston et alkley	iijs.
Rawmarshe	... vs.
edlington	... vs.
Sandall et wheat hey	vs.
Bradfeld	... xxs.
hatefeld	... vs.
Toddwyke	... ijs. vjd.
kyrk sandall	iijs. iiijd.
Clayton	... ijs.
Barmby sup dunne	vjs. viiijd.
ffyshelake	... vs. iiijd.
Thorne	... ijs. iiijd.

Cadebie	... iijs.
Stübbes ham'poll	... ijs.
hoyton pannell	... vjs.
whyston	... iijs.
Cantley	... iijs.
langtwhate	... iijs.
Treton	iijs. iiijd.
Thrownstore	... ijs. vjd.
Staynfurth	... iijs. vjd.
hykylton	... iijs.
Brampton cu math- ing }	ijs. vjd.
ffrickley	... xxd.
Ranfald	... xxd.
doncaster	... xxxs.
hamesworth	... vs.
Aston in ye morninge	iijs.
Anston	... iijs.
heton leveet	... xvjd.
Rotheram	... xxs.
Sheffield	... xxs.
Warmsworth et Carhouse }	... iijs.
Barnbrogh	... vs.
Bentley	... xvjs.
kymberworth	... vs.
Thorpsalvyn al. Raknell }	iijs. iiijd.
dymydi Bramton	... iijs.
dimyd wath	... ijs. vjd.
holland	... ijs.
walles	... ij. vjd.
wentworth	iijs. iiijd.
wykersley	... ijs.
Sprodburgh	vjs. viiijd.
Ryllyingley	... xxd.
mexburghe	... vs.

Staynsall	iijs. iiijd.	hoton Roberte	... iijs.
wadworth	... iijs.	maltby	... iijs.
Swynton	... iijs.	Langhton in morn- }	vs.
Bradsworth	... iijs. vjd.	inge	
marre	... iijs.	Scawsbye	... iijs.
Bolton	iijs. iiijd.	Tynslawe	... vijs.
Adwyke upon dearne	iijs. iiijd.	hyghemelton	... iijs.
Athwyke of streete	vjs.	Gresbrooke	iijs. iiijd.
Staynton	... vs.	Tykhill	... xxs.
denybye	... ijs. vjd.	Langhton pva	... ijs. vjd.
Stoynefeld	... xijd.	21.6.4.	

WEAPON' DE STAINCLIF CU LIBETATIBUS.

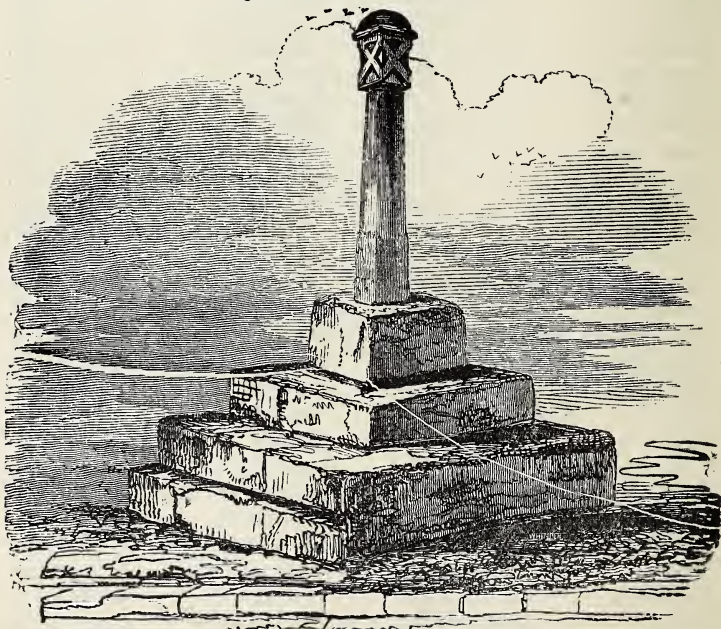
Braswell	... vs.	preston	iijs. iiijd.
hebden	... ij. vjd.	Seothorpe	... ijs.
Thornton	... iijs.	kettylwell	... iijs.
newsom	... xijd.	hawnlythe	... xijd.
Remyngton	... ijs.	lynton	ijs. viijd.
medhope	... ijs.	Broughton	... iijs.
Gysburne	... iijs.	Seladburne	iijs. viijd.
Otterburne	... xijd.	Esyngton	... ijs.
Styrton	... ijs.	ham'ton	... ijs.
heirthlington	... ijs.	Conyston in	} ... ijs. vjd.
ffernhill	... ijs.	kettlewell	
Skypton	... xs.	helleffeld	... iijs.
halton west	... xxd.	Gargrave	... iijs.
burnsall	... iijs.	kyrkby	... xxd.
Selesden	... iijs.	Calton	... ijs.
Adingham	... iijs.	Ayrton	... ijs. iiijd.
Glysburne	... ijs.	hetton	ijs. viijd.
Conyston in Craven	ijs.	newton	... xxd.
Pathorn	... ijs.	horton	... xxd.
hwkeswyke	... ij. vjd.	Carleton	iijs. iiijd.
Esthton	... xvjd.	Wygylsworth	... ijs. vjd.
Reylston	... ijs. vjd.	Staynfirth	... iijs.
lamlyffe	... ijs.	Bradley	... ijs.
Kytton	iijs. iiijd.	Gyrsington	ijs. viijd.
Swendon	... ijs. iijs.	Tresfeld	... ij. xd.
mallame	... iijs.	Apyltreweke	... iijs.
Gygylswyke	... iijs.	Skybden	... vjd.
Arneliffe	... ijs.	halton of hill	... xxd.
Crakeowe	... ijs.	kyldwyke	... ijs.
Bolton	... iijs.	Collinge	... ijs.
Rothemell	... ijs.	Emsay	... ijs.
Settell	... iijs.	Sutton	... ij.
fflaxbye	... ijs.	Steton	ijs. viijd.
marton	ijs. viijd.	kyghley	... ijs.
pathnall	... ijs. vjd.	droughton	... xvjd.

Bulden	...	ijs.	waddyngton	iijs. viijd.
newton in bollande	...	iijs.	mytton	... ijs.
Crynglington	...	iijs.	Bashame	... xxd.
bradfurth	...	iijs.	9.18.4.	

WEAPON' DE YOWCROSSE.

horton in Ribylsdale	ijs. vjd.	Claphame'	iijs. viijd.
Burton in londys- dale	ijs. vjd.	Ingleton	... iijs.
Awstwyke	iijs. viijd.	dente	... iijs.
Benthame	iijs. viijd.	Sedgbrge	... iijs.
Thornton	... ijs.	27.	
		Sum' tot	cxxli xvs. ijd.


Yorkshire Crosses.

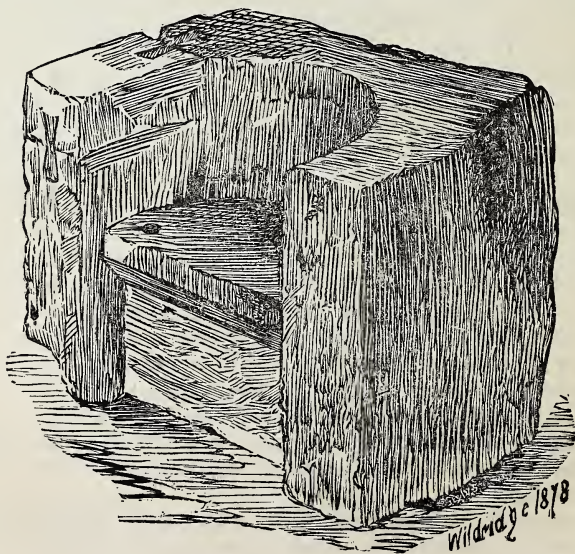


STAINLAND CROSS, of which we give a woodcut by permission of Mr. Birtwhistle, is thus described in Crabtree's *Halifax*:—"It represents a saltier or St. Andrew's cross, carved on a block of stone; the block is scooped out in the form of a cup, but the cover that was formerly attached to it has been removed. The shaft is circular and plain, without any of that rich, uncouth sculpture, or scroll ornament, which antiquarians generally attribute to Saxon or Danish structures. Its height from the base to the top of the column is about ten feet, the

shaft does not exceed five feet. Neither tradition nor history have preserved the date or purpose of its erection, and the oldest inhabitant only knows that his paternal sire spoke of it as a very old affair. Since therefore we are left in the dark on the subject, we may indulge in a harmless antiquarian speculation; in the hope that it may induce a more extended enquiry among those who are qualified to form an opinion on its merits. It will be observed that one of the peculiar features of this structure is its simplicity, and although that very circumstance may be adduced as an argument in favour of its antiquity, the fact that the shaft has none of that interlaced and curious tracery work before referred to is against the probability of a Saxon origin. Old Hearne, the antiquary, tells us that 'among us in Britain crosses became most frequent, when, after William the Conqueror's time, great crusades were made into the Holy Land. Then crossings or creasings were used on all occasions. 'Twas not looked upon as enough to have the figure of the cross both on and in churches, chapels, and oratories, but it was put also in churchyards, and in every house, nay, many towns and villages were built in shape of it, and it was very common to fix it in the very streets and highways.' Crosses were not uncommon in the parish. Watson mentions one in Fixby, which he seems to think was placed by the wayside, 'according to the superstition of the times;' also 'the cross of Mankynholes,' this was in existence prior to the Reformation, and the presumption is that all of them were, for it was the custom of the Romish church to erect crosses in public situations, to remind the traveller of his religious duties; so far Mr. Watson's conjecture may be correct, but it is open to doubt whether if this cross had been used as a symbol of faith, it would have escaped the mistaken zeal of the Reformists; or the fanatical fury of the Puritans, when they attacked Bradley Hall, had there been a tradition that it was originally placed for a superstitious use. It is not improbable that it was originally placed for a superstitious use. It is not improbable that it was placed there to mark the boundary of some land. Crosses were made use of in former times for this purpose, particularly where lands belonged to monasteries or religious houses, and it is certain that the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had lands in this part of the country, as also the nuns of Kirklees. There is a statute in existence to prevent the removal of these species of landmarks. Other descriptions of crosses, called memorial crosses, are to be found in many parts of the country, but being in general erected to perpetuate a particular event, tradition has preserved the history of their erection."

At present, the Stainland cross is in a dilapidated condition, and ought to be carefully repaired and preserved by the Local

Board. There are indications of other crosses in Halifax parish, and the Yorkshire Calder rises near a place in Whalley parish, named Cross i' th' Dean. Cross-stone, King's Cross and Stump Cross are still well known. Cross-leigh, which gave name to the Crossley family, is a very ancient name. In Huddersfield parish there are Crosslands, and along the Roman road from Manchester, via Cambodunum (Slack,) to Walton cross at Hartshead, there are several hamlets named after a cross that existed in the vicinity. The stumps of the fine crosses at Rastrick and Walton are still in existence. The little triangular space of waste land on which the latter stands has been enclosed by Sir George Armytage, Bart., as a protection for the venerable relic. As to building villages in the form of a cross, this is merely imagination. Villages often rise at cross roads on account of the passing traffic, and necessarily take the form of a cross. The crosses of the Knights of St. John, so far as I have observed, and there are many still remaining, are sculptured on houses, in the form as at Coley, Fairweather green (Bradford), Harden, &c.  Old deeds, especially those that trace parish and township boundaries refer to numerous crosses, few of which remain either as stumps, or in name. Where these still exist, of course, we know the design was to mark the local boundaries; where crosses exist in market places, as at Bingley, Huddersfield, and nearly all old market towns, it is manifest that they were erected to secure honesty in business transactions; where



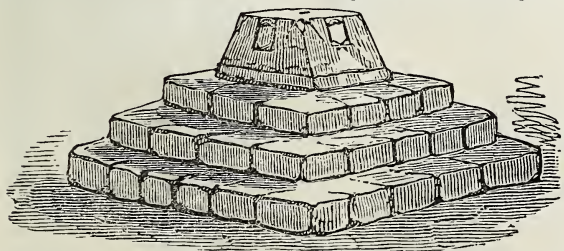
they are in the vicinity of old monasteries, their intention was, probably to indicate sanctuary rights, as were also the Dumb (or doomed) Steeples, and frith stools, one of which we recently saw between Whitby and Sandsend, exactly similar to the one at Beverley as shewn in the woodcut.



Where the crosses are in the centre of a village, without any church or market, it is difficult to give a general reason for their erection. There is a fine specimen of such an one at Okenshaw. The accompanying woodcut represents the pediment of the old market cross at BRADFORD.

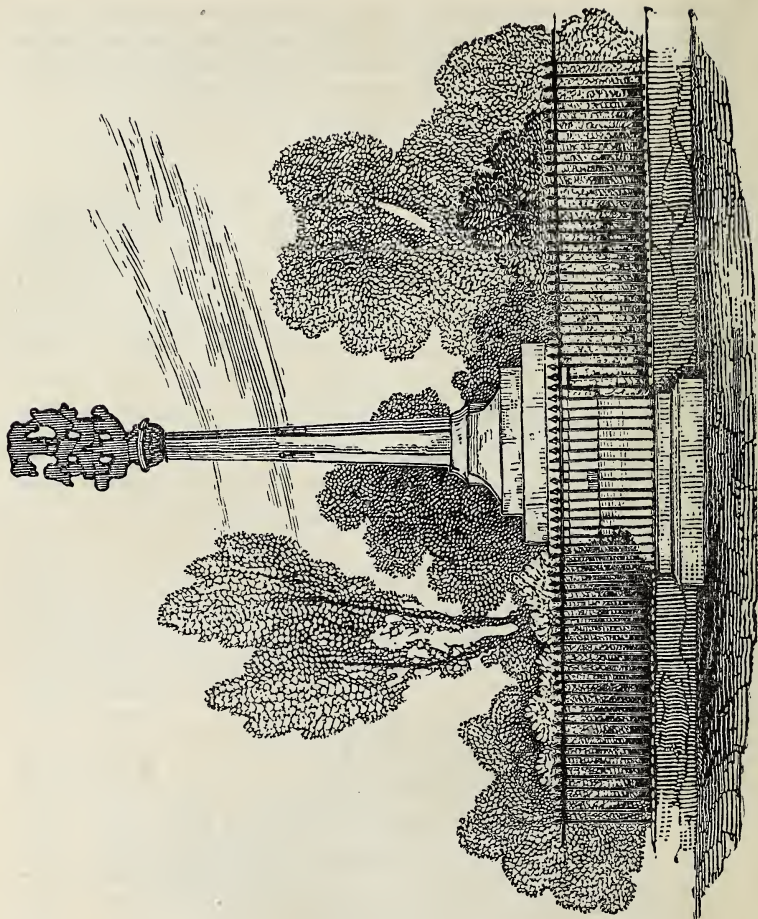
The East Riding is even richer than the West Riding in remains of village crosses.

Near Hedon is the ancient village of KEYINGHAM, which has three crosses, one in the village street, being a mere stump

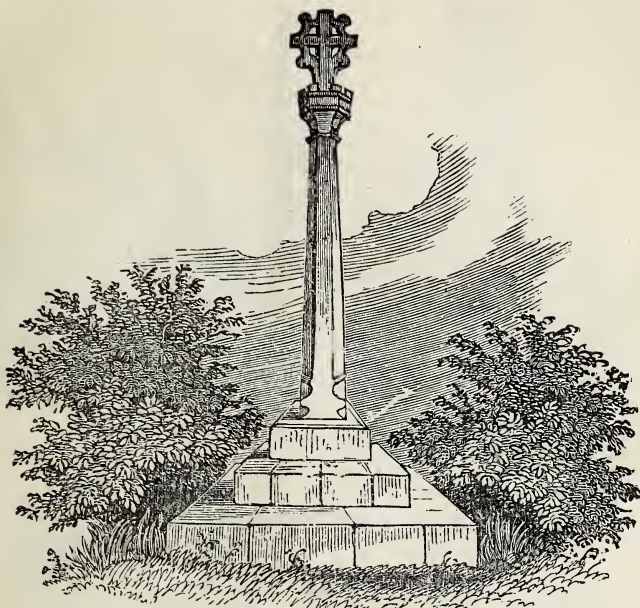


upon three steps. A blank shield is on each side of the base; the shaft disappeared long ago. The second is

known as St. Philip's cross, being in a field west of the town, near St. Philip's well. The third one is in private grounds, and is said to have been brought hither from Lincolnshire. It is about fourteen feet high, and in good preservation, as will be seen from our woodcut. [155.] Around the capital is sculptured, though now considerably worn, the inscription "Sit Glia Jhu tibi" (Gloria sit tibi Jesu). The most interesting, perhaps, is the historic RAVENSPURN CROSS, which formerly stood on the now submerged Ravensburgh, or Ravenspurne, (hence the name Spurn Point), or Ravencross bourne, where King Henry IV., when Duke of Lancaster landed in 1399. This cross



probably was erected in commemoration of the event, and supplanted an older Raven cross. It bears several figures or effigies at the head. As the sea encroached upon Ravenspurn, the cross was removed to Kilnsea, where it remained until 1818, when it was removed to Burton Constable, owing to the threatened destruction of Kilnsea by the same insatiable devourer. Kilnsea Church lost one half of its structure in 1826, the remaining portion of the edifice fell into the sea in 1831. From Burton Constable the ancient cross was removed to Hedon, where we saw it a year ago, in the garden of Mr. Watson, Solicitor, who carefully preserves it in front of his mansion.

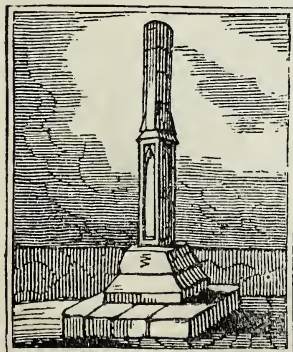


KEYINGHAM

The cross at SWINE is supposed to be coeval with the ancient convent founded in early Norman times. It is now in a garden near the church. The base measures two feet square, and the shaft is two feet high.

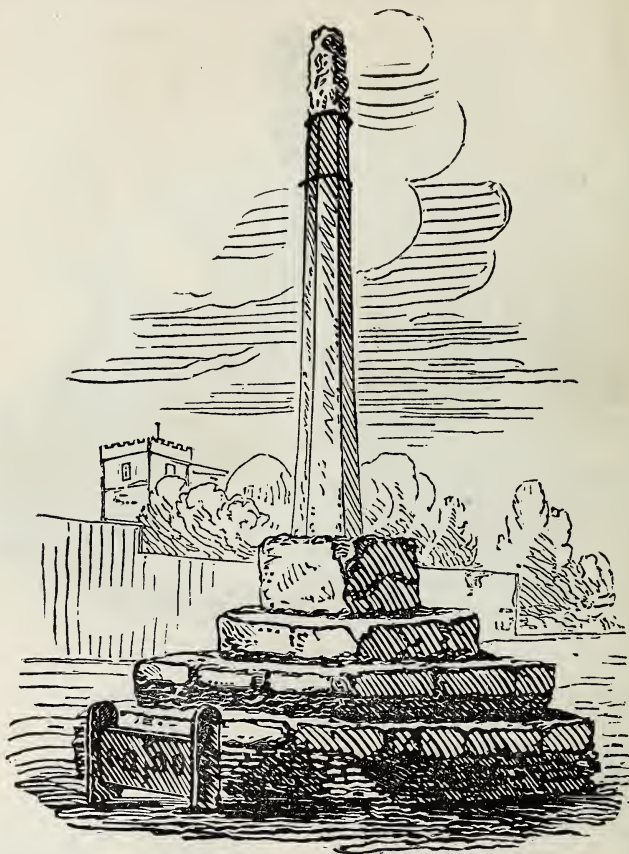


SWINE.



HORNSEA.

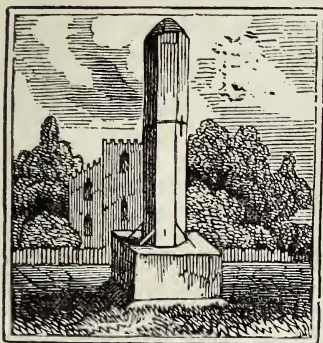
Around Hornsea are several interesting crosses. That of HORNSEA (as below) is in Southgate, and has been badly used. It is about eight feet in height. There is a more modern cross in Hornsea market place. North Frodingham has a cross erected in 1811, near



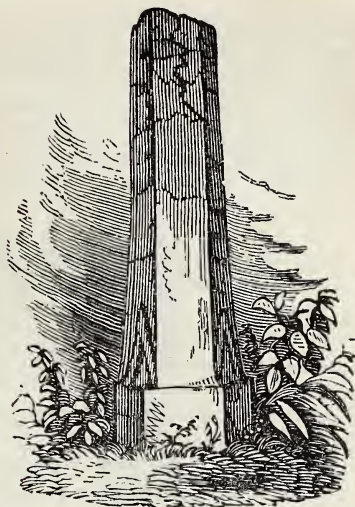
which formerly stood the pillory. This cross is a substitute for one that existed here, much similar to the BRADBURTON Cross. The latter stands in the large, open, market place, and is a prominent object from all points. Including the four plinth steps, the height is about fifteen feet, the octagonal shaft being about ten feet. It bears very imperfect traces of ancient sculptured figures, as of two persons, back to back, kneeling. The stocks shewn in the engraving have been removed.

In Skeffling church-yard is the shaft of an ancient cross.

About a mile from Leven church, on the Beverley road, is WHITECROSS, an exceeding plain structure, near which is a private dwelling with gothic windows, looking very ecclesiastical. In the old church-yard at Leven, was found a beautifully sculptured head of a cross about five centuries old, representing



WHITECROSS.



NUNKEELING.



ATWICK.

on one side the Crucifixion, with St. John and the Virgin; on the other, the Virgin and Child, St. Catherine and another saint. The statement that this is the head of the Whitecross is totally false, for there is the greatest dissimilarity in design. The sculptured part is now mounted on a projection within the new church at Leven, over the south door. (Easter, 1886.)

At Rise was a boundary cross in 1615, known as Huddle cross.

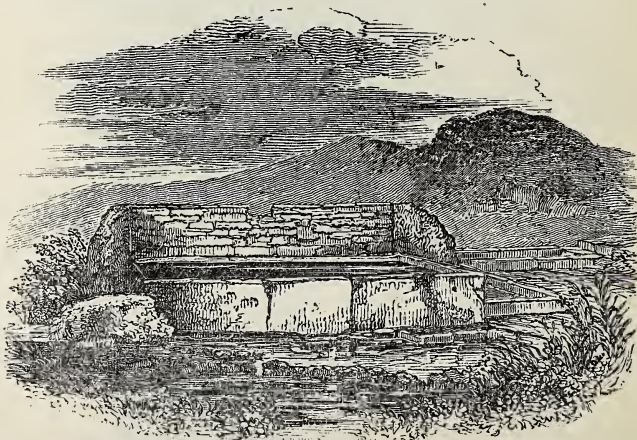
At NUNKEELING, about a quarter of a mile from the old priory church (founded about 1150), are the remains of a plain cross about four feet high, as shewn in the engraving.

The cross of Atwick is near the old church, and seems to have borne an inscription on its base, but we could not distinguish a letter. Including the three massive steps, it is about fifteen feet in height. For a century, the constantly diminishing distances between the sea cliffs and this cross have been noted.

Of the fine cross near Whitby Abbéy, and other North Riding crosses, we must write in a future article. T.

—o—

HOLY WELLS.—The subject of Holy wells has frequently cropped up in the pages of the Folk-lore section of the *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, and as a contribution to the full history of this subject I send you the following notice, with accompanying woodcut, of the Holy well at Stainland. The part of the



village in which the well is situated has always been known as Helliwell, and from this, or one of the several helliwells of Halifax parish, an old family takes its name. The Stainland well is known as St. Helen's, (a common dedication for wells,) and near it, now formed into cottages, was a building formerly

used, according to the tradition, as a popish chapel. A large stone on one of the walls is called the Cross, and Watson states that strangers, supposed to be papists, sometimes make pilgrimages to this cross and well. B.

ROMAN ALTARS AT SLACK AND GREETLAND. Mr. Watson, more than a century ago, was shewn at Slack, the site of the Roman station Cambodunum (Scamonden), a fine altar of Fortune,

which had been discovered in 1736, and which he gave to Mr. Whitaker, the Manchester historian. The site has been excavated in modern years, by the Yorkshire Arch-



æological Association, with most satisfactory results. The reading is given as follows. *Fortunæ Sacrum. Caius Antonius Modestus Centurio legionis sextæ victricis posuit et votum solvit lubens merito; from which it appears to have been erected by C. A. Modestus, centurion of the sixth or conquering legion, in discharge of a vow.*

At Greetland, a votive altar was found three centuries ago, which was seen by Mr.

Camden when on a visit of exploration in these parts. Sir Henry



Savile, of Bradley Hall, and John Hanson, of Woodhouse, near Brighouse, rendered valuable antiquarian assistance to the old topographer. The altar bears the inscription

DVI CI BRIG
ET NVMM GG
T AVR AVRELIAN
VS DD PRO SE
ET SVIS SMNGS

On the reverse:—

ANTON
III ET GETA
COSS

This fixes A.D. 208 as the date of erection. The inscription records that Titus Aurelius Aurelianus dedicates this altar to the Gods (Dui) of the Brigantian State, and to the Deities of the Emperor, in behalf of himself and his family. The altar passed from the Saviles to Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, in Cambridgeshire. Horsley saw it in the church there, but it is now in Trinity College, Cambridge. An interesting notice of it appears in Hunter's Notices of Clay House, (Yorks. Archæol. Journal, Vol. 2.) We have to thank Mr. Birtwhistle for the two woodcuts.

—o—

HALIFAX GIBBET LAW.—Mr. Lister kindly forwards the following, which he has recently copied. We regret we did not know of it before reprinting the Gibbet Book. It will be seen that the woodcuts fairly represent the machine here described.

Harl. M.S., 785, 20. 10. (written in a 16th century hand.)

“There is and hathe byne of anciente tyme a lawe or rather a Custome at Halifax, that whosoen dothr Comitte any felonye and is taken wth the same or confesse the facte upon examinacion yf it by (sic) valued by fower counstable to amounte to the somme of thirtene pence halfe penny, he is forthwith beheaded upon the nexte market daye (wch fall usually uppon the tuesdaies thursdays & saterdaies,) or ells uppon the same daye that he is so conuicted yf markete be then holden. The engine wherewth the execution is done, is a square blocke of woode of the length of fower foote & an halfe, wch doth ride up & downe in a slot, rabet, or regalt betwene twoo peeces of tymber that ar framed & set upright of fyue yards in height. In the nether ende of the slydinge blocke is an Axe keyed or fastened wth iron into the wood, wch beinge drawen up to the top of the frame is there fastened wth a wooden pynne, (the one ende set one a peece of woode wch goethe crosse on the twoo rabets, and the other ende beinge lett into the blocke, holdinge the axe, wth a notche made into the same after ye mann of a Sampson's post,) unto the middeste of wch pynne

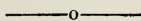
there is a long rope fastenede that comethe downe amonge the people, so that when the offendore hathe made his Confession, and hathe layde his necke ouer the nethermoste blocke, every man there present dothe eyther take holde of the rope, (or puttethe foorth the his arme, so neere to the same as he can get, in token yt he is willinge to see true iustice executed, and pullinge oute the pynne in this manner, the head blocke wherin the axe is fastenede dothe fall downe wh suche a violence, that if the necke of ye transgressoure were so bigge as that of a bull yt shoulde be cuted in sunder at a stroke, and roll from the bodye, by an huge distaunce. If it be so yt the offendoure be apprehended for an oxe or oxen, sheepe, kyne or horse, or eny suche cattell: the selfe beaste or other of the same kinde, haue the end of the rope tyed somewhere unto them so that they drawe oute ye pinne wherby the offendore is executed. And thus muche of Halifax lawe, wch I set downe onlie to shewe the custome of yt Country in this behalfe."

In the same handwriting, which is of a legal character, follow some observations on the Laws of England, and a description of titles of honour.

MERIBAUKE.—What is the meaning of this word, as given in Heywood's Diaries, vol. iii., p. 86.—"Its verily beleevd by some that she dyed drunk, for she had drunk six meribauk pots full of ale that day, June 18, 1664."

J. S.

[Merry Bauks, a cold Posset. Bailey's Dictionary.]



Wordsworth of Wadworth and London.

EXTRACTED FROM "ALDRED'S MANUSCRIPTS."

Will of Josias Wordsworth, of Wadworth, Yorks., Esq., dated 15 Feb., 1776, (being of sound disposing mind and memory) directed payment of all his just debts and funeral expenses, Mentions—Dear daughter Mary, wife of Charles Kent, Esq., dear daughter Anne, wife of Harry Verelst, Esq., sister . . . Chauncy, wife of William Henry Chauncy, Esq., wife's brother, the Rev. Arthur Robinson and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Algetor, wife's sister Mary Robinson, servant Margaret Hopkins, Alice Rose; appoints wife Executrix thereof. Witnesses—Simy Batty, clerk to Mr. Wordsworth, John Lambert, clerk to Messrs. Newton and Venables, William Hammond, servant to Mr. Wordsworth. Codicil thereto dated 10 Sept., 1779, devised his farms, lands, and hereditaments, which he lately purchased, situate in Aston in the County of York, from the Earl of Holderness, with the appurtenances, unto Harry the eldest son of his daughter Ann Verelst, in fee simple, subject to an estate to the said Ann Verelst during the minority of her said son,

and to a charge thereon of £2000 in favour of the brothers and sisters of his grandson Harry Verelst. The Testator devised the closes, lands and hereditaments which he lately purchased of Mrs. Algetor called Hanging Banks and Baysfield in Sheffield, with the appurtenances, to his dear wife in fee simple. Witnesses—Jane Sykes, William Hammond, George Broadrick. Further Codicil dated 23 Nov., 1779, devise of Testator's farm, closes, lands, and hereditaments at Hardwick in the County of York, then in the occupation of Joseph Broadbent, unto his dear wife Ann Wordsworth, in fee simple. Devises his estate in the Isle of Thanet as therein mentioned and gives £500 to each of his said two daughters Mary Kent and Ann Verelst. Witnesses—Geo. Broadrick, William Hammond, John Holmes. Wills and Codicils proved P. C. C., 23 Sept., 1780, by Mrs. Wordsworth.

14 and 15 April, 1785. Indentures of Lease and Release, the Lease made between Harry Verelst of Aston in the County of York, Esq., of the one part and Robert Gosling, of London, Esquire, William Henry Chauncy, of Edgcott, Northampton, Esquire, and Rev. William Mason, of Aston aforesaid, Clerk, of the other part, And the Release made between the same persons as are parties to the said Lease, affecting all that the Manor or Lordship or reputed Manor or Lordship of Aston aforesaid, and all that the capital and other messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments of him the said Harry Verelst, in Aston aforesaid, or in Aughton alias Aigton, Hardwick or Hodwick, Co. York, or any of them and lately purchased of Robert, late Earl of Holderness, and also all that moiety or half part of the whole into two equal parts to be divided, of all those the Manors, messuages, lands, woods, tenements, and hereditaments, lying and being at Wadworth, Penistone, and elsewhere in the County of York, with the appurtenances, and late the estate of Josias Wordsworth, Esq., deceased. Memorial executed by the said Harry Verelst in the presence of Christopher Alderson, of Tickhill, County York, clerk, and William Ball, of Rotherham, gentleman, and registered 14 May, 1785, at Wakefield.

Yorkshire to wit. John Turner against Josias Wordsworth for £97 2s., debt. Judgment signed the 11 Nov., 1765. Allowed for costs 63s. Witness the hand of Edwd. Benton, Junr., for Thomas Owens, Esq., Secondary of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench. Registered 31 Jan., 1766, at Wakefield.

A Memorial of a Judgment in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, of Trinity Term in the 34th year of the reign of King George the 3rd, between Philip Perkins and Jane his wife, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Mary Griffith deceased, plaintiffs, and Sir Charles Kent, Bart., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Harry Verelst,

Esq., defendant in a plea of debt for £6600. Judgment was signed in the above cause the 8th August, 1794. John Clarke, assistant to the Clerk of the Judgments, in the absence of Robert Forster, Esq., Secondary. Registered 7 Sept., 1792, at Wakefield.

Wadworth. Extract from the Inclosure Act. "And whereas Josias Wordsworth, Esq., is Improroprietor of the corn tithes and patron of the Vicarage of Wadworth, within the Peculiar Jurisdiction of Wadworth aforesaid."

Will of Arthur Robinson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Clerk, made and published the 24 Oct., 1792, whereby after payment of all his just debts he gave and devised his messuage and dwelling-house wherein he then dwelt, with the appurtenances, in Postern Gate, Kingston aforesaid, and all his farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Sutton in Holderness, and all other his real estate with the appurtenances, unto his wife Elizabeth Robinson for life, and after her decease unto his friends Joseph Sykes of West Ella, Kingston-upon-Hull, Esq., the Rev. John Bourne of the Charter House, same town, Clerk, and William Travis of same town, Merchant, their heirs and assignees, upon trust for sale and pay the proceeds thereof as to one moiety to Testator's sister, Ann Wordsworth, absolutely, and the other moiety to Testator's other sister Mary Robinson, absolutely. The Testator gave to his said wife the use of his plate for life, and after her decease, equally between his said sister Mary Robinson and his two nieces—Dame Mary Kent and Ann Verelst. Mentions—sister Mrs. Agnes Thompson, of Brompton Row, Knightsbridge, Miss Mary Agnes Lillington, respected friend the Rev. Mr. Mason of Ashton, York, Clerk. Witnesses—Josiah Prickett, Attorney at Law, of Hull, Nath. Holmes, Junr., his Clerk, Joseph Cawthron, servant to the said Arthur Robinson. Proved Prerogative Court of York.

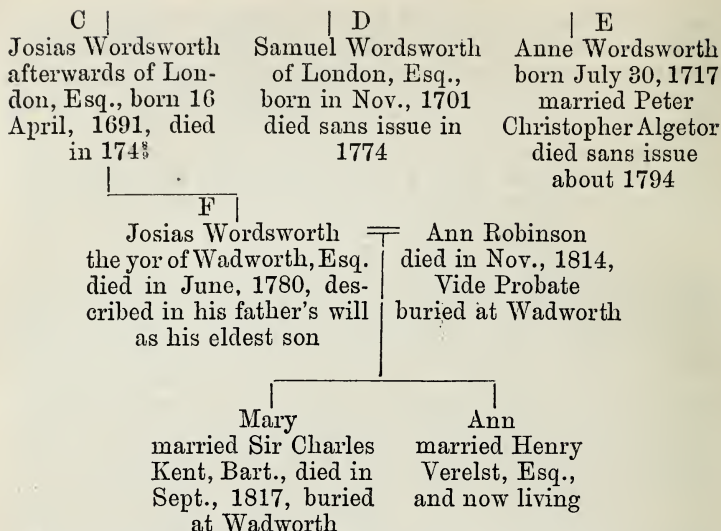
Original Affidavit of Mrs. Verelst.

Verbatim et literatim.

"Wordsworth Pedigree."

Josias Wordsworth = Sarah
of Water Hall, Esq.
Died after 1706

A	1st wife	B	2nd wife
John Wordsworth of Burton Grange, Esq., born 8 Feb. 1657, died about 1709	Ruth = Baynes	Elias Wordsworth = of Sheffield, born in 1663, died about 1724	Ann Milner



Ann Verelst, of Holywell in the County of Hants, widow, maketh oath and saith that the Josias Wordsworth the younger, of Wadworth in the County of York, Esquire, in the foregoing pedigree last named and therein stated to have died in June, 1780, was this deponent's father and the late husband of Ann Wordsworth, widow, this deponent's mother, to whom he devised in fee his freehold estate, situate in Dunster Court and in Mincing Lane and Mark Lane in the city of London, and saith that the said Josias Wordsworth was the eldest son and heir at law of Josias Wordsworth of London, Esquire, and the eldest grandson and heir of John Wordsworth of Barton Grange, Esquire, and the great grandson and heir of Josias Wordsworth, of Water Hall, Esquire, all severally named in the above pedigree, and saith that the said Josias Wordsworth the younger was the cousin and heir at law of Samuel Wordsworth of London, Esquire, and of his sister Anne Wordsworth afterwards Anne Algetor, widow, in the said pedigree named, who were the children of Elias Wordsworth a younger son of the said Josias Wordsworth of Water Hall, Esq., first named, which said Samuel Wordsworth and Anne Algetor, widow, both died without issue. Viz. the said Samuel Wordsworth in the year 1774, and the said Anne Alegtor about the year 1794: (signed) "Ann Verelst." Sworn at the Public Office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, this 19th day of July, 1818, before me (signed) "Jas. Stopler."

Parish Church, Penistone. York. Baptisms.

A. Johannes filius Josiæ Wordsworth natus Febr. 8 et baptizatus fuit Dartoniæ Febr. 16, 1657.

B. Elias filius Josiæ Wordsworth Jan. 24, 1663.

C. Josias filius Johis Wordsworth de Burton Grange, natus Apri. 3, bapt. May 19, 1691.

Parish Church, Sheffield.

D. Baptizati 1701, mense Novemb. Samuel filius Eliæ Wordsworth Mercer de ead.

E. Anne daugr. of Elias Wordsworth, Mercer, born July 30, bapt. September, 1717.

F. Will of Josias Wordsworth late of the parish of Saint Dunstan in East London, Esquire, dated March, 1748, devised all his Real Estate to his wife Mary Wordsworth for life, mentions eldest son Josias Wordsworth. Proved P. C. C. 26 Jany., 1749.

Bill of Complaint filed in Chancery in the Suit of Calcraft v. Cook in Vice Chancellor Stuart's Court. Recites Indentures of Lease and Release dated respty. 29 and 30 Jany., 1812, between Ann Wordsworth of the 1st part, Dame Mary Kent, Widow, of the 2nd part, and Sir Charles Egleton Kent, Bart., of the 3rd part. Will of Ann Wordsworth dated 8th July, 1809, Codicil thereto dated 17 Aug., 1810. Her death on 19 Nov., 1814, and proof of Will and Codicil on 2 June, 1815, in the proper Ecclesiastical Court. Further recitals (1) Indenture dated 31 May, 1815, between Dame Mary Kent of the one part and Sir Charles Egleton Kent of the other part. (2) Death of Dame Mary Kent in September, 1817, leaving three children only, Dame Mary Thorold, wife of Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., Louisa Elizabeth, wife of John Litchford, Esq., and Sarah Ann, wife of Leonard Walbanke Childers, Esq. (3) Death of Dame Mary Thorold in month of Dec., 1829, in lifetime of husband leaving Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart., her only son and heir at law and sole next of kin her surviving. (4) Indenture dated 14 June, 1848, between John Litchford and Louisa his wife, of the one part, and the Plaintiffs to this Suit of the other part. (5) Death of Leonard Walbanke Childers many years ago leaving his wife him surviving. (6) Will of Sir Charles Egleton Kent dated 25 July, 1818, and Codicil thereto dated 27 Aug., 1830, his death on 5 Dec., 1834, and proof in proper Ecclesiastical Court. (7) An Order of his Honor Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart in "the matter of the mortgaged and trust estates of Ann Wordsworth of Wadworth, widow, deceased, and in the matter of the Trustee Act, 1850," dated 21 Dec., 1852. The action was for an Injunction and damages, costs and expenses.

The Manor of Dorking, Surrey. Court Baron of the Hon. Charles Howard and Abraham Eucker, Esq., Lords of the Manor, holden Friday 23rd October, 1747, by Thomas Harris, Gentleman, Steward, there it is enrolled thus—That at that Court the 2nd proclamation was made for the heir or heirs of

Lambert Ludlow, late of Bansted, Surrey, Esq., deceased, claiming title to All those Copyhold Estates therein particularly specified within this Manor to come and take the same out of the Lords of this Manor. And that at that Court Josias Wordsworth of London, Esq., and Mary his wife, Joshua Smith of Battersea, Surrey, Esq., and Anne his wife, and Elizabeth Hawkins the widow and relict of Philip Hawkins, Esq., deceased (which said Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth were the sisters and coheireses of the said Lambert Ludlow) by Richard Glover their next friend came and humbly prayed that they the said Mary, Anne and Elizabeth might be admitted tenants of the Lords of this Manor to the said Copyholds with their appurtenances. And the Lords by their Stewards granted them and their heirs for ever admission as coparceners subject to the fines, rents, heriots and services.

[This proves that Josias Wordsworth of London, Esq., married Mary Ludlow, although not shown in Affidavit of Mrs. Verelst.]

Jolliffe Indenture of Bargain and Sale dated 23 May, 1768,
and between John Jolliffe of Petersfield, in the County
Raven of Southampton, Esquire, and William Jolliffe of
(7) same place, Esquire, eldest son of the said John
Jolliffe of the one part and Robert Raven of the

Liberty of the Rolls, Middlesex, Gentleman, of the other part. Whereby (interalia) All that Messuage or Tenement with the appurtenances situate in Ewell, Surrey, abutting on the road leading from Ewell to Bansted on the south-west part, on Ox Lane on the north-east part and on Ewell Common Field on the south-east part is stated in the tenure of Mary Wordsworth, widow. [The above, formerly Mary Ludlow.]

(Extracts from these MSS to be continued.)

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ACKWORTH REGISTERS.—1586-1600.

BY THE REV. J. L. SAYWELL, F.R.H.S.

MARRIAGES, 1586.

Thomas Rishworth and Margery Austwicke, married Oct 9.

Thomas Folds and Anne Howet, October 16.

Willm Waringe and Isabell Foster, Feby. 27.

[No deaths recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1587.

Anne Grenfelde, baptised Julie	Elizabethe Azacher(?) Septemb.
16.	30.

Willm Jackson, Julie 20.	Richard Ashe, October 20.
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Anne Whitcars, August 20.	Anne Rawson, Novemb. 27.
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Elizabethe Helilaye, Septemb. 21.	Willm Biggliskirke, Decemb. 8.
Alis Huntingden, Septemb. 25.	Elizabethe Horncastle, Januarie 13.
	Henrye Wilson, Februarie 18.

MARRIAGES.

Richard Lyard and Elizabethe — married October 29.

John Austwicke and Katheryne Pickeringe, Novemb. 6.

Ric Breman and Ursula Rawlin, Maye 28.

Edward Swallowe and Elizab. Shillito, Januarie 30.

Willm Wood and Elizabethe —, —

Robt. Usher Rector presented to ye Living by Q. Eliz. Feb. 1588. How long he held this Living is uncertain, but he resign'd it for the Living of Bulmor, & was succeeded by Will Lambe who was presented by Q. Eliz. also.*

[No burials recorded.]

BAPTISMS, 1588.

George Howet, baptised Marche 28.	Elizabeth Corker, Decemb. 11.
Willm Prince, Marche 29.	Henrye Austwicke, Decemb. 18.
George Thackera, Aprill 10.	John Whiticars, Januarie 15.
Anne Hawet, May 3.	Richard Folds, Februarie 1.
Willm Aspiner, August 20.	Mary Hawksworth, Februarie 24.
George Shillito, August 25.	Richard Adamson, Marche 12.
Richard Grene, Septemb. 21.	Emmat Ridiall, Marche 21.
Richard Bramham, Septemb. 22.	Willm Dobson, Marche 24.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Smithe and Alis Burton, married June 23.

Willm Simson and Kathyn Brigs, Julie 28.

Edward Heaton and Isabell Emson, August 11.

Edward Eshe and Alis Becket, Janua 11.

Jo. Ridiall and Agnes Folds, Janua 21.

BURIALLS.

Elizabethe Harde, buried Aprill 7.	Esabell Mallerye, Septemb. 24.
Jane Dodgson, Aprill 16.	George Hawet, Septemb. 29.
Robert Hall, Maye 23.	Richard Ashe, October 12.
Margret Hall, Maye 27.	Richard Bramam, October 12.
Jennet Heaton, June 1.	Thomas Grene, October 26.
John Scholaye, June 11.	Francis Crawshaye, Novemb. 26.
Leonard Wetherhead, June 28.	Mary Shaye, Decemb. 24.
Anne Scholayn, Julie 15.	Gilbert Shawe, Januarie 6.
Robert Watson, Septemb. 3.	Margret Folds, Januarie 31.
Uxor* Farrand, Septemb. 12.	Jennet Barker, Februarie 7.
Ellin Ashe, Septemb. 24.	Richard Folds, Marche 18.

* Torre makes Robt. Usher's successor to be "Joh Wilson (resigned for the Rectory of Bulmer)," Will Lambe being inducted "16 Jan 1594."

* "Uxor" of course means "the wife of —," but it is possible it may have been used in the same way as "Dame" in later times.

BAPTISMS, 1589.

Anne Bower, baptised Aprill 13.	Willm Heaton, Septemb. 7.
George Padget, Aprill 20.	Willm Simson, Septemb. 8.
Margret Padget, Aprill 20.	Betteris Eshe, Septemb. 26.
Dennys Lake, June 1.	Jane Eshe, Septemb. 30.
Ric. & Tho. Halilaye, June 13.	George Swallowe, Novemb. 12.
Willm Ridiall, June 14.	Roger Grenfeld, Januarie 11.
John Bramham, August 13.	Anne Thacker, Januarie 13.
Henrye Bushell, August 24.	Francis Waringe, Januarie 18.
Richard Aspiner, August 24.	Anne Howet, Marche 4.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Shawe and Jane Robinson, married Septemb. 14.
Tho. Stillinge and Alis Binglaye, Decemb. 29.
Mathewe Dodgson and Anna Peele, Januarie 20.
Willm Smithe and Jane Sandson, Januarie 3.
Richard Ranold and Margret Mason, Januarie 9.

BURIALLS.

Jennet Horncastle, buried Aprill 4.	Isabell Rawson, Julie 29.
Margret Folds, Maye 28.	Willm Heaton, October 28.
Willm Austwicke, Senr., Maye 27.	Agnes Redman, Novemb. 8.
Marye Paslaye, June 4.	Anne Becket, Novemb. 19.
Agnes Mason, June 8.	Alexander Johnson, Januarie 23.
Ric. & Tho. Halilaye, June 16.	Willm Ridiall, Januarie 26.
Isabell Pickeringe, June 24.	John Ashe, Februarie 12.
Grace Robinson, Julie 1.	Robert Jackson, Marche 15.

BAPTISMS, 1590.

Richard Shawe, baptised Maye 5.	William Dodgson, Novemb. 22.
Mary Renold, baptysed Maye 10.	Thomas Cawood, Decemb. 6.
Francis Corker, Maye 31.	Anne Adamson, Decemb. 8.
Hen. & Mary Horncastle, June 20.	Elizabeth Ward, Februarie 5.
Alis Bigliskirke, October 7.	Alice Dodgson, Februa 7.
John Mallerye October 18.	Willm Scholaye, Februa 14.
	John Norton, Marche 21.

MARRIAGES.

Jo. Munket and Jane Brigs, married Aprill 26.
Rob. Middleton and Jane Jarcks, June 24.
Rich. Pickeringe and Alis Wager, August 6.
Rob. Brodhead and Sibbell Watts, August 23.
George Isat and Emmat Eliot, Novemb. 16.

BURIALLS.

Maria Renold, buried June 6.	Mary Foores, Novemb. 3.
Edward Austwicke, Julie 25.	Jennet Saunder, Decemb. 11.
Richard Corbrige, August 6.	Mathewe Dodgson, Decemb. 27.
Anne Prince, August 9.	Lawrence Whitcars, Januarie 1

John Roods, August 30.	Willm Simson, Januarie 1.
Margret Walker, Septemb. 13.	Rowland Scryvnyer, Februarie 21.
John Whythead, Septemb. 19.	Agnes Horner, Marche 14.
Lionell Wormall, Octob. 8.	Margret Burton, Marche 21.
Christopher Robinson, Octob. 14.	Willm Bushell, Marche 24.
John Mallerye, Octob. 31.	
Anne Morlaye, Novemb. 3.	

BAPTISMS, 1591.

Robert Hawksworthe, baptysed April 15.	John Brears, August 7.
John Wilson, April 20.	Jane Padget, Novemb. 13.
Margerye Folds, April 22.	Jane Wilkinson, Novemb. 20.
Alis Sunderland, April 25.	Annes Grene, Februa 13.
Ursulaye Fernlaye, Julie 21.	Marye Simson, Februa 21.
	Anne Cawood, Marche 24.

MARRIAGES.

Francis Noble and Anne Roberts, married April 20.
Leonard Brooke and Kathe. Maser, Novemb. 31.
Richard Fricklaye and Margret Ellis, Decemb. 7.
Witworth Wilkinson and Ann Austwicke, Januarie 24.

BURIALLS.

Margret Horncastle, buried April 2.	Agnes Tiplin, October 24.
Willm Bigliskirke, April 22.	Margaret Scholaye, Novemb. 7.
Alis Dodgson, Maye 2.	Uxor Scryvnyer, Novemb. 12.
Isabell Fricklaye, Maye 5.	Anne Howet, Novemb. 16.
Margret Bigliskirke, Maye 29.	Willm Burton, Novemb. 17.
John Aspiner, June 24.	Sibbell Waun and Eli Smythe, buried Decemb. 6.
Marye Manser, August 3.	Margret Jackson, Januarie 5.
John Renold, August 25.	George Heaton, Janua. 28.
Thomas Howet, Septemb. 9.	Willm Corker, Februa 18.
Allan Wyse, Septemb. 11.	Isabell Huntingden, Februa 27.
Richard Howet, Septemb. 19.	Jane Johnson, Marche 4.

BAPTYSMS, 1592.

Mary Whiticars, baptysed Marche 26.	Robert Heaton, Novemb. 10.
Elizabeth Renold, Marche 28.	John Parker, Januarie 7.
Alis Bigliskyrke, Marche 28.	Willm Grenfeld, Februarie 2.
Mary Mallerye, Marche 30.	Alis Ridiall, Februarie 4.
Thomas Dodgson, June 25.	Jane Wilkinson, Februarie 8.
Anne Midleton, Julie 29.	Robt. Fearnlaye, Februarie 24.
George Norton, August 24.	Isabell Tailior, Marche 2.
	Henrye Simson, Marche 16.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Mallinson and Emot* Brathawat, married June 7.
Robt. Clyfe and Anne Nelson, Auguste 6.
Richard Folds and Isabell Mason, Novemb. 20.

* This name is spelt Emot, Emat, Emmat, and Emmet in various places, and is equivalent to the modern "Emma."

BURIALLS.

Marye Simson, buried Aprill 5.	Willm Scholaye, Novemb. 11.
Anne Brigs, Maye 14.	Katheryne Norton, Novemb. 28
Ellin —, June 6.	Edward Heaton, Decemb. 12.
Marye Austwicke, Julie 12.	Agnes Wormall, Decemb. 16.
Willm Dobson, Julie 29.	John —, Januarie 28.
Elizabethe Adamson, August 11	Alice Blackburne, Februarie 10
Anne Midleton, August 14.	Willm Hobson, Februarie 22.
Anne Prince, August 21.	Margret Padget, Marche 2.
Jane Scholaye, Septemb. 16.	

BAPTYSMS, 1593.

Anne Drowrye, baptysed Aprill 25.	Jennet Blackburne, Septemb. 21
Elizabethe Thacker, June 17.	Robert Ward, October 7.
Alis Cawood, Julie 29.	Willm Hawksworth, October 14
Isabell Folds, Septemb. 16.	Richard Norton, Novemb. 17.

BURIALS.

Robert Ridiall, buried Marche 25	John Jinkinson, August 19.
Margaret Redman, Marche 26.	Edward Bushell, August 24.
Isabell Taliour, Marche 30.	Richard Fricklaye, Septemb. 27
Alis Bigliskirke, Aprill 4.	Isabell Folds, Septemb. 30.
Mary Eshe, Aprill 25.	Alice Robinson, October 8.
Edmund Brigs, Aprill 21.	Margret Bryers, Novemb. 25.
Willm Grenfeld, Aprill 29.	Marye Ward's 2 children,
Isabell Eshe, Maye 6.	Decemb. 2.
Jo. Bell and Anne Dodgson, Maye 9.	John Ridiall, Decemb. 9.
Jennet Bigliskirke, June 7.	Edward Eshe, Decemb. 9.
Margaret Renold, Julie 14.	John Turker, Decemb. 25.
Anne Cawood, Julie 20.	Elizabethe Aspiner, Januarie 30

Willm Lamb, Rectr, presented to this Living by Queen Eliz. in Januarie, 1594.*

BAPTISMS, 1594.

Robert Bushell, baptysed Aprill 14.	Batholomewe Heather, August 25.
Tho. and Jennet Bigliskirke, Aprill 14.	Marye Bentlaye, Septemb. 29.
Thomas Norton, Maye 1.	Elizabethe Adamson, Decemb. 2
Jane Taliour, Maye 16.	Stepen Folds, Decemb. 25.
Margerye Williamson, June 15.	Timothy Parker, Januarie 12.
Nathaniel Wilson, Julie 28.	Willm Briers and Margret Bigliskirke, Januarie 12.
Robt. Cawood, August 21.	Robert Norton, Februarie 9.
Eliz. Wilkinson, August 21.	Willm Wilkinson, Marche 23.

* There is no mention of the induction of Willm Lamb's predecessor Joh. Wilson.

BURIALLS.

Robert Wormall, buried Maye 12	Willm Hawksworth, Marche 7.
Arthur Fearnlaye, Maye 14.	John Huntingden, Junr.,
John Eshe, Januarie 19.	Marche 12.

BAPTISMS, 1595.

Alis Drowry, baptysed Aprill 6.	Willm Austwicke, Februa 18.
Jane Whyticars, Aprill 23.	Ellin Alderslaye, Aprill 18.
Thomas Thacker, Maye 4.	Stephen Folds, June 6.
George Austwicke, Maye 11.	Jennet Dodgson, Auguste 31.
Willm Dodgson, June 13.	Willm Rawson, Septemb. 12.
George Chauntrye, Maye 11.	Jo. Broadlaye and Willm Bent-
Francis Simson, Maye 11.	laye, October 15.

[No Marriages or Burials recorded in 1595.]

BAPTYSMS, 1596.

Francis Wilkinson, baptysed	Sibbel Alderslaye, August 18.
Maye 1.	Francisca Folds, Novemb. 21.
John Hawksworth, Maye 10.	George Kaye, Januarie 1.
Thomas Parke, Maye 20.	Hughe Bushell, Januarie 2.
Anne Howet, October 30.	Margrett Wills, Januarie 10.
Alis Clyfe, Septemb. 30.	Marye Williamson, Februarie 2

BURIALLS.

Robert Wills, buried Julie 23.	Uxor Royds, Januarie 20.
John Shawe, October 28.	Marye Williamson, Februarie 8
Uxor Brooke, Septemb. 2.	Marye More, Marche 10.
Thomas Huntingden, Januarie 10.	

BAPTYSMS, 1597.

Willm Blackburne, baptysed	Henrye Wilkinson, Septemb. 3.
Marche 29.	Willm Lambe, October 9.
Elizabeth Smythe, Aprill 14.	Susan Chauntrye, Januarie 20.
Anne Cla(y)ton, Aprill 30.	Grace Nelson, Januarie 25.
Henrye Cawood, Maye 26.	George Shilito, Marche 5.
Thomas Austwicke, Julie 13.	Anne Williamson, Marche 12.
Marye Bentlaye, October 2.	Anne Baytman, Marche 12.
Marye Cawood, Septemb. 10.	

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Cawood and Jane Howet, married June 12.
 Ro. Norton and Eliz. Stillings, Octob. 9.
 Willm Jackson and Ellin Robinson, Decemb. 27.
 Rob. Hugh and Anne Brigs, Decemb. 5.

BURIALLS.

George Izat, buried Aprill 8.	Uxor Clyfe, Julie 14.
Anne Pyke (?) Aprill 6.	Willm Wryght, Maye 23.
Hugh Bushell, Aprill 8.	Henrye Cawood, August 13.
Marye Austwicke, June 6.	Henrye Smythe, Marche 21.
Uxor Jackson, June 9.	

MARRIAGES, 1598.

Thomas Gott and Jane Nut, married Januarie 8.
 John Garnar and Emat Izat, Februarie 12.
 Thomas Stagg and Alis Bedforthe, Februarie 12.
 Robt. Paslaye and Anne Shan, August 10.
 Lionell Prince and Isabell Norton, Novemb. 12.
 John Shillito and Jane Norton, Decemb. 3.

BAPTYSMS.

Willm Norton, fil Robt., bap- tysed Maye 21.	Anne Austwicke, Novemb. 12.
Thomas Clyfe, Septemb. 3.	Margret Hugh, Novemb. 24.
Jervas Bigliskirke, Septemb. 17	Ann Aspiner, Decemb. 28.
Margret Parkinson, Septemb. 17	Alis Taliour, Januar. 6.
Marye Bigliskirke, October 1.	Alis Paslaye, Januar. 7.
Henrye Warde, October 29.	Mathias Becket, Februar. 24.
Isabel Dodgson, October 29.	Alis Howet, Marche 11.

BURIALLS.

Thomas Austwicke, buried Novemb. 23.	Uxor Smythe, Decemb. 11.
Uxor Howet, Decemb. 15.	Anthonye Grenfeld, Januae. 10

BAPTYSMS, 1599.

Jana Cawood filia Thoma, baptysed Aprill 1.
 Jana Norton filia Jacobi, Aprill 7.
 Anna Wilkinson filia wont work* Wilkinson, Aprill 27.
 Jenneta Lee filia Richardi Lee, Maye 1.
 Richardus Simson filius William, Maye 13.
 [Erased] June 24.
 Anna Wilkinson filia Richardi, July 8.
 Henricus Perke filius Francisci, July 15.
 Thomas Wilson filius Alice —, Marche 2.
 Samuell Lambe, August 5.
 John Smythes filius Jacobi, Septemb. 3.
 Henricus Clyfe filius Roberti, October 6.
 Elizabethe Thomson, Novemb. 18.
 Margrett Bushell, Janua. 1.
 Joame Kaye, Januarie 20.
 Elizabethe Williamson, Februarie 3.
 Edward Bentley, Februarie 17.
 Henry Austwicke filius —, Marchii 2.
 Alis Prince, Marche 16.
 Elizabethe Shillitowe, Marche 16.

BURIALLS.

Margarett Scorer, buried Maye 27.	Robert Austwicke, October 21.
Anna Wilkinson filia wont work Jan. 17.	Jennet Wood, Marche 24.

* "Wont work," an *alias*, by which the mother of the child was commonly known.—J.L.S.

MARRIAGES.

Jacobus Smythes and Emmet Huntingden, married June 17.

Thomas Broadlaye and Frances Norton, October 21.

Francis Sanderson and Isabell Roper, October 21.

Willm Willyson and Mary Walton, Novemb. 11.

Henrye Huntingden and Anne Smithson, Jany. 22.

J. L. SAYWELL, F.R.H.S., &c.

GRASSINGTON SCHISMATICS. — “The Prophetic Messenger,” (1830) announces for December, 1828; “A new set of religionists sprung up at Grassington in Craven, styling themselves *Nazarene Cariaties*. The chief tenet of this sect is, that all religious assemblies are unlawful except they are held in *barns*, alleging that our Lord was born in one!” Is anything further known of them?

—o—

Where was Fors Abbey?

It is not often a matter in dispute as to the Site of an abbey for the simple reason (we suppose) that there are very few instances in which sufficient relics do not remain upon the spot to point indubitably to the place where it stood. In the case of Fors however the monks were only settled four or five years, and as the climate was so bleak and the ground so unproductive, doubtless a great part of their time would be taken up in conveying food and the necessities of life to their new abode. Therefore in that limited period it is not likely that they would have anything but buildings of the rudest construction, certainly nothing of any architectural pretensions would be reared, which accounts for the fact that no fluted columns or groined arches remain (to prove the spot where Peter and his monks squatted during the short period in which they are said to have undergone such great privations,) as is the case with many of our Yorkshire religious houses which flourished for a longer time and in a more genial climate than that of Fors. It may seem somewhat presumptuous on my part after nearly all the recognised authorities in topography and local history have assigned it to our place, that I should oppose my humble opinion to their great learning and experience on this question. However whether I am right or wrong, if I should succeed in eliciting information which will tend to settle the point my object will have been gained. The matter in dispute is as to whether the original foundation (i.e. scheme) of the hair-brained *Æsculapian Ecclesiastic*—Peter—transferred to Jervaulx, was really on *Low* or on *High* Abbotside, (two townships running for about 15 miles along the north bank of the Yore in Wensleydale). Nearly all County topographers and local historians have assigned its Site to the former township. Oral traditions

on the other hand, handed down we suppose for generations presumably from the times of Peter, point in favour of the latter. Putting aside both written records and unwritten traditions there appear to be plausible grounds however for contending that the madcap scheme of the Savignian monk had its *locus standi* at the latter named place. The two townships of High and Low *Abbotside* doubtless received their names from the fact of an abbey having existed there; but so far the name would indicate an equal claim in favour of both as having contained the site of the Abbey. Additional strength however is given to the validity of local traditions as opposed to topographical writers, when we consider that in High *Abbotside* there is a wild barren glen called *Fors dale* which is strongly confirmatory (etymologically) of the belief locally entertained that Peter-de-Qunciano's Abbey of Fors was not at Grainge in Low *Abbotside* but at Fors-dale in High *Abbotside*, the drainage of which latter forms the romantic and increasingly attractive falls known as Hardrow Scar *fors*, which in all probability gave its name to the valley (i.e. *Fors-dale*). If it be true as stated in old documents, that when the monks came to Fors their hearts sank within them on account of the land being so stony and barren, the climate bleak, and the inhabitants inhospitable, so that after five years stay they were nearly starved to death; this account certainly goes far to prove that the cold, cheerless and sterile valley of Forsdale and not the snug, sheltered and fertile domain of Dale Grainge, the manor or estate of the late Lord Wensleydale (Baron Parke), was the site of Fors Abbey. In support of this view, Lambert says—Sequel to Wensleydale, a Poem, published in 1819.—

“Stay, stay my roving muse, no farther go,
But haste thee back into the vale below,
And on thy way at ancient Forsdale call;
Here superstition rear'd the abbey wall
Its lofty walls are levell'd to the ground
No more is heard the solemn organ's sound;
Where once the glimm'ring taper cast its rays,
We now perchance behold the glow worm's blaze.”

I am reminded however that old records refer to it as “Fors near *Askrigg*” from which place Grainge is but one mile distant while Forsdale is six or seven miles away. This objection however to the claims of the latter, is easily disposed of when we consider that no village higher up the dale than *Askrigg* is mentioned in Domesday Survey, consequently we may reasonably infer that no other place existed and that west of this the dale was either unfrequented wood or wild mountain heath, excepting where the monks had made a clearance—to use a modern colonial expression—in which case *Askrigg* would still

be the nearest centre of population. In Longstaffe's "Richmondshire" we read (p. 69): In the reign of Stephen, Peter de Quincy, a Chirurgical Monk of Savigny, frequented the Earl of Richmond's Court and being accompanied by other brethren prevailed on Akar Fitz Bardolph to bestow on them the property at Fors, *high up* Wensleydale; which will not apply with the same force to the Grainge site as the other. It must be remembered that the authors who have decided upon *Grainge* as the "local habitation" were not local men and were not conversant with prevailing traditions of the neighbourhood, they were simply seeking a site which they conceived must be near to Askrigg and they pitched upon what they thought a likely place regardless of the topographical etymology or traditional lore of the district. I submit then all things considered, the etymology of the term, the circumstances of soil and climate and the voice of tradition all appear to me to point almost irresistibly to the conclusion that Fors Abbey was at Fors dale and not at Grainge as stated by Mr. Barker, Hardcastle and a host of other itinerant writers who have followed them.

JOHN ROUTH, HAWES.

—o—

Manuscripts of Dr. John Hall, of Kipping.

At the request of Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, I have undertaken to give an account of certain volumes chiefly in the handwriting of my ancestor John Hall, of Kipping House, near Thornton in Bradford dale, who died in the year 1709. We see him figure in the 'Autobiography of Joseph Lister,'* and in Oliver Heywood's Diaries,† as a practical physician, (whether licensed or or not, is a doubtful point) and a chief member of the infant Independent Church at Kipping which met in a building of his own adjoining his house.† Both his house and the building above mentioned are still to be seen by a visitor to Thornton. The latter bears the date 1669 so that it was ready for use when at the Declaration of Indulgence in 1672, Dr. Hall applied for a license. One of the manuscript books indicates Dr. Hall's claim to have studied medicine. It is a work compiled by him in the year 1661, called 'A compendium and treasury of medicine and chirurgery,' &c. It remains ready

* p. 54. † II. pp. 70, 109, 114. IV. 196, 224, 259, &c.

† From the Northowram Register &c.

Under "Applications for licenses under Declaration of Indulgences 1672."

"John Hall, Bradford."

Under "Meeting Houses registered at Wetherby Sessions, Jan., 1689."

"Wee shall (God willing) assemble and meet at Kipping house in Thornton in Bradfordale, and at Jonas Dean's House in Mixenden in ye parish of Hallifax, Matthew Smith, Jno Hall, Joseph Lister, Jonas Deane, John Hanson, John Berry."

for the press, but it does not appear that it has been printed. Dr. Hall died in London on 6th June, 1709, at the age of 78, and was buried in Thornton churchyard, close to the south wall of the now ruinous Thornton Chapel. His gravestone boldly and deeply cut still bears the inscription—'Hic etiam deponitur corpus Johannis Hall de Kipping medici qui in Christ obdormivit'; the date has perished. He was buried with his son Zelophehad* who predeceased him having been born April 10th, 1665, and having died April 13th, 1676, as appears from the same stone. In allusion to him a motto has been cut in a border round the stone, of which I make out the words—'Like Jonah's gourd earth's best things be soon. . . soon ripe?'

On Dr. Hall's death Kipping passed to his grandson Dr. Joshua Firth,† son of Dr. Hall's only surviving child Mary and John Firth‡ of Wheatley, (who had died in 1704).

The MS. Books with which I am now dealing form seven volumes bound in leather; of which five contain chiefly sermons in Dr. Hall's handwriting apparently taken down as he heard them delivered at Kipping and elsewhere, the sixth is the medical work mentioned above, and the seventh is a book of accounts and prescriptions in the handwriting of Dr. Joshua Firth and covering the period 1728-1738.

At present I confine myself to the volumes of sermons and to the light they throw on the religious history of the Bradford district in the period before and after the Revolution of 1688. The volumes are endorsed Quarto 3, Quarto 5, Quarto 6, Octavo 1, Octavo 3, containing respectively 660, 536, 478, 670 and 224 pages. I regret to say that I have no trace of the other volumes of the two series, though no doubt they existed.

The number of sermons in the five volumes is 342. I add the names of the preachers§ with the number of sermons by each.

* Zelophehad Hall is no doubt the hero of the anecdote in Heywood's Diaries, Vol. II. p. 240.

† Joshua Firth appears in Heywood's Diaries as already practising and living with Dr. Hall from 1700. Vol. IV., 169, 219, 287.

‡ For John Firth, see Heywood's Diaries, II. 38, (Jan. 23, 78), 121, 144.

§ With this list compare Calamy passim. Also the account of the Kipping Church in Joseph Lister's Autobiography, p. 52.

"After the Black Bartholomew Act was passed—when preaching and praying were such crimes in England as to incur great fines and imprisonments, we had several houses where we met as that at Kipping, and John Berry's, and our house, and sometimes at Horton. We had Mr. Ryther one year, and then he had a call to London; sometimes Mr. Root, sen.; Mr. Root, jun.; Mr. Ness; Mr. Marsden; Mr. Coats; Mr. Bailey, and others; and at last we got a man called Mr. Whitehurst and he became our pastor. After some years a difference fell out betwixt him and several of the Church members, and they withdrew from him and I was one of those that did so. And about two years afterwards we heard of one Mr. Smith, a young man

Mr. Accepted Lister, 134, (1699-1709.) Mr. Matthew Smith, (*a*) 115, (1683-1708). Mr. Firth, of Mansfield, (*b*) 47, (1681-97). Mr. Ryther, (*c*) 7, (about 1668). Mr. Bayley, (1671-1699,) and Mr. Stopforth, of Pickworth, (a conformist,) (1678-9.) 3, Mr. Gamaliel Marsden, (1662.) Mr. Elkanah Wales, (*d*) (1649,) and Mr. Whitaker, (*e*) (1701-9.) 2, Mr. Jeremiah Marsden, (1662.) Mr. Ness, (*f*.) Mr. Heywood, (1700.) Mr. Collier, (1632 or 3.) Mr. Noble, (1700.) Mr. Smallwood, (1662,) and Mr. Bristoe, (1649.) Mr. Robertson, (1654.) Mr. Dawson, (1658.) Mr. Jolly, (*g*) (1666.) Mr. Whitehurst, (*h*) (1677.)

These sermons are in Dr. Hall's hand-writing, and the names of most of the preachers will be familiar to students of Oliver Heywood or Calamy. The following sermons which fill vacant pages in Dr. Hall's books, are in the hand-writing of his great-grandson, John Firth, and belong to a later generation. Mr. Hulme, 8, (1740-4.) Mr. Macan, (1743.) Mr. Doddridge, (1735.) Mr. Samuel Price, Mr. D. Jennings, Mr. Dan. Neal, Mr. Uffett, [Huthwaite] of Idle, (1744,) 1.

Having thus summarised, I must proceed a little closer into detail. And first I must explain that Dr. Hall had a system of cypher or short-hand, and in the times of persecution it was his habit to use this cipher for entering the time and place at which each sermon was preached. Often too, trusting to the security thus afforded, he added to these memoranda some notes on current events. Later on in his life when the danger had passed, he transcribed part of these cipher passages, thus giving us a clue to his system. I have not yet had time to decipher the passages left unexplained, but as Dr. Hall's own transcriptions are full of interest, I propose in the case of two of the volumes to give the headings just as they stand.

that lived with his father at York, and a man of fine parts, we gave him a call to preach the gospel to us which he accepted." After Mr. Smith had left Kipping for Mixenden, Accepted Lister was solicited to preach at Kipping, and at last prevailed upon "chiefly by the moving arguments of the good Doctor Hall." In 1695 he moved to Bingley, but returned in 1702 and continued pastor of the Church at Kipping till his death in Feb., 1709.

a.—For Mr. M. Smith, cf. Heywood's Diaries, III., 214, 275. IV., 102, 245, 294. Jos. Lister's Autobiog., p. 53.

b.—For Mr. Firth, of Mansfield, see the Northowram Register, Index, and Dunton's Panegyrick.

c.—For Mr. Ryther, see Heywood's Diaries, II., 289.

d.—Heywood's Diaries, III., p. 263. "precious Mr. Wales is dead in my absence, buried at Leeds, May ii., 69. Noncon. Idel. Rayner's Pudsey.

e.—Hyd's. Diaries, IV., p. 314. "T. Whitaker, A.M., of Leeds, author of sermons on Joseph Lister, etc."

f.—For Mr. Ness, see Heywood's Diaries, I., 227, 262, 290, 304.

g.—For Mr. Jolly, II., 70, 95.

h.—For Mr. Whitehurst and the disputes in which he was involved, see Heywood's Diaries, I., 223, 295. II., (Sep. 13th, 78,) p. 101. (Aug. 6th, 79,) p. 112. Dec. 19th, p. 240.

I begin with quarto 6, as the sermons it contains are as a rule earlier than those in the other books. They are for the most part by Mr. Matthew Smith, who was minister at this time of the Kipping Congregation. Words in italics are taken from Dr. Hall's index.

p. 1. *Mr. S., Kipping.* Janu. or mon. 11th. Day 10th, 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Shuckden.

p. 10. *Mr. S.* Janu. or 11th mon. 12th day, 168 $\frac{3}{4}$, at Kipping, 7 at night. [Saturday night.]

p. 28. *Mr. S.* 27th Janu. or mon. 11th, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. Kipping at 11 on ye day, grt. storme. [great snow.]

p. 39. *Mr. S.* Feb. 3. 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Kipping 7 at night. at Leeds Sundry. fined in 6 score pound now. M. S.

p. 54. *Mr. S.* 10th of 12th mon. 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Kipping at 5 in morning. Great snow, but 5 besides ffamily.

p. 66. *Mr. S.* 1st of 12th mon. 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Alerton, day of humiliation. [at brother Lister's, Alerton, day of prayer. ? now 50 (at) Leeds. . . fined 160 lb. . .]

p. 76. *Mr. S.* 22nd June 84. At Shuckden at 11 on day-time. Sr. Tho. Armstrong executed. Taken in Holland. [at Leyden, Holland.]

p. 87. (This sermon has the character of being copied out later, when Dr. Hall's handwriting had altered somewhat.)

Mr. L. Fast Day publicly appointed on accompt of warr with ffrence's usurpations, Dessolations by his Ambition and perfidy, for forces success by land & sea in fflanders, in Spain, in Germany, in Italy. 20th March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Mr. Lister*. Kipping. Joshua 5. 14. form. clause. Nay but as Captain of ye Lord's Host am I come. . . &c.

p. 95. *Mr. S.* 11th of 2d mon. 84. [at] Shuckden [day of humiliation. *Mr. Smith.*]

p. 105. *Mr. S.* 2d. mon. 27th day, 1684 [at] Kipping.

p. 115. *Mr. S.* July 9th, 84 [at] B.L. Alerton [day of humiliation.]

p. 127. *Mr. S.* Kipping [day of humiliation.

p. 138. *Mr. S.* 19th 7 ber, 84. Alerton. B[rother] L[ister's], humiliation.

p. 146. *Mr. S.* 10th 8ber, 84. Kipping. fryday [night at] for Lord's day.

p. 159. 19th 8ber 84, [at] Kipping [at] 7 at night. Lord's day [night.]

p. 175. *Mr. Stopforth at Pickworth*, 1678. 9ber 5th, 1678, a Conformist.

p. 202. *A Conformist also, (fast for plot.)* A sermon preached 9ber 13th, 1678, ye 1st ffast day for ye Plott.

p. 229. *The same as visitation beffore ye clear[g]y, &c., at Sleeford, May 9th, 1679.* A Sermon preached at ye visitations at Sleford, before ye whole clergy & ye churchwardens of ye

Arch-Deconry of Lincoln, on May 9th, 1679, by ye same conformist.

p. 239. *Mr. S.* 5th mon. 8th day [at] 10 at night [at] Kipping, 1683. Hue & cry for D. Monmouth, Gray & Armstrong now.

p. 258. *Mr. S.* Mon. 5th 15th, 83, [at] Kipping [at] 10 at night, wn. they are persecuting their Horrid damnable plott against many Innocent men. At the end of the sermon, 'Of Russell, Trenchard, &c., as plotters, &c. 200 Lords are said to be in it, & Essex throat now cutt in Tower. Russel & Shaftsbury, &c., must off.'

The sermons from this date to 23 Nov., 83, are on *Job xvi.*, 22, "Acquaint now thyself," &c.

p. 275. July 22nd, 83, [at] Kipping [at night.] papall power now rises.

p. 288. 29th 5th mon., 83, [at] 9 at night, [at] Kipping. Now Ld. Russell & other 3 executed on 20 & 21st of July.

p. 302. mo. 6th, day 5th, at 9 at night, 2 suspicious persons among us, but we have our Ebenezers still to set up.

p. 313. Aug. or mon. 6th, day 12th, 83, [at] Kipping, at 2 in ye morning.

p. 325. Aug. or mon. 6th, day 29th, 83, [at] Kipping, at 2 in ye morning.

p. 337. Aug. or 6th mon. 83, 25th. At night at 10. Saturday night. New warrants now out againe.

p. 347. Sept. 2d., 1683, [at] Kipping [at] 3 in ye morning.

p. 359. 9th 7ber, 83, [at] Kipping, [at] 3 morning, warants for us for 3 weeks absenting and apprehending dissenters, &c.

p. 372. Sept. 15th, 1683, [at] Kipping, [at] 9 at night. New warts. out for persons for ye misdemeanor of absenting & harboring such, &c.

p. 385. 7ber 23th, 83, [at] Kipping, at 3 morning.

p. 398. 7ber ult. 83, [at] Kipping, at 3 in ye morning.

p. 412. 8ber 7th, 83, [at H. m n] Shuckden, at 3 in ye morning.

p. 425. 8ber 14th, 83, [at] Kipping, at 3 in ye morning.

p. 438. 21th 8br. 83, [at] Kipping, morn at 3. done [at 6] in break of day.

p. 452. *Mr. S.* 9b. 23d. 83. [at] Allerton. B[rother] L[ister's]. Humiliation Day [Day of Prayer.]

p. 463. *Mr. S.* At Shuckden, Day 6th of mon. 1st, 8^e [at sunrise morning. Mr. Smith.]

p. 472. *Mr. S.*

p. 474. day 20th.

The headings to the sermons in the book called *No. 5 of Quartos* I will give next, first however giving the following passage from the Index page.

"for it was (as they got swearng. perjured persons they suborned—nay Jefferey made any Colour of fauour towards ym or wt. he would call to be such) to serue to take away their liues, and tho they had nothing agst. men in any of ye 4 plots or forgeries they made, yet no matr. still I was they would say a favourr. and knowing or hearing, as Russell's case. ye 4 cases (& 4 eminent deliuerances) was—Bingley list of names forged & put in at stable door bottom—Gawthrop 2d. ffarnley wood. 3d. ye forged list of L. W. H. &c. 4o monmouth. ye 1st fairly detected by J. Taylr in whose name ye names was inserted in 's ttr. . . . ? forged he a prissonr. ye 2d. M. W. came to aprnd me M. M. stopt it long unknown to me. ye 3d. M. W. himself prevented, some years ere I knew he did so. ye last J. S. told it publiqly at Hardenbeck, I sent hors Arms & man. Cap. Rooks was such a day (as is noted) a coming to aprnd me. yet ye ld prevented still.

1. Day of Humili, viz. 10th of 1st mon. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ at B. L's., Allerton, M. S.

8. Mr. Wales at Pudsey, 1649.

Ad fin. Tra scribitur undecimo die mensis Secundi Ano xti 1685.

17. ult. mens 1. (85. Kipping Humiliation Day. Mr. Smith.

24. 8th of 2d. mon. (85. at John Hanson's, Mixenden.

27. Mr. Smith, Kipping, Septemb. 15, 1708. Lecture.

33. 26th Oct. (84. at Kipping, 4 in morning. Lord's Day.

Mr. S.

A Scotch plott now talkt of, nobillity is charged with it.

46. Kipping, at 6 at night. 9th 9br, 84.

56. 16 9ber (84. at Br Berry's at 3 afternoon.

64. at Kipping at 6 at night.

75. at Kipping at 6 at night. 9br ult. 84.

85. 7th 10br, 84. at Br. B's. at 6 at night.

96. 14th 10br, 84. at Kipping at 6 at night.

107. 28o 10br, 84. Kipping at night.

119. 11th mon. 3rd day. Kipping, at 6 at night.

129. 11th of 11th mo. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. at Kipping, at 6 at night. Mr.

Heywood now has his tryall.

138. 18o. of 11th mo. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. at Kipping, at 6 at night. Mr.

Heywood is fined 50lb. Riot.

147. Kipping, at 7 at night. ffryday for Lord's day. 23 of 11th mon. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

156. feb. or 12th mon. 1st day, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kipping, 6 at night.

165. feb. or 12th mon. 15th 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kipping, 7 at night.

Now K. James to be pclared to-day.

172. 21st F. or 12th mon. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kipping, 7 at night.

180. 1st day 1st of March, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kipping, 7 at night.

190. 8o of mon. 1st, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kipping at 8 at night.

Assizes now begins.

199. 15th of 1st mon. 8⁵. Kipping, 8 at night.

207. 22nd of 1st mon. 8⁵. Kipping at 8 at night.

Now Jesuits, Priests, Papists, are set at liberty at York, but Ptestants are prissoners.

216. 28th of 1st mon. 86. Kipping at 8 at night.

Cardinall Howard is said now to be coming from Rome to crown ye King.

224. 2 mo. 5th day, 85. Kipping at 8 at night.

Now Papists cause Clergymen in Lancashire to drink the Pope's Health.

231. 12th of 2d. mon. (85. Kipping, 9 at night.

Now it's said ye prissoners in Scotland are set att liberty by an Insurrection.

241. 19o of 2d. mon. 85. Kipping, 3 afternoon.

Now ye papists have 2 cardinalls to crown, &c., as is said.

250. 26th April, 85. at Shuckden at 3 afternoon.

259. 2 mon. 3d day, 85. Kipping at 3 o'clock.

Now 16 at London are taken & fined for Riot.

267. 10th May or mon. 3, 85. At Shuckden. fforenoon, they say now they have a warrant for Mr. S. but none is here.

281. 12th of 5th mon. 85. At James Kighley's (not been with us of 3 weeks now.) Monmouth is rooted, for which Bone fires & Bells, and drinking Healths to Confusion of Presbiterians, &c. now 3 score are taken at York & carried prissonrs to Hull, & so from Hull to York. All sorts storne & Rage against us as helpers of ye Duke with men, Horse, monyes. 5000 is to be taken up in Yorkshire on yt accompt myself they tell it is one of ym. So Mr. Rooks said for Mr. Segar said yt I had sent man & Horse armes &c.

291. Note yt Capt. Rooks 14o. day is coming to fetch me into Sessio's & so to prisson, but God suffered ym not to come to my house.

292. 12th mon. 5th (85. at James Kighley's, at midnight.

299. Kipping 10 night. 2nd of 6th mon. 85. Note yt 15th July ye Gentlemen of ye parish meets at Bradford to Consult (I supose on a list of names to take & imprisson persons) Note that day Monemoth is executed. (shorthand passage.)

309. 7th day 8th of Aug. or 6th mon. 85. Shuckden 8 night. Holland Embassador saith yt ye Rebels yt fled thithr shall be secured. Argile is routed & taken & trayd.

320. 16 of 6th mon. 85. Kipping at 8 at night.

330. 22nd Aug. 85. Shuckden at 9 at night. Now ye K. is still raising new soldiers. now prissonrs from London is caryed to be tryed for their liues in ye west Rumbolds Quartr. is boxed up fro Scotland to London.

339. 30th Aug. or mon. 6th, 85. Kipping, 8 at night. many are Butchered & hanged on signposts in ye west, of all ages & sexes, &c.

Now a prodigious fish is taken at York 20° of August.

347. 5° 7ber, 85. Shuckden 9 at night. Now a lady is to be burnt for entertaining some of monmouths men, 2 gentlemen at her house &c.

356. 13° 7ber, 85. Kipping, 3 afternoon. Maxfield now proclaimed traitor & all yt relieues him. (short-hand.)

366. 27° 7ber, 85. Kipping at 7 at night.

376. 31 8ber, 85. Kipping, 7 at night. Jeffrey now hath condemned 1100 it said. Jeffrey is to be Lord Chief Steward of England. to try all Lords yt was not for the popish successor.

386. 8ber 11° 88. Kipping at 7 at night.

396. 25th 8^r 85. Note yt Mr. S. came not ye week before, &c. Kipping, 6 at night. Now Sheriff Shutt is hanged at London, and another, &c., and a woman for helping some to escape, &c., & we are disappointed, &c.

404. 1st 9ber. 85. Kipping, 6 at night. Now its said 2 Cardinalls is come to reduce England to Mother Church. Sheriff Cornish is executed att his own door, &c.

(at foot of page) grt expectation from ye parliamt now, eithr. their discord and so popery falls; or accord & its set up now.

410. 9^r 15th, 85. Kipping 5 at night. many executed at London on pretence of Shaftsbury conspiracy. Its said there's 7000 in Yorkshire that's in it, and two of them they haue in Thornton.

K. tells parlamt as he hath raised an Army in stead of ye militia, so hee will keep them, tho not quallified by the tests & expects money from ym to mai'tane them now.

415. 22° 9^r 85. Kipping at 6 at night. K. wants of pt. now 4,000,000 to maintain his Army. They giue him 700,000 in Excise and Custom &c. advisses him to put out his illegall officers not qualified, &c. & W. W. spks in comons house briskly agst ym, & of dang^r of popry with a high hand brought in. forthwith he's sent for into ye K's clossett to be made anoth^r creature.

425. 25 8^r 85. Kipping at 6 at night. Mr. S. came not Lds. day before.

429. 1st 9^r 85. Kipping 6 at night. Cornish hangd (& woman burnt now) Russells bussyness.

435. 15th 9ber, 85. Kipping, 6 at night.

441. 22° 9^r 85. Kipping, 5 at night. 43 Lords of parlmt. are wanting. K. will haue ym. raise him 4,000,000^{lb}. they grant 700,000^{lb}. wil. willing tells ym. ye constitution of England is not for popry, they must look to it.

447. 29 9^r 85. Kipping at 5 at night. parliamt is pro-rogued. Cook is comited to Town for saying in lowrhouse, Gentlmen lets never be run down with ye K's. grt words. let it

be seen we've English spirits & mind our duty & work we're come on.

452. 5° 10^r. 85. Kipping at 5 at night. Lord Grey, Ld. Howard & Rumsey swears Lord Brandon, Gerard, &c., out of their liues as far as they can. Now Excisers comanded to take accompt of Beds & Stables in Inns.

459. 18° 10^r. 85. Kipping, 5 at night. Lord Brand or Gilbert Gerard is said now to be reprieued in order to a pardon for yt which now he's condemned for, he was pardond for it 2 years agoe by ye late King. now its said 30 nobles is gone to Rome, & prisonrs at London is released (some grand dessign carying on.)

464. 20 10^r. 85. Kipping, 5 at night. Trepaning designs carying on; plotts pretended for keeping an Army to ruine all Protestants by: a feigned plot draw up by Le Strange to reflect it on all sorts.

468. 27. 10^r. 85. Kipping, 6 at night. Ld. Gerrard's pardon is reuoked & Balamany is condemned for High Treason. A cardinall at Lond. preacht before ye K. & tells him wt. grt. things Virgin Mary hath done. hath put a sword in 's hand to destroy all hereticques.

474. 3 of 11th mon. 85. Kipping, 6 at night. Delemere is now condemnd at Chestr. Gerrard to have no pardon. K. sends to grt men in London to educate their children in Rom. Relig. now its known ye K. intends to quarter his army on ye Dissentrs; soldirs insolent in their quartrs, &c. Now Papists in Lancashire bring openly their priests to bury their dead.

479. 17° of mon. 11. 85^s. Kipping at 6 at night. K. hath sent into Ireland & reduced all to his will, put all protestants out & papists in arms, &c. Qu. said now to be wth childe.

486. 24° of 12th mon. 85^s. Kipping at 7 at night. Now Delamere is cleared, try'd by his peers. Gray and Rumsey witnesses &c. Albemarle 1st spoke & told on his Honour yt Delamere was not guilty. Lord Gerard & Hambden are reprieued. The apparition of the army in ye North on yt day is confirmd.

493. Day ult. Jan. or 11th mon. 85⁶. Kipping, 7 at night. Now protestants sadly persecuted by all statutes.

499. 7° of 12° mon. 85⁶. Kipping, 7 at night. M^{rss}. Whitkr now is Dead at York.

305. 14° of 12th mon. 85⁶. Kipping, 7 at night. Now its said ye K. will haue 20,000 soldiers raised in Yorkshire of Abeyrents (?Adherents.)

Now Dr. King is knighted for his good service to ye late K. vide supradict wt. it was.

511. 21° of mon. 12° 85. Kiping, 4 afternoon. now yt K. C. liued & Died a Cathollick is seen.

517. 11 di. mens. 12^r. 85⁶. Shuckden, sunrising. Now K. asks prelates ye reason they not like roman religion. they say because its so bloody. he confutes ym.

Now in York 3 Altars are set up already, openly hath mass. papists seeks grt. men to turn.

523. 7^o of mo. 1st. 85⁶. Kiping, 7 at night. Now Count Tradley is aliee againe; after he's kil'd & his head sent to Constantinople.

529. Notes of a Sermon preached by Mr. Bayly at Northowrom, June 24, 1673.

Hitherto I have given the headings to the sermons without omission, as far as they are in Dr. Hall's handwriting, and relate to his time. The headings in the remaining volumes have generally less historical interest, and I therefore propose only to give a few of the more remarkable.

The 1st Octavo contains sermons by Mr. Bayly, Mr. Ryther, Mr. Gamaliel and Mr. Jeremiah Marsden, Mr. Smith. Mr. Ness, Mr. Firth of Mansfield, Mr. Accepted Lister, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Collier, Mr. Noble and Mr. Whittaker.

One of Mr. Firth's sermons is thus headed—

"Feb. 14, 168³. At Mansfield. By Mr. Firth. Thanksgiving Serm. for Engl. deliuerace &c."

It is to be noticed that William & Mary were declared King and Queen Feb. 13th, 168³.

The solitary sermon by Mr. Oliver Heywood in this collection is headed—

"Mr. Heywood, Northowrom. preparation for sacr. 7ber. 1700."

The next heading is characteristic—

"Mr. Lister (ye litle) at Bingley. June 23, 1700."

Further on, we have

"Mr. Listr. at Kipping. publiq' Thanksgiuing June 27, 1706. grt victory ouer ye ffrench. fflandrs."

This is Ramilies.

My next volume "No. 3 of Quartos" begins with a sermon thus headed—

"Mr. Firth. a Sermon Respecting ye electing of Parliam' men by Mr. J. Firth. Mansfield 1681 or 82."

Then—"Mr. Smith. Mon. ye 3rd (*i. e.* May) ye 1st day (87, at Kipping in ye meeting-place, ye 2nd time after ye K's Declaration for liberty."

"Now we are in our meeting-place by ye K's proclm. Kirkmen rage and storm exceedingly specially at those yt used to bear in ye persecution time, naming Mr. Sh.

This book contains an almost complete series of expositions of the 5th, 6th and 7th chapters of Canticles, 2 of them being delivered each alternate month, and the whole extending from Nov. 1702 to Feb. 1709, the time of the preacher's death. The

sermons in any given month are headed respectively—"Preparation Day" and "Supper Day." The 'Supper Day' was, I presume, a Sunday; the 'Preparation' seems generally to have been held on the Wednesday preceding, but sometimes the interval is greater, sometimes less, ranging between 5 days & 2 inclusive.

The last sermon but one which Accepted Lister preached is headed

"Feb. 20, 1708. Supper Day. (preparation 17th Day, ye Day of Thanksgiving.)

The next sermon, headed merely 'Afternoon' has the following note appended—

'Note yt next morning aftr this he was taken with convulsio's wch continued with some intermission untill Thursday night, and yn about 12 or 2 a clock he dyed—we lost him but ye Church Triumphant has Gained him.'

Again after another series of sermons preached weekly during the summer of 1708, on S' John, xiv. xv., we have this note at the end of the sermon of Sept. 12.

"Mr. Listr intended to haue proceeded in his exposition furthr herein, but ye Lord took him home, Feb. 24th in ye night betwixt 12 & 2 a clock. He was Interred Feb. 28th."

Once more we have a series of sermons preached by Mr. Lister in the end of 1708, & early part of 1709, and one more note appended to the sermon of Feb. 13. "The next Lord's day was Supper Day. As this day he busily & more difficultly attended and performed his work; and finished this text: so ye Supper Day's work much more difficulty, which was his last, for next morning he begun to be taken with convulsions, which continued till Thursday night (with some intermission) & y^r. took him off, to our grt. trouble & loss, but his grt. Gain."*

The note is continued in the hand-writing of Dr. Hall's great-grandson, John Firth.

"for to him to Live was Xt. and to dy was Unspeakable Gain, & it was part of his Xtian Character that he desired to know nothing save Xt and him Crucified, & who had for his Motto this Short Epitaph inscribed on his grave-stone, 'Impend- dam & Expendar,' i.e. 'I will spend my Strength & be willing

* These are probably the last words written by Dr. Hall, which we have, as within four months of this he followed Accepted and Joseph Lister to the grave. c.p. the "Northowram Register," ed. by J. Horsfall Turner.

"Mr. Accepted Lister minr. at Kipping, preacht twice & administred Lds. Supper, Febr. 20, died Febr. 28. An excellent Preacher, a little helpless body, but a great and sound soul. Mr. Joseph Lister of Kipping, The Minrs. Father died Mar. 11, aged abt. 80, an Eminent Christian, but a fortnight between his and his son's death, both buried at Thornton Chappel. Mr. Hall, of Kipping, died June 6. A solid Judicious Christian & a useful Physician, aged abt. 78, (p. 245.) Mr. John Hall died at London, June 6, ('1708.' by mistake.)

See also Jos. Lister's Autobiography, p. 58, and Whitaker's Sermons.

to be Spent in ye cause of Xt., & in bringing Sons to Glory by my preaching &c. A certain person was pleased to say of him that he was Vox & præterea Nihil, because of his Excellent & Melodious Voyce, & being but of Low Stature, &c., &c., &c."

Then follows, "April 17th, 1709. Mr. Whitaker Funeral Sermon for old Joseph Listr, Kipping. Dyed March 11th, Buried 14th." The sermon as given here differs greatly from the form it takes in Whitaker's published sermons.

There are one or two more headings in this volume which have some interest.

Thus, "Aug. 29th, 1708. Thanksgiving for Victory ou'r ffrech army in fflanders in latr. end of June, 1708. Mr. Listr at Kipping. There was King of Frances 2 grandsons, Burbon & Birry, & George Chavilier ye Pretender at ye fight many slain, many taken."

"Feb. 17th, 1708⁹. Thanksgiving for Army's success in fflandrs. Taking Lisle aftr 2 moneths besieged, recovering Ghent & Bruges & two fforts from ye ffrech, gaining a Batle at Overard, preserving Brussels wn. besieged &c.

"March 28, 1708. Now wee've an accompt of ye pretended prince of Wales with a ffrech Army in Scotland at Anderness.

The volume called Octavo 5 does not call for illustration here. Nor need I say much of the later series of sermons in the handwriting of John Firth. Mr. Hulme, who contributes 8, was minister at Kipping. The sermon preached by Mr. Doddridge, at Northampton in 1735, is strong evidence for John Firth being the interpolator of these later sermons, as we find from his father's account book, that he was at Northampton from Aug. 1735 to Aug. 1736.

In conclusion, I may claim for these volumes a distinct value as material for the history of Yorkshire religious life. They bring before us again a score or two of worthies of whom we have read something in Calamy, in Oliver Heywood, or in Joseph Lister's Autobiography; they give us a large collection of the sermons which these men preached and listened to, with details of time and place, which speak eloquently of persecution met by conscientious perseverance; they show besides what rumours from the outer world came to disturb the remote & pious congregation of the West Riding.

Perhaps I may be permitted hereafter to say a few words on more general points which are raised by these Hall & Firth MSS.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Berlin.

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YORK MINT.—Your correspondent was a long way out when he wrote his account of the York coins, which were not struck at York, but at Southwark under Sir John York, Master of that Mint.

T. W. S.

Plague of Mirfield.*

MANY of our readers will be interested in hearing that upon the occasion of opening a Vault in the area of the Old Parish Church, for the interment of the late Mr. Greenwood, of Dewsbury Moor House, a stone was found bearing the following inscription :—*There was a Plague in the Parish of Mirfield, A. D. 1631, whereof died 140.*" We believe the Churchwardens propose to have it placed in the wall of the Old Church Tower.

William Rhodes, of Northorpe, died of the pestilence on the 18th September, 1631, and was buried near the Church Porch on the 20th of the same month, as appears by the inscription on his grave-stone. Agnes, wife of William Rhodes, of Northorpe, died of the same epidemical distemper, and was buried 6th October, 1631. Now as there is no memorial of her death upon the stone, in all probability she and many more were buried near their own dwellings. I find Alice, wife of Henry Wraith, buried June 1st, 1631, and it is said, the husband would not be at the expense of getting his wife's corpse decently interred at a convenient distance from the house, which occasioned the following Rhyme.

Henry Wraith to save a Crown,
Buried his Wife in hay-stack ground.

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Ledgard and Shepley Bridges.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF A CURIOUS ENTRY IN THE MIRFIELD
PARISH REGISTER, RELATING TO LEDGARD BRIDGE.

Let it be known for the time to come, of the many suits and troubles that were between Robert Ledgard and the parishioners of Mirfield, about his bridge called Ledgard Bridge.

1627.

Robert Ledgard, about the year of our Lord 1627, did lay a pain in the General Quarter Sessions, on the inhabitants of Mirfield, of 100*l*, to repair the said bridge, and by the advice of John Armytage, Esquire, and Mr. George Thurgarland, there were eight or ten of the oldest men in Mirfield provided to go to the Sessions, who entered a traverse of the same, and by the testimony of Thomas Beaumont, Richard Lee, Henry Rhodes, and others, who could remember the first foundation of the said bridge, and that Ledgard's elders did build it only for the use of their Mill, and that before ever it was built, they kept a

* We are indebted to Mr. Nevin and Mr. Chadwick, for the Mirfield Notes contained in the following pages.

boat, and the close where the boat was is called still Boat-houses, and so he was cast in his own action, and when he saw he could not prevail, he presently after set on workmen and felled timber of his own, and begs some trees of others, and also begs money of some, who made use of his Mill, and likewise got some gatherings in neighbouring parishes for it.

1650.

And in the year 1650 he brings it into the General Sessions again, and the Justices flung it out and would not hear him.

1655.

And in the year 1655, he brings an information against the inhabitants of Mirfield in the name of the Lord Protector, and Mr. Shaw, his Attorney, returns the writ again, and so the town was fined for not appearing, and 7*l* and odd money came in issues, which the town paid before they knew, and they then retained Mr. Peoples, who put in an appearance, and it came to an issue at Lammas following, and there he was non-suited.

1656.

And he brought it on again at the next Lammas Assizes following, which was anno 1656, and was also cast there by the testimony of Richard Beaumont, of Liversedge, who made a relation of the first Session's business.

And presently after the Assizes, the said Robert Ledgard, and Edward Hepworth, together hire Joseph Senior and his man to repair and prop it, and also found wood and paid them their wages.

1657.

And again in the year 1657, after the death of Robert Ledgard, John Ledgard, his son, and some others, adjacent neighbours of their own accord, and especially for their own ends, did amend and repair that remaining at the far end, and sent Hirsts' wife of Snake Hill, and Will Walker's wife, to go about to beg money where they thought they could get enough to pay wages with.

These are the particulars of the several lawsuits about Ledgard Bridge in the 17th century, inserted in the Parish Register for a memorandum to posterity.

NOTE.—The Mr. Peoples, above mentioned, will most probably be Mr. John Peebles, or Peebles, who was a Barrister and some time Clerk of the Peace for the West-Riding. He was first Steward, and afterwards by purchase, Lord of the Manor of Dewsbury. For his many misdeeds he obtained the title of "the Devil of Dewsbury." There is a tablet to his memory in the Chancel of Dewsbury Church. Some curious particulars about Mr. Peebles may be seen in Greenwood's History of Dewsbury, page 119, and in note B to Sir Walter Scott's poem of Rokeby. See also Oliver Heywood's *Diaries*, where Mr. Peebles is mentioned as taking part in a drinking bout at Nunbrook.

This bridge, in 1714, was only a footbridge, and the ford was called Cow-ford. In 1717 the sum of 80*l* was allowed towards repairing it by order of Sessions, as appears by the Sessions Record book.

In 1767, October 7th, this bridge was taken down by the largest flood ever remembered, with eleven neighbouring bridges; and at Pontefract Sessions, 1768, Sir John Kaye, of Grange, and others, obtained an order there for it to be put on Agbrigg Wapontake; and referred it to Sir Geo. Armytage, and others, to contract for rebuilding it, and agreed with Joseph Armitage, and Henry Wheatley, Carpenters, of Mirfield, to do it for 180*l*; besides part of the old materials. It was finished that year.

A stone bridge of four arches, for carriages, was commenced in the Autumn of 1799, a little above the old wooden bridge above mentioned, but owing to the waters coming on, nothing more than the Hopton end pier, and the next one to it, were got up. The bridge was finished in the year 1800; and at Bradford Sessions in the year 1818, one hundred yards of the road through Milnfold, was indicted for non-repair, and submitted to by the Wapontake, and set with Elland-Edge Stones in December 1818, and January 1819.

The following is a copy of the original subscription list, for substituting a stone bridge in the place of the wooden one. The original list was written on parchment with a deed stamp impressed, and in October, 1836, was in the possession of Mr. Richard Hurst, Maltster, East-thorpe.

May, 1798.

The Bridge called Ledgard Bridge, over the river Calder, leading from Mirfield to Hopton, (and likewise the King's Highway from Bradford to Barnsley), is in a dangerous situation and much out of repair, therefore it was indicted at the General Quarter Sessions, held at Pontefract. The present bridge being only a pack and prime bridge, application was made at the Sessions, that it might be converted into a carriage bridge, but standing upon the Wapontake as a pack and prime bridge, the Court could not so order it. Mr. Hartley, the Bridge Surveyor, produced an estimate of the expense of the repairs of the present bridge, which amounted to 380*l* or 350*l* (the figures being nearly illegible in the original,) likewise a plan and estimate of a stone carriage bridge, which amounted 1,799*l*.

It appeared to the Court, that a carriage bridge would be more convenient to the public, than repairing the present pack and prime bridge, but if the same is undertook for a carriage bridge, they have ordered that 550*l* be allowed and paid towards the building the same, and further gratuity will be allowed when the bridge is completely finished. The Court

having so generously come forward (though the remaining sum to complete a carriage bridge will be 1,250*l.*), it will require large subscriptions for performing the same, and without which a carriage bridge can't be obtained.

Therefore, we, whose names are hereunto set, being well persuaded of the great advantage the Country will derive from a Carriage bridge instead of a pack and prime bridge, do hereby severally and not jointly, agree to subscribe and to pay unto Mr. Joshua Ingham, the treasurer appointed for the said bridge, the several sums of money set opposite to our respective names, upon demand towards the making of such a carriage bridge.

£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
G. Armytage	100 0	Joshua Ingham	31 10	Richd. Wheatley	3 3
R.H. Beaumont	100 0	Joshua Hirst	42 0	Thos. Wheatley	1 1
R. Lumley Savile	50 0	J. Stancliffe	21 0	Wm. Ledgard	1 1
John Lister Kaye	30 0	Richard Hurst	21 0	Thos. Oxley	1 1
Wm. Norris, as		Wm. and Thos.		Josh. Hall	1 1
Clark to the		Dawson	21 0	Richd. Batley	1 1
Calder and		Jas Micklethwaite	10 10	Levi Sheard	1 1
Hebble Navigation	.. 50 0	John and Thos.			
		Wheatley	21 0		
		Chas. Wooler	21 0		
		Josa. Smith	15 15		
		Josa. Haigh	10 10		
		Mr. Frans. Sykes	5 5		

NOTE.—£15 15 0 is written in pencil opposite Charles Wooler's name, and the columns are cast-up in pencil as follows:—

First	-	£330	0	0	{ Being 1 <i>l</i> too little on the supposition that C. Wooler only paid £15 15 0.
Second		214	5	0	
Third	-	9	9	0	
			553	14	0
County	-	550	0	0	
More	-	416	13	4	
			£1,520	7	4

From a note on the copy subscription list, from which this copy is taken, it appears that the deficiency in the subscriptions was paid by the gentlemen who entered into the contract with the builders (Luke Holt and another), the "further gratuity" which was promised at the sessions having been refused.

Ledgard Mill, adjoining Ledgard Bridge, takes its name from the Ledgard Family. The bridge and mill, and a kiln adjoining, were carried away by a flood, 10th Sept., 1673. The mill and kiln were rebuilt of stone by Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, of Greenhead, in 1673.

SHEPLEY BRIDGE.

This bridge appears to have been first built in the year 1732. Before it was built there was a ferry across the river at the place now called Boathouse, near Broad Oaks. The bridge was repaired by the Wapontake, in the year 1766, and again in 1811. It is a bridle bridge, in connection with the bridle roads, leading past Cote Wall, and the Reformatory, to Whitley and Thornhill, and past New Hall to Liley Lane. The neighbouring Mills, now called Low Mills, were formerly called Shepley Mills, and both the bridge and the mills are named from the Shepley family, one of whom named Edward, occupied the mills under the Hoptons, of Blake Hall, in the 16th Century. By a deed dated 18th March, 1652, Christopher Hopton, of Wortley, Esq., and John Hopton, his son and heir apparent, for and in consideration of the sum of 200*l*, sold to Miles Stapleton, of Wighill, Esq., all the Manor or Lordship called Blake Hall, otherwise Blackall, or Hopton (*i.e.* Hopton House.) And all those mills, situate and being in Mirfield, commonly called Shepley Mills, in the occupation of Robert Holdsworth.

BRETTON HALL BALLAD.—It is a mistake to state that the “original” Bretton Hall Ballad was printed by Jas. Watts, Heckmondwike. He printed ballads, songs, &c., for tramping hawkers, and copy would undoubtedly be supplied by persons who hawked them.

SPEN VALLEY.

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Briefs.

From a little book called *How to write the History of a Parish* we learn that “Royal Letters Patent authorising collections for charitable purposes within churches, were called ‘Briefs.’ Lists of them, from the time of Elizabeth downwards, are often to be found on the fly leaves of old register books, or in churchwardens’ accounts. The repair or re-building of churches in post-reformation days, until nearly the beginning of the Catholic Revival was almost invariably effected by this method. About the middle of last century, owing to the growing frequency of briefs, it was ordered that they should only be granted on the formal application of Quarter Sessions.”

The following is a copy of all the entries relating to Briefs in the Old Churchwardens’ book, kept in the Vestry of Mirfield Parish Church. This book is in a very dilapidated state, and we venture to suggest that it should be carefully *re-bound*. It contains many curious entries and particulars of parish meetings, commencing in the year 1686:—April ye 13, 1690.

Collected for the Brieve of East Smithfield, in Midlesex, the sum of three shillings and three half-pence.

Witnesse our hands, Rich. Margerison, Vic.

Churchwarden { Tho. Clarkson,
John Barker.

Collected for the Irish Protestants by a brieve in the Parish of Mirfield, the sum of one pound thirteen { 1 13 6
shillings and sixpence.

Collected for the Brieve of Bungay in Suffolke, six shillings and three pence.

These three collections appear all to have been made on the same day and are all signed by the Vicar and Churchwardens.

May the 5th, 1690. Collected for the Brieve of New Alersford, in Hampshire, the sum of five shillings and two pence.

Signatures as before.

June ye 8th, 1690. Collected for ye Irish Brieve the sum of three shillings, seaven pence halfe-peny.

R. Margerison, Vic.

William Hepworth, }
Tho. Wommersley, } Churchwardens.

Aug. ye 3rd, 1690. Collected upon ye Brieve for St. Ives, three shillings, three pence halfe-peny.

Same signatures as last brief.

Aug. ye 10, 1690. Collected upon ye Brieve for Stafford, the summ of two shillings, four pence halfe-peny.

Same signatures as last brief.

1691. Collected upon ye Brieve for (name not legible) three shillings and one penny.

Signed by R. Margerison and Wm. Hepworth.

Collected upon ye Brieve for Thirsk, ye sum of two shillings and two pence.

Signed as last brief.

Collected upon ye Brieve for Clayborne, ye sum of two shillings and two pence and halfe-peny.

Signed as last brief.

April ye 20th, 1695. Collected upon ye brieve for York, ye sum of seven shillings and ten pence.

Rich. Margerison, Vic.

Joshua Hyrst, }
Will Sykes, } Churchwardens.

September ye 26, 1694. Collected upon ye French Protestants Brieve, ye sum of fourteen shillings.

Same signatures as last brief.

Aprill ye 14, 1695. Collected upon ye Brieve for nether haven and Hivelton (this name is doubtful) ye sum of three shillings.

Same signatures as last brief.

King's Briefs.

The Churchwardens' accounts of the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, contain long lists of Collections for Briefs. These were fairly responded to by the inhabitants from the date of the first recorded collection on Nov. 5, 1669, until the last quarter of the 18th century, when the donations were few and far between. The following list contains all that relate to Yorkshire.

	s. d.
"1684. Collected for Runswick in Yorksheere,	3 6 ob.

The record of a collection made at Clent in Staffordshire, in the same year (1684) upon a brief, gives full details of its object (*N. & Q.* 5th s., iv. 449.)

"Runswick. Collect. Aug. 3, upo' a Brief for ye inhabitants of Runswick, in ye North Riding of ye cou'ty of York, wch. sd. Town standing w'in a Bay on ye side of a greate Hill wch opening about ye middle ye town did slip down from it. 03.07."

1685. Collected in the prish of Est budligh for the poore suffers by fier of Sicklinghall in the County of Yorke, the sume of too shilens and one half-peny.

1706. Collected within our prish for and towards Repear of the Collegiate Church of St. John in towne of Beuerley, in the County of York, eighteen pence half-peny.

1720. Collected fore Ingman thorpe and norton vnder Cannock Conabor [Com: Ebor.?] and Stafford fore fire	0 3
--	-----

Collected fore Ingman trop and norton vnd canock in Com. Ebor and Staford fore fire County of York	0 2
--	-----

[The two preceding entries follow each other. It is not probable that one brief included two places so widely apart. Very likely the recorder muddled the two collections.]

Collected for Saint Olaues Church near the Cyti of York	0 2
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1721. Collected a briefe for Kingson upon Hull, the sume of six pence.

1728. Collected a briefe for Yarme in the County of Yorke the sume of three pence.

1730. Coleted for Ouston Church in Com Ebor the sum of three pens.

1732. Jan. 21.—Collectd a breefe for austerfeild in Count. York	1 2
---	-----

1735. Octob. 20.—Collectd a breefe for Empsay in Com Eber	0 10
---	------

1759.	For Tadcaster Church in the County of York	...	...	...	0	4
1766.	Hail Storm in York Shier	...	...	...	0	2
1768.	Walkington Fire County of York	...	...	...	0	0
1769.	Inundation in York Share	...	...	...	0	8½
1784.	March ye 14, one for East Coltingwith Chaple in ye count York	...	...	...	0	0
	March ye 28, one for Saint Anne's Chapel in ye Count York	...	...	...	0	0
1785.	febery 27, one for Ecclesall Chapel	...	...	...	0	0

The Remainder are headed in each Annual List—"Briefs Published in East Budleigh Church," and the amounts appended to each entry, are those for which each brief was issued, except in the year 1810, which omits them. "Nothing collected" is added to most of the entries.

		£	s.	d.
"1788.	Bolsterstone Chapel in Com. York	1235	18	5
1790.	Hemingborough Fire in Com. York	566	0	0
1795.	Maultby Church in Com. York	1706	14	1
1798.	Arncliffe Church in Com. York	567	10	9½
	Boltby Chapel in Com. York	378	8	6
1799.	Coley Chapel in Com. York	1161	13	6
1800.	Felbeck Mill Fire in Com. York	670	14	3
	Deanhead Chapel in Com. York	578	12	10
1803.	Alne and appleton Roebuck fire Yourk	394	8	0
1804.	Eyton fire Yourk	508	6	0
1805.	Grindleton Chapel Yourk	664	8	0
1806.	Coley Chapel in York	1064	10	8
	Kingley Church in Yourk	2060	2	12 [sic]
	Wibsey Chapel in Yourk	833	14	9
1807.	Luddenden Church C. of York	1403	18	0
	Follifoot Fire C. of York	306	0	0
1810.	Wibsey Chapel. [collected 0. 0.]			
	Haworth Fire. [" 1. 0.]			
1812.	Froston Church in the County of York	750	0	0
	Luddenden Chapel in the County of York	1255	15	0
1814.	Dean Chapel in Com. York	530	11	4
1818.	St. Ann's Chapel in Com. York			
	[collected] 6d.	989	7	9¾
	Luddenden Chapel in Com. York			
	[collected] 6d.	1055	14	9
1819.	Saint John's Chapel in Com. York	478	4	10
	Deanhead Chapel in Com. York	428	3	11¾
	Doncaster Fire in Com. York	6000	0	0
1820.	Fylingdale's Church in Com. York	885	18	2
	Thornton Chapel in Com. York	382	6	0
1821.	Luddenden Chapel in Com. York	946	8	10½

	Woodkirk in Com. York	...	572	11	0
	Sowerby Bridge Chapel in Com. York		4111	4	11½
	Kettlewell Church in Com. York		392	8	0
1823.	Hampthwaste Church in Com. York		890	10	0
1824.	Deanhead Chapel in Com. York		249	3	1½
	Fylingdale's Church in Com. York		561	18	0
	Drypool Church in Com. York		1990	0	0
	Calverley Mills Fire in Com. York				
	[collected] 1s.	...	3856	16	0
1825.	Redcar Chapel in Com. York				
	[collected] 1s.	...	1700	0	0
	Hampswaste Church in Com. York		595	5	0
	Low Harrogate Church in Com. York				
	[collected] 1s.	...	2000	0	0
1827.	Longwood Chapel in Com. York		417	5	3."

It will be noticed that when the same place for which a Collection is sought, has had its brief presented on several occasions, the amount stated to be required gradually diminishes. Presumably the difference will show the total amount received since the date on which the brief was formerly presented. To those who are interested in this subject full information will be found in a paper by the late Cornelius Walford, entitled—"Kings' Briefs: their purposes and history," in vol. x. of the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society.

Salterton, Devon.

J. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Ducking Stool.

The following note is by the late Mr. Wm. Turner, of Hopton:

"There was formerly a ducking stool in Mirfield. On the 9th June, 1818, Mr. Hirst and self saw old Wm. Swift, of Quarry Hole (aged upwards of 87), who said he could remember it very well but never knew it used. It stood a little nearer to the church than where the pinfold now is. In the accounts of Michael Sheard, who served the office of constable as deputy for Samuel Senior for a house at the sheep ings, in Hopton, for part of the years 1719 and 1720, I find the following entry:

'For the cuck stool repairing.....3s. 6d.'

The punishment of the ducking stool was formerly inflicted for correction and cooling of scolds and unquiet women. It was also anciently inflicted upon bakers and brewers,* offending

* In every Court Leet a person called an Ale-taster was formerly appointed to look to the assize and goodness of Ale and Beer within the Lordship. In the early Court Rolls of the Manor of Dewsbury of the time when Queen Elizabeth was Lady of the Manor, there are many entries of persons having brewed and sold Ale contrary to the assize, and who were therefore fined ijd. (2d.) each. We find no entries of such persons having incurred the penalty of the Ducking Stool, but possibly a more careful examination of the Rolls

against the laws. It was a kind of chair or stool, fixed at one end of a long pole which hung over a pond of water, and swung upon a bar or post somewhat like a balance, and the party punished was fastened into the chair and immersed over head and ears in the pond, and the more offensive the water was and the better.

This mode of punishment has been suffered to decay and become almost obsolete, though there was one of those engines existing at the end of Dawgreen, nearest to Dewsbury, about the place where the dam or reservoir belonging to Mr. Todd's oil mill is, within the memory of many persons now living. Mr. Hirst of Hagg, can recollect seeing it when he was young."

—o—

Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. J. Ismay.

A chronological account of some memorable events in and about Mirfield, &c.

1722. May 18th—Ripponden Flood.

1729. Nov. 19th—Bournans Flood.

1736. An apple tree near the Vicarage blossomed and set for fruit nine times, and produced ripe fruit at five different times this year, and what is very remarkable it was in blossom on Xmas Day, and a red rose full blown, in the hedge by it.

1738. Dec. 30th—An earthquake felt at Mirfield. I perceived my bed to rock, and the chamber to shake, at Kirklees, where I then lived.

1739. Methodism first propagated at Mirfield, by Ben Ingham, clerk.

A great frost which began on Christmas Day and lasted 9 weeks.

1740. April 26th.—A riot began at Dewsbury, where 1,500 and upwards were assembled, and proceeded to Mirfield, &c. They mustered their crew and beat up their drum by the Vicarage in Mirfield.

1740. Aug. 25th.—Buried Ann Holdsworth, of Little London, aged 102. She could see to thread a needle, sew and knit without spectacles.

which are very lengthy and difficult to read, may discover some reference to this now obsolete instrument of justice.

A Court Leet is a Court of Record with power to punish offences against the Crown. It is held in some large Manors, as the Manor of Wakefield, and the Steward of the Manor is the Judge. The Lord of the Leet ought formerly to have had a pillory and a Ducking Stool to punish offenders, but these Courts are now nearly obsolete.

The word assize above mentioned means a statute or ordinance of Parliament.

Numerous acts of Parliaments were passed in former days regulating the sale of Bread and Ale, and these were commonly known as the assize of Bread and Ale.

In January, died Mr. John Philips, of Thorner, near Leeds, in the 101st year of his age.*

1741. Feby. 4.—A new market begun at Dewsbury.

1742. June 29th.—£2 11s. 3d. collected in the parish of Mirfield for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Vicarage of Mirfield augmented a second time.

1743. June 22nd.—102 persons confirmed at Wakefield from the parish of Mirfield, by Dr. Thomas Herring, Archbishop of York, (now of Canterbury.)

Dec. 23rd.—A very splendid comet was seen, in the signs Aries and Pisces, it continued visible to Feb. 20th.

1743. Dec. 11th.—(ye shortest day) 14 persons were published in Mirfield Church, and 24 couples in ye year.

1744. An estate purchased at Ribston in Craven for ye perpetual augmentation of the Vicarage of Mirfield.

Sept. 13th.—The harvest flood. A late frost which continued till near Lady Day. Fruits of all sorts in abundance this year.

1745. Subscribed and paid by the inhabitants of Mirfield towards ye maintenance of ye Yorkshire Buffs, £38 14s. 6d.

A dividend of 12s. in ye pound was returned.

Nine persons were drowned in Calder near Mirfield, from Nov. 1739, to Dec. 1745.

Saturday, Nov. 30th.—Dies fuit memorabilis et tremebundus, commonly called runaway Saturday, because a rumour was spread thro' most towns in ye neighbourhood yt. the Rebels were approaching them.

Sunday, Dec. 1st.—The people at Huddersfield, Mirfield, &c., were put into a prodigious panic by ye Lancashire Militia Officers, suspecting them to be Rebels. A woman at Huddersfield was frightened to death with the report of the Rebels approaching the place. The coal pits at Mirfield Moor and other places were stocked with clothes and provisions, and this day few women attending Divine Service for want of apparel, when ye congregation were entertained with the finest notes of a robin red breast I ever heard. The bird was both more musical and familiar than at other times.

1745. Dec. 10th.—A detachment of Marshall Wade's army proceed to Mirfield, but are suddenly recalled to ye camp at Wakefield in order to march back to Leeds.

1745, Dec. 30. Carlisle surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland. Dec. 28. The cannons at Carlisle heard to Mirfield, 6½ minutes past 9. (! !)

1746. Sept.—15 young persons died of small pox in Mirfield this month, and in ye whole 39.

A new tax upon windows.

1747. Orders for cattle read in Churches.

* Notice the difference in age, see p. 136, *Folk-Lore*.

June 1st.—36 persons from Mirfield confirmed at Wakefield.

Saturday, June 13.—Trinity flood. This was preceded by a violent storm and lightning.

August 21st.—Died at Kirklees, Sir Samuel Armytage, Bart., aged 52.

Fine harvest weather and a plentiful crop, scanty of apples and nuts.

1748. A new stone wall erected on the north side of the Moor. Locusts in Mirfield and other parts of this kingdom.

July 14th.—A great solar eclipse.

1742. August 7th.—An extraordinary Aurora Borealis at Mirfield.

July 9th.—A remarkable whirlwind near the Vicarage.

1750. A violent storm of thunder and lightning at Mirfield.

22nd.—A fiery meteor. A hot dry summer at Mirfield. This year has been remarkable for earthquakes and ye A. Borealis.

February 26th.—A violent storm of wind and rain.

1751. A wet summer and late harvest.

1752. January.—A great snow this month for 11 days together.

1753. March.—A great wind for 8 days together.

June.—Riots about turnpikes in Yorkshire.

1754. Feb. 26th.—A meteor seen at Mirfield.

April 19. The shock of an earthquake felt at Mirfield, Leeds, York, &c.

A hard frosty winter, a cold sharp spring, a wet summer and a fine autumn.

Chin cough and small-pox in Mirfield.

Eatables of all sorts extravagantly dear in ye spring.

1755. Multitudes of earwigs about the houses in Mirfield and other places. A very wet and cold summer, harvest and autumn.

Oct. 15th.—Gave tickets to 132 persons to be confirmed at Halifax by Dr. Edward Keen, Bishop of Chester, who confirmed 2,600.

Nov.—Several acres of land in and about Mirfield, rendered too wet and incapable of being sown with wheat this season.

1753. 21 children died of small pox and only 2 of chin ough.

1754. Of ye small-pox and chin cough 11.

1755. Nov. 1st.—A most dreadful and extensive earthquake Portugal and various parts of Europe.

Several ponds and lakes violently agitated in many parts of England.

1756. Tempests, storms, hurricanes, thunder, lightning, and other Phenomena have never been known so frequent roughout Great Britain as in the winter 1755-6.

Feb. 6th.—Fast day for the earthquakes at Lisbon.

Feb. 14th.—Died Mrs. Eltoff, of Ledstone, Yorkshire, aged 114, she retained her senses till within a few hours of her death.

Feb. 28th.—Died G. Wilcock, Bishop of Rochester, &c.

May 8th.—Fairs opened in Yorkshire for ye sale of horned cattle, being prohibited for upwards of nine years.

May 18th.—War declared against ye French in London.

May 25th.—War proclaimed against ye French at Leeds.

June 4th.—A most violent storm of hail, &c.

16th.—War declared against ye English by the French.

24th.—Much lightning in ye evening, it continued for some time in a continual blaze at Mirfield.

May 28th.—The Port of St. Philips in the Island of Minorca surrendered to the French.

July 5th.—Apple and Plum trees in blossom a second time this year in my garden.

July 22nd.—The Marine Society Instituted in London. The price of wheat began to advance, which occasioned mobs to arise in different parts of ye kingdom.

Oct. 7th. A very extraordinary and extensive hurricane about 1 in the mornng.

Nov. 25th.—Died Mr. Thos. Clarke, Rector of Kirkheaton and Swillington, aged 81.

1757. March 14th.—Admiral Byng shot on board ye Monarque.

16th.—A great hurricane of wind at Liverpool, Chester, &c., by which much damage was done by sea and land.

19th.—Died in ye Parish of Tadcaster, John Shepherd, aged 109. He had lived in a cave on Bramham Moors many years.

Sept.—Riots in several places about the Militia Act.

26th.—A Comet appears about this time.

30th.—Died at Bath, David Hartley, M.D. and F.R.S., aged 53.

Sept. 15.—A great riot at Manchester.

Oct. 19th.—Died at Constantinople, Sultan Osman, Grand Signor and Emperor of the Turks.

Seven battles fought by ye King of Prussia this year, besides ye siege of Prague and a great number of skirmishes.

A very droughty hot summer.

All sorts of grain and provisions at an excessive and extravagant price.

1758. Jan. 29th.—Died at Moor Town, near Leeds, James Goodrich, aged 104.

A new workhouse erected and opened in Mirfield, in May.

An Act of Parliament obtained, for extending ye navigation of ye river thro' Mirfield to Sowerby Bridge.

Aug. 9th.—A Confirmation at Wakefield by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

22nd.—The new Market house for coloured cloth was opened at Leeds.

July 27th.—A great flood about Wigton, in Cumberland.

Nov. 26th.—A remarkable meteor seen at Newcastle, &c.

Dec. 29th.—A ball of fire seen at Colchester, moving N.E.

Dec. 20th.—Died at Ealand, Mr. Rd. Detly, aged 58. In this memorable and glorious year we had a plentiful crop, and have seen ye British Flag restored to its Ancient dignity, by being victorious in almost every part of ye world.

1759. A dry Summer and Autumn.

A malignant fever in Mirfield, which continued six years.

Jan. 27th.—An Ox was lately killed at Lowther Hall, which weighed 34 stone and a quarter, and had 19 stone of tallow taken out of him.

July 5th.—A parhelion seen about the setting of the sun at Mirfield.

Sept. 2nd.—Died at Thornhill, Mr. Samuel Sandford, Rector of ye Church.

Nov. 4th.—Died of a singular malady, Mr. Wm. Turner, of Blakehill, aged 46, Mirfield.

Nov. 10th.—An hurrican of wind at Mirfield.

A dry Summer.

Dec. 31st.—A lunar iris observed from my door at the Vicarage
Great and glorious conquest made by ye British Troops in America.

1760. Jan. 16th.—A child shot by an accident at Mirfield.

A hot droughty summer; there was ye greatest mortality this year in Mirfield that has happened since that of 1681, (?1631), when the plague raged in this parish. Many persons were cut off in their full strength, and some in ye vigour and bloom of their age, by an eruptive epidemical fever, which seized upon me the 5th September, and confined me to my bed for ye space of ye 14 days, my life being in great danger from ye violence of ye distemper.

May 9th.—Died at Hermuth in Silesia, Count Zinzendorff, founder and head of ye Moravian sect. His son consecrated the conventicle at Wellhouse, in Mirfield, 16th March, 1755.

Oct. 25th.—Died K. George 2nd, in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign.

26th.—K. George 3rd proclaimed.

Sep. 19th.—Effect of a most surprising flow of water at Brackenthwaite, in Cumberland.

1761. Jan. 1st.—A dreadful hurricane of wind at the N.W. in ye night.

11th.—Died of a lingering illness, Mr. Joseph Wheeler, Vicar of Dewsbury.

9th.—The quarter Sessions appointed to be held at Wakefield were postponed on account of the epidemical distemper raging in that town.

29th.—Died at Mirfield, Mr. Edward Darly, Attorney at Law, aged 34.

April 30th.—(Ascen. Day) I read ye Divine Service and christened 19 children at ye font in Mirfield Ch. before dinner.

1762. Feb. 21st.—Shrove Tuesday. A dreadful tempest of wind and snow p.m., by ye severity of which many persons perished.

July 14th.—A violent storm of thunder, hail, &c., at Kirklees and its environs. The hailstones were as large as pigeon's eggs, measuring three or four inches, by which great damage was done to corn, fruit, and windows. An excessive droughty summer, this month and last ye drought and heat of ye season was so great that several moors and peat mosses took fire and burnt underground for many miles together.

An intense frost began Dec. 23rd, 1762, and continued to Jan. 29th, 1763.

Feb. 10th, 11th, 12th.—A great fall of snow with a severe frost.

Mar. 22nd.—Peace proclaimed in London.

May 13th.—Do. at Mirfield.

14th.—A B. of York confirms at Wakefield, and treats ye clergy. 78 persons confirmed from this Parish. Three floods in Mirfield in Christmas-week.

1763. An excessive wet summer.

Turnpike road made through Mirfield.

1764. The river through Mirfield made navigable.

Feb. 26th, 27th.—A great fall of snow.

Mar. 4th.—An illumination from E. to S.

April 1st.—A great solar eclipse.

May 11th.—A B. of York's primary visitation of ye clergy. He treats ye clergy.

Oct. 11th.—The Archdeacon's visitation at Wakefield.

1768. The yew tree now growing near the south-east corner of the churchyard was planted by Thos. Sherdd, clerk. 5th Nov., 1673, as appears by an entry in the parish register.

The other two (yew trees) are so very ancient that no man living can remember them in a youthful state.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF MIRFIELD (BY MR. ISMAY),
TO A FRIEND IN CUMBERLAND.

1755.

MIRFIELD, ager ad ericetum, a manor lying near a heath or moor, as ager eboracensis, Yorkshire. The parish is situated on the sides of two hills, between which a fine river runs through it.

Over the river, which is called Calder, are two bridges, one of them stands on eight wooden piers, and measures above 282 feet in length.

There are three corn mills here, and the same number for pulling of broad cloth, which is manufactured here and in the neighbouring towns. This is a large populous village, and, in general, is well built. It is bounded on the North by the parish of Birstal, to the South by the parishes of Thornhill and Kirkheaton, and to the East by Dewsbury, and to the West by the Parochial Chapelry of Hartshead.

It is about two miles in breadth from W. to E., two and a half miles from N. to S.; and in circumference near eight miles. It is divided into six hamlets, and contains about 3,000 acres of land, viz: 2,000 of arable, 400 of waste or common, and 600 of woodland. Sir George Savile, of Rufford, Notts., Bart., is Lord of the Manor. There is a fair or feast on Ascension Day, held near the Vicarage. The price of provision is variable. Wheat is sold at present for 19s. 6d. per load, *i.e.* 24 gallons, which is your Cumberland bushel. It is sold at 4s. 6d. statute measure, three of which makes your Wakefield load. Barley is at 20s. per quarter; Oatmeal is £1 3s. 6d. per load. *i.e.* 5s. per bushel, or 15s. the Cumberland bushel.

The load consists of 9 strokes, containing 36 gall., which is one bushel and a half of your measure. Beef is from 2½d. to 3d. per lb.; mutton and veal about the same price at different seasons of the year; butter from 5d. to 6d., and cheese from 3d. to 4d. per lb.

The number of houses are about 405, and allowing 5 persons to each house, the number of inhabitants will be 2,175. Land is let in general for about 30s. per acre, taxes included. A roasting pig is sold for 2s.; a turkey and goose at Christmas 2s. 6d. each; a green goose 1s. and 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. at the latter end of the harvest; chickens 4d. generally; a hen 7d. and ducks 8d. Agistment or pasture for cows and fat cattle is 35s. or £2. Hay is 2½d. or 3d. per stone, or sometimes 6d. Much Clover is grown in the parish and made into hay. There is no copyhold land, but upwards of 40 freeholders in the parish. Day labouring men's wages is 12d., carpenters and masons 1s. 3d. tailors 6d. and their victuals; men servants for husbandry 7d., clothiers 5d., maids about 50s. per annum. There are about 100 pair of looms for weaving of broad cloth, 200 persons employed in making of cloth, 400 in carding, spinning, and preparing wool for the looms, consequently no less than 600 persons are employed in the woollen manufacture carried on in this place.

The Church is not large, but it has two aisles and two galleries, which in the summer season can but just contain ye number of persons that attend divine worship. It was enlarged, and the N. side new built in the year 1666.

It is now 74 feet long and 39 in width. There is a tower steeple 47 feet high, which contains eight musical bells, which

were cast and hung about 30 years ago. They were increased from three to eight by Daniel Heddersley, in 1725, and are now as fine a ring of bells as any in ye county of their weight. The steeple is 47 feet to the battlements, and 57½ ft. to the top of the pinnacles. The mottoes on ye bells are, "peace and good neighbourhood." "When you hear me sound let peace and unity be found, 1725."

There is an inscription in ye western wall near ye font, which shows that the plague raged with great violence in 1631.

There are no remarkable monuments of any illustrious persons in the church. One of ye Nuns of Kirklees Monastery was interred here Feb. 5th, 1561, as appears by the parish register. Dr. John Hopton, who was made Bishop of Norwich in 1554, was born at Mirfield, as we may learn from ye history of that prelate's life.

On a Table erected in 1745, is a list of ye pious and charitable benefactions to ye church, school, and poor of ye parish of Mirfield.

The arms of the Hoptons, Saviles, Mirfields, &c., are curiously painted in ye East Window. There is a large candlestick consisting of 12 branches, and 3 more on the reading desk, with a curious font made in 1662. There are upwards of 70 tombs and gravestones in church and churchyard, with sepulchral inscriptions too long to insert.

The Church is in the honour of Pontefract, Diocese of York, hundred of Agbrig and the deanery of Pontefract, dedicated to St. Mary, built 494 years ago, and consecrated to be a Chapel of ease under Dewsbury in 1261. It continued in subjection to its Mother Church, All Saint's, in Dewsbury, (where it is said Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, preached and celebrated divine service,) till 1302, being the space of 41 years. Pope Urban 4th, at the request of Sir John Heton, Kt., made it parochial, and vested the right of nomination in Sir John, who presented his younger son to the living. He was the first Rector, built the parsonage house or manse, and died 1302.

Wm. Cressacre was the 2nd Rector, who died in 1308.

The next we have upon record is Wm. Willinge, who died in 1402. After the death of this incumbent, the predial tithes were alienated from the church and given to the [monks?] of Kirklees to pray for the soul of John Burgh. This Church continued a Rectory for the space of 141 years, and then was reduced to a small Vicarage to aggrandize monkery and support a nest of drones. It remained in this poor distressed condition for the space of 3 centuries, till it was relieved by a parochial subscription which obtained the Queen's Bounty about 35 years ago, and invested in land for a perpetual augmentation.

It was augmented a second time by a lady's benefaction and the bounty in 1642, since which time it received £100, the

donation of Sir Geo. Armytage, late of Kirklees, Bart., and about £7 11s. per annum in houses and land given by ye late Mrs. Ann Horsfall, by a deed bearing date Oct. 30th, 1737, duly enrolled in Chancery. It devolved to the Church in 1749.

The names of the Vicars as appears by the registers are as follows:—Sir John Chrissmor, buried Feb. 18th, 1563.

Sir Richard Wordsworth, buried Nov. 1577.

Antony Crowther inducted March, 1568, and buried Aug. 31st, 1628. He had five sons and one daughter, and was Vicar of Mirfield 50 years.

Richard Senior inducted Sept. 1st, 1628, buried Oct. 25th, 1639.

Robert Allenson inducted Dec. 21st, 1639, buried Dec. 8th, 1676. He enlarged the N. side of the church, and was buried at Cumberworth, where he had been Minister. He was 37 years Vicar of Mirfield, and had five children.

John Gibson inducted Dec. 12th, 1677, he resigned ye vicarage for the Rectory of Kirkby.

Thomas Gledhill succeeded Mr. Gibson, and was buried Dec. 20th, 1687. He left a widow and two daughters.

Richard Margerison, A.M., was inducted June 14th, 1688. He was baptized at Birstal Church, and buried at Mirfield, where he had been Vicar 27 years, on the 10th of Jan., 1715. He left three children who all arrived to maturity. He died in the 53rd year of his age.

Thos. Hardy was inducted May 15th, 1706, and was buried 19th Dec., 1739, Vicar 23 years. He left a widow and three sons, the oldest then a student at Cambridge, who had a good living given him by the Earl of Winchelsea, (Burleigh, Rutlandshire,) but he did not live to enjoy it. The second son is a bookseller in London, and is in good circumstances. The third has been twice in the East Indies, and is now with Admiral West in ye English Navy. The widow is still living at Mirfield and receives ye Bounty.

The present Vicar, J. Ismay, B.A., was inducted Jan. 28th, 1739, O. S. in the presence of his worthy patron, Sir Saml. Armytage, late of Kirklees, Bart., then High Sheriff of ye County. The living is worth now about £75 per annum to the Vicar. The present patron is Sir John Armytage, Bart., Member of Parliament for ye City of York, who is now upon his travels in Italy. He is impropriator or lay rector of Mirfield, and receives 200 guineas per annum for tithe of corn, and of money made for hay, besides a considerable sum for tithe of wood cut down in the parish.

The Parish Register began in 1589, when there were no dissenters in the parish and is continued in one single parchment book to this present year, 1755. It escaped the confusion of the civil wars, and is perhaps as perfect and complete as

any one register in England. There are 100 marriages, 339 christenings, and 220 burials in the first 20 years; 296 marriages, 1,165 christenings, and 612 burials in the last 20 years as appears by the register.

On the 30th Dec., 1738, a sudden and violent earthquake was felt at Mirfield and in the neighbourhood. I perceived my bed at Kirklees rock, and the chamber shake so much that I expected the whole house would have fallen. Being surprised with the shock I awaked my brother who lay with me that night, but he felt nothing of it.

From the high ground in Hopton, especially the great pinnacle, on a clear day I have seen into 12 parishes at least, with 3 Parochial Chapelery's. From thence ye enclosed fields in Mirfield make one grand parterre, the thick planted hedge-rows seem like a wilderness or a labyrinth, the houses interspersed look like so many noble seats of gentlemen at a distance.

The nature of ye soil in ye parish being of such different kinds produces perhaps as great a variety of plants as are to be found in any part of Great Britain of the same extent. I have met with 250 sorts of wild plants growing spontaneously in the wood, field, pastures, and waste grounds, besides a curious collection transplanted into my garden at the vicarage from other parts. The poisonous plants found here are the cicuta or the lesser hemlock, the common nightshade, black henbane, cynocrambe, the yew tree, &c. The berries of the last are frequently eaten here without any ill consequence, but the fatal effect of the leaves to cattle was fully confirmed on Easter Monday, 1754, when 2 young heifers near the vicarage were poisoned by eating them.

The front of Castle Hall, an old building near the church, is adorned with a great number of hieroglyphics curiously carved in wood, and the letters T.R. and the numerical figures 1,022 about the middle of the large window. There is a Danish Mount behind the house with a plain piece of ground at the top 69 ft. in diameter. I can meet with nothing in the whole parish yet which wears the face of antiquity, besides 3 or 4 old studded buildings, much talked of by the vulgar for their great age, though without any authentic marks of authority besides ancient tradition and the curious fragments of painted glass in the windows of one of these old mansions.

Here is a free Charity School, founded by Mr. R. Thorpe, late of Hopton Hall, 1667, at Knowle Lane, with a dwelling-house for the Master, and a salary of about £12 per annum.

Near the school are the vestiges of a large round entrenchment resembling that near Penrith, called King Arthur's round table.

Here is a Workhouse for the poor, though it is only rented by ye parish.

Blake Hall is supposed to be the ancient seat of the Hoptons, and Castle Hall the seat of Sir John Heton, Kt., ye 1st parson of the church, now the property of Richard Beaumont, of Whitley Hall, Esqre. Castle Hall stands very near the church, whence that proverbial saying:—*He is John Armytage's Neighbour*, i.e. he is dead. Sir John Heton, Kt., married ye oldest daughter of Sir Alexander Nevile de Mirfield.

Robert Hopton, of Hopton, Esqre., married Jennet, daughter of Henry Savile, Esqre.

Robin Hood's gravestone, and the ruins of a Benedictine Nunnery founded anno 1236, and dedicated to St. Mary, are to be seen on ye N.W. side of the parish near Nun Brook.

The latitude of Mirfield is $53^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{2}''$ N., the longitude about $1^{\circ} 31''$ W. of London, it stands about 30 miles S.W. of York.

The soil is of various sorts. We have sand, clay, stone, and gravel. Our lands produce all sorts of grains to great perfection. The manure is dung, lime and ashes; rapes, wolds, and turnips are frequently sown in the parish, they with potatoes are titheable to the Vicar. There are many good quarries of hard durable stone for building, very good earth for bricks, and great plenty of coal which is usually sold for 2s. the horse load at the pit mouth, and it is common in the meanest cot to see a good fire. The springs are generally found at various depths in the parish, and the water is very sweet and soft in most places except near ye coal, and there it is a little hard and brakish. We have, I believe, as fine an air as any in England. It is generally healthy, and the inhabitants in general live to a great age, especially the poorer sort who use proper exercise and enjoy the benefit of it.

The present Vicar has buried no less than 92 persons each of them aged 80 years and upwards, whereof 8 arrived at 90 and upwards, and one at 102.

There are 2 dissenting meeting houses in the parish, one for the Presbyterians and the other for the Moravian Brethren, they are both small and inconsiderable. Mirfield is situated about the middle of the road between the towns of Wakefield and Halifax, but there is yet no turnpike. The Gentlemen's Seats bordering on the parish are Kirklees, Whitley Hall, and Crow Mount. The Aurora Borealis is very common, and particularly one on the 7th of April, 1749.

The dams across the river are in the nature of cataracts, and are a sort of catadupes by which the inhabitants form a prognostication of the weather. The river produces salmon, trout, smelts, graylings, daice, perch, eels, chubs, barbles, gudgeons, &c., wild ducks, wigeon, teal, coots, and several sorts of water hens are seen about the river in winter, especially in a great frost.

The great speckled loon or diver was shot here Sept. 29th, 1749, and was the only one perhaps ever seen in this country. When mists appear to rise or fall on Whitley Wood or (Swindon Hill) which stands upon high ground, the people in Mirfield thereby prognosticate of the change of the weather, singing this rhyme :—

If Whitley Wood wears a cap
Balance Beck will smart for that,
If Swindon Hill wears a cap
Balance Beck must pay for that.

When the sun appears over ye temple of Swindon Hill, it is 12 o'clock at the Vicarage. The following inscription was formerly over the door of the Mansion House of the Hirsts in Mirfield :—"Know whom you trust. Robert Hirst, 1656." Over the door at Wellhouse :—G.B.H. i.e. God be here or about this house. Hunting, fishing, shooting, and setting are diversions mostly used. We have hares, woodcocks, snipes, wood pigeons, plovers, quails, daker-hens or the land-rail, water-rails, red-wings, fieldfares, woodpeckers, jays, nightingales, and most of the small birds known in England.

We have some pheasants in the wood, but the breed is in a great measure destroyed.

We have a variety of plants in the woods, one of which is called the Garden of Eden. We had a fiery meteor passed over this place July 22nd, 1750. An earthquake in 1754, and often much damage done by the floods.

Yours,

J. ISMAY.

Hamlets in the Parish of Mirfield, 1755.

Number of houses in the parish of Mirfield in 1739 :—

In Towngate Hamlet	-	-	-	058
„ Leegreen	„	-	-	108
„ Northorpe	„	-	-	044
„ Easthorpe	„	-	-	077
„ Far Side Moor Hamlet	-	-	-	088
„ Hopton	„	-	-	082

Total.....452

Increase of houses in 18 years, 195. Inhabitants increased at 5 per house, 695. Do. at 6 per house, 750, as appears by my calculation, Jan. 27th, 1759.

J. ISMAY.

Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton place, first brought ye planting of clover grass out of Flanders into England about ye year 1650.

There generally dies in the parish of Mirfield one person in 70 annually, as appears by an accurate calculation, about one marriage per annum among 100 persons.

The number of christenings generally is double to the burials in the year, the congregation at Church (which is made up mostly of the male kind, there being generally nine men to a woman) is much smaller in winter than the summer season, and especially in the forenoons.

Hay seeds were sold in 1756 for 1/6 and 2/- the sack. Rape dust at 2/6 a quarter in 1757.

1755.—*Agriculture in Mirfield.*

Tillage is ye most ancient and honourable employment in ye world. The soil being of very different natures, produces all sorts of grain. Wheat and rye called hard corn are sown in great plenty, barley, oats of various sorts, peas, beans, vetches, rapes, and turnips, with wolds for ye dyers are frequently sown in Mirfield. Clover was introduced into this parish about 60 years ago, and turnips for the feeding of cattle began to be sown in fields much later, and are great improvers of land; another good piece of husbandry here is ye draining of wet lands, and turning the water over ye dry ground designed for hay or pasture; in ye winter and spring time some sour marshy grounds are made arable by spading the turf from the surface and then burning it in heaps; this is called *pairing* or *burning*, and generally yields a plentiful crop of wheat or rapes ye first year without any other manure than ye turf ashes.

For stiff lands there is no better manure than lime and coal ashes, this is looked on to be an excellent compost, better mixed than laid on separately.

We have very little common field land. The advantages arising from inclosures have been long experienced in this parish. The fence is white thorn, and thrives greatly with us, being often cut and kept in repair.

The other manure that we improve land with besides cow and horse dung, lime and cold ashes, is soot, soap ashes, and rape dust, but these last are used only by a few persons in this place, and that but seldom.

The room next to the garden at Castle Hall is ceiled over the top, with ancient plaster work representing variety of figures, viz.:—fir cones, acorns, flower de luces, roses, etc., with the Beaumont's paternal coat of arms (about the centre) quartered with another, charged with rabbits or coneys, but to what family these belong I know not.

I have since found by an MSS. in ye possession of my good friend Richard Frank of Campsall, Esqre., F.S.A., that the Turtens of Smallhaigh and Millhouse in ye parish of Penistone,

had for their arms A 3 Conies sejant S. (Sejant in heraldry means upright.)

Northorpe Hall was rebuilt by Josiah Sheard, Tenant, in 1701, as appears by the figures covered over the door; here are in the windows some curious remains of painted glass, viz: Christ's presentation in the temple, with a venerable old man representing Moses, etc. The house adjoining this ancient building was rebuilt by Edward Thomas, as appears by these letters and figures over ye chimney piece, in ye kitchen, E. T., 1704.

Mirfield is divided into six hamlets, each of which has a viacurus or surveyor of the highways, annually chosen by the Parish, A.D. 1755.

Towngate Hamlet.

The church parsonage and vicarage stand in this hamlet; an old studded building near the church called Castle Hall, built in 1022-1066, with a Danish Mount behind the house; Upperhall the property of Mr. Richard Shepley, who rebuilt it. The streets, lanes, and highways in Towngate:—Kimlane, Dunbottle, High Lane, Church Lane, Cross Green Lane, etc. Here are four public houses, viz:—The Pack Horse, Eight Bells, and the Horns, two blacksmiths, and two shops for groceries.

Lee Green Hamlet.

This hamlet contains Lee Green, Little London, Moorside to Foxroid, Gibhole, Wellhouse, Matchcroft, Nickhouse, and Greenside.

Ways to be mentioned are the great highroad over Mirfield Moor to Robert-town nr. Dewyard Lane, Wood Lane, and the Lane between that and Matchcroft, Water Royd Lane, etc. Here are 3 public houses, viz.:—The Three Rungs, The Swan, and the Red Lion. Three Butchers' Shops, two Grocers, and a Moravian Meeting House, with a Workhouse for the poor.

Northorpe Hamlet.

Northorp, an old house which has been rebuilt, contains some curious remains of painted glass in the windows, and is still called Northorp Hall.

Shillbank, here are some good modern buildings, near which is the late Dr. Bolderstone's, etc. Northbar, Crossley, Field Head, Pate Lane, etc.

The roads are that leading to Nickhouse, Shill Bank Lane, that from Crossley, Dall Lane, Gill Lane, etc. Akeroid Lane is only a Bridle Lane, and not repaired by any public.

Ravensthorp Lane is maintained by the parish, here are two ale-houses, a bowling green, a blacksmith's shop, and one for coffee and tea. There's a saddler's shop in Shillbank Lane, and an attorney's office. The alehouses are the Hare and Hounds and the Cock.

Easthorp Hamlet.

The Low Mill, Blake Hall, a handsome new building, the property of William Turner, Esq. Easthorpe Lane, consisting of Water Hall, an ancient studded building. Flash House, another old fabric, and several modern ones. Fold Head, Legard Mill, Littlemoor, Snakehill, and Eastcliffe Bank, Knowl Lane, Knowl School, and Knowl. The ways are the great Low Road, Knowl Lane, etc. Here are three alehouses, viz:—The Black Bull, ye Horse and Jockey, and the Cock; two corn and fulling mills, two grocers and drapers, an apothecary, the free school, and around the entrenchment vulgarly called Kirkstead by it. Easthorpe, Villa arabilis.

Far Side Moor Hamlet.

Nabstocks Bank, West Mills, Cinderhill (built by Thos. Sharp in 1638), Bracken Hall, Nunbrook, near it is Robin Hood's Sepulchral Monument, and the ruins of a Benedictine Nunnery. Yew Tree, an old studded building. Mock Beggar and Roe Head, two good farm houses, the long range of houses is called Ratton Row. The Warren House stands upon a high spot of ground, near which appears ye butts, which were much resorted to when ye long bow was in use in England. Here is one road to Leeds, two to Wakefield, besides a cross causeway to ye mill. Here are three alehouses, viz.:—The 3 Nuns, a Wooden Head, and the Virgin's Inn; one blacksmith, one butcher, and a grocer's shop with linen and woollen drapery.

Hopton Hamlet.

Liley, Windy Bank, this house stands upon ye highest ground in Hopton, except the great pinnacle, Cuckoo Hill, New Hall, Row Houses, Brier Knowles, Hagg, Hunger Hill, terra sterilis, Threaproyd i.e. terra lilis, Boat House, Sheep Tug, Tithe Laithe, Han Bank, Hollin Hall, Hopton Hall, Calverts Clough. This hamlet consists of a great number of odd houses interspersed among the woods, hills and valleys, some of which retain their old names as above mentioned.

The roads consist mostly of lanes, thro' different parts of ye hamlet. Here is a Presbyterian Meeting House commonly called a Chapel, two blacksmiths, three grocers, one butcher, and one alehouse.

There are 40 pairs of looms for weaving of white broad cloth in the hamlet only.

There are a great many springs and woods, viz.:—Oliver Car, Jordan Roid, Liley Wood, Gregory Spring, Whitley Wood, Hagg Wood, Balance Wood, Briery Bank, Chadwick Wood, Crow Wood, Little Hagg, Liley Range, Hepworth Wood, &c. These woods produce such a number of medicinal plants, that one of them has got the denomination of the Garden of Eden.

Here is employment for the Botanist in summer, and game for the Sportsman in the winter season.

The nature of the soil is various, here is sand, clay, stone, gravel, &c. The lands consist of woods, arable pasture, meadow, &c., some of which are firm and some fenny or moorish.

As to the appearance of this Hamlet, it is mostly hilly, rocky, or mountainous, except the land near the river. There are some excellent springs, plenty of coal, stone, and oakwood. The clay in Mirfield is generally of a yellowish colour, but there is some at the bottom of Mr. Turner's quarry in Hopton, of a blueish colour and exceedingly fine grain. It is remarkable that the Vicar, Churchwardens, Master and Scholars of the Free School, &c., in Mirfield, walk thro' the middle of a garden, yard, and barn, belonging to a farm house in Kirkheaton Parish, in their perambulations in Rogation Week, when it is customary to go round the bounds and limits of the parish to beg a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and preserve the rights and properties of their parish.

The men and the boys in Hopton employ themselves in the Christmas holidays in hunting the squirrel, which gives them violent exercise in the woods, and affords them excellent diversion.

The dwellings at and about Hopton Hall are increased in less than 40 years, from three to eleven; inhabitants, from 17 to 80, as appears by an exact calculation of a person who formerly lived there, and is now (1755) in the 82nd year of his age.

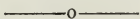
Some boggy wet ground in Hopton, consisting of black earth upwards of 12 ft. deep.

The following inscription is painted in red character over the north door at Hopton Hall, with the order of letters and the words inverted, and, as in Hebrew, read from right to left: *JEHOVAH NISI*, i.e. The Lord my banner, 1695, Ex. 17, 15.

Ruddle or red chalk found in a quarry near New Hall, in Hopton.

About 2 years ago only 3 families lived on ye N. side of Lee Green (between Gibhole and Little London,) but now the number of families amount to 23, and more new buildings are about to be erected.

Crawfish in a small brook by Briery Bank in Hopton. Jackroid, this affords an extensive prospect as well as ye great pinnacle and Windy Bank before mentioned.



Blount's Yorkshire Tenures.

Thomas Blount was a barrister of the Temple, who lived in the seventeenth century. He was a voluminous writer, his works being chiefly connected with his profession. His best-known work is called "*Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, or Jocular

Tenures ;" it was first published in 1679, a new edition was published in 1784, edited by Josiah Beckwith, another in 1815, edited by Hercules Malebysse Beckwith, son of the former editor ; a fourth edition was published in 1874, edited by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

AISLABY.—Richard, son of Wyde de Aslabie, holds two carucates of land by the service of teaching one hare-dog (liverius) belonging to the King.

[M.S. penes Sam. Roper, arm.] Hare-dog, "canem liverium," perhaps the same with "leporarium," from the French, lievre.
J. BECKWITH.

ATHWICK-(ADWICK)-UPON-DEARNE.—William Clarell formerly did fealty, and acknowledged that he held the Manor of Adthwyk, and paid every two years towards keeping the castle (of Tickhill) each year seven shillings and fourpence, and every third year eight shillings, and ten shillings to keep a hawk ; and he said that Hugh Curson, every third year, paid fourteenpence for his tenement in Athewyk.

[Ex. vel. Rot. Feodar, Honoris de Tickhill, penes F. F. Foljambe, arm.] Hawke, "osterer." Probably miscopied for "ostercum," a gos-hawk, and observe, that Francis F. Foljambe, esq., is now seized of a rent of 4s. 8d. issuing out of lands at Mexbrough, the adjoining township, every third year, by the name of "Hawk-silver."
H. M. BECKWITH.

BAINTON.—In the second year of King Edward II., Peter de Mauley was found to be seized of the Manor of Bainton, with the advowson of the church, by the service of finding two knights and four esquires in the King's army for forty days in time of war, and to provide a steward to do suit for him at the King's Court at York, from six weeks to six weeks.

[Escalt. 3. Ed. II., no. 34.]

BARNBY.—Dionysis, daughter and heiress of Robert de Crepping, holds one toft and four oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances, in Barneby, near Pocklington, by the service of finding part of one archer (partem unius sagitt') within the King's Castle of York, for forty days in the time of war.—11 Richard II.

[De term. Hil., ann. 11. Ric. II., rot. 1.]

BENTLY.—Richard Scrope holds the manor of Bently, with its members, for four knight's fees, and pays yearly, at the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, for castle-guard, twenty shillings ; and at the Purification of the Blessed Mary, six shillings and eightpence ; and at the Feast of Easter, for meat to the watchmen, eightpence, and aid to the Sheriff, two shillings and sixpence ; and at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, for castle-guard, twenty shillings ; and at the Feast of St. Michael, for meat to the watchmen, eightpence,

and for aid to the Sheriff, two shillings and sixpence; and does suit to the Count from three weeks to three weeks.

[Ex prædicto Rot. Feodar.]

This manor afterwards belonged to Adam de Newmarch; and 19th Eliz., 1577, to Francis Wyndham, Esq., and was held by the same services.

[Return of a Commission to enquire concerning the Honor of Tickhill, dated 28th June, 19 Eliz.]

The heirs of John Annesly hold one knight's fee of the said four knight's fees, and pay to the Castle of Tickhill, at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, twelve pence, and more eightpence half-penny.

[Ex prædicto Rot. Feodar.]

BRADFORD.—This manor belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northrop of Manningham, an adjoining village, and his heirs, three messuages and six bovates of land, to come to Bradford, on the blowing of a horn on St. Martin's Day in winter, and wait on him and his heirs, in their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and hunting-dog for thirty days, to have for yeoman's board, one penny for himself and a half-penny for his dog, &c., for going with the receiver or bailiff to conduct him safe to the Castle of Pontefract. A descendant of Northrop afterwards granted land in Horton to Rushworth, of Horton, another adjoining village, to hold the hound while Northrop's man blew the horn. These are called "Hornman" or "Hornblow" lands, and the custom is still kept up: a man coming into the market-place with a horn, halbert and dog, is met by the owner of the lands in Horton. After proclamation made, the former calls out aloud, "Heirs of Rushworth, come hold me my hound, whilst I blow three blasts of my horn, to pay the rent due to our "Sovereign Lord the King." He then delivers the string to the man from Horton, and winds his horn thrice. The original horn, resembling that of Tutbury in Staffordshire, is still preserved, though stripped of its silver ornaments.

[Gough's *Camd. Brit.* edit. 1789, vol. iii., p. 45.]

BRAITHWELL.—In the seventh year of the reign of King Richard II., 1383, William Cownall held a tenement in Braithwell, by homage, fealty, &c., and suit of court to the manor of Conisborough, and by finding one footman (*hominem peditum*) to guard the Castle for forty days, in time of war, at his own proper costs. At the Court held at Conisborough the 24th of August, 13 Hen. IV., 1412, William Eylmyn did fealty to the Lord, and acknowledged that he held of him one messuage, one toft, and nineteen acres of land, in Braithwell, in right of his wife, lately belonging to William Cresey, by homage, fealty, and the service of ten shillings a year rent, and by suit of court

to the Court of Conisborough, from three weeks to three weeks, and by suit to the Lord's mill at Conisborough, &c.

[Ex. Cop. Rot. Cur. penes edit. H. M. B.]

BROOK-HOUSE.—A farm a Brook-house, in Langsett, in the parish of Peniston, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, Esq., a snowball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas.

[Extracted from the writings of Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, Esq., and communicated to the editor (H. M. B.) by John Wilson, of Broomhead, Esq.]

BROTHERTON.—Not far from the church of Brotherton is a place of twenty acres, surrounded by a trench and wall, where, as tradition says, stood the house in which the Queen of Edward I. was delivered of a son. The tenants are still bound to keep it surrounded by a wall of stone.

[Gough's *Camd. Brit.*, edit. 1789, vol. iii., p. 46.]

CARLCOATS.—Two farms at Carlcoats, in the parish of Penistone, pay to Godfrey Bosville, Esq., the one a right-hand, and the other a left-hand glove, yearly.

[From the writings of Godfrey Bosville.]

CARLTON-JUXTA-ROTHWELL.—William Hunt, of Carlton-by-Rothwell, holdeth freely from all services and demands (except one rose in the time of roses, if demanded) in Carlton aforesaid, one capital messuage, six curtilages, four cottages, two carneals (carucates) of land and meadow, and six assarts inseparable at all times in the year, with their appurtenances, of the Earl of Lincoln (Henry de Lacy), as of his manor of Rothwell, and the same William and his heirs shall have and for ever enjoy, in the manor of the said Earl there, without the park there, a leash of greyhounds and six hounds, and the said William and his heirs shall be ready and prepared, when they shall be required by the forester there for the time being of the aforesaid Earl and his heirs, with the greyhounds and hunting-hounds aforesaid, to hunt and kill fat venison of the aforesaid Earl and his heirs in venison season in the said park.

[Ex. Record, 13 Edward vi.]

COTINGHAM.—Margaret, Duchess of Clarence, one of the sisters and heirs of Edward, late Earl of Kent, held the manor of Cotingham of the King by grand serjeantry, viz., by the service of finding one horseman, or esquire, sufficiently armed, to carry the coat of mail (*loricam*) of our Lord the King, in his war with Wales, at her own proper costs, for forty days, if there should be a war in Wales.

[De term. Mich., ann. 4 Hen. vi. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. 34, pp. 438, 439.]

[NOTE.—The words here translated, "horseman or esquire," are "*unum armigerum equitem*." It would, I think, be more correct to translate "one horse soldier," or perhaps, "one mounted esquire" would be better still.—W.P.B.]

CUCKWOLD.—Sir Thomas Colevyle, Knight, holds the manor of Cuckwold, of Thomas, late Lord de Mowbray, as of his manor of Threke (Thirsk), rendering one target or shield, with the arms of the said Lord painted thereon, yearly at Whitsuntide.

[Escalt. 6 Hen. vi. no. 43.]

DANEGATE.—John Thwaytes, and Joan, his wife, held the manor of Danegate ("Danygate"), in the county of York, called the Prison of the Lardonary, with the appurtenances, of our Lord the King, by the service of keeping the King's gaol in his forest of Galtres, receiving every year of our Lord the King and his heirs for keeping the said gaol £7 12s. 1d. by the hands of the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, for the time being, at Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions, and two oaks every year in the forest aforesaid, and one buck in summer and one doe in winter every year within the said forest, and with liberty to hunt foxes and hares in the said forest at all times in the year.

[De term. Hil., ann. 4 Hen. vi., Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. 34, p. 441.]

DONCASTER.—At this place, on the 5th November yearly, whether it happens on a Sunday or any other day of the week, the town waits play for some time on the top of the church steeple, at the time when the congregation are coming out of church from Morning service, the tune of "God Save the King." This has been done since 1700 at least, and very possibly ever since the 5th November has been a festival, except that formerly the tune played was "Britons Strike Home." The waits always receive from the churchwardens sixpence apiece for this service. [Letter from the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Doncaster, dated 17th November, 1780.]

ELMSALL.—John Besett gave to the King eight-pence for his relief for forty-eight acres of land in Elmesale, which John, his father, held of the King by the service of paying at the Castle of Pontefract one pair of gloves furred with fox's skin, or eight-pence yearly.

[De term. Mich., ann. 2 Edw. iii. Harl. MS., Brit. Mus. 34, p. 96.]

[An heiress of Bissett brought this estate to a branch of the Wentworth family. See Tong's Visitation of Yorkshire. W.P.B.]

GOWTHORP, BILLINGLEY, AND SWINTON.—Our Lord the King had eighteen bovates of land and a half in Goulthorp, Billingley, and Swinton, which were his escheats, and he gave them to Daniel Pincerna, by the service of one sextary of wine, with the flaskets, to be rendered at London at the Feast of St. Michael. The land was worth five marks.

[Testa de Nevil, p. 375.] Sextary, about a pint and a half, sometimes more. Blount. Flasket, flaskettum, a kind of basket. Blount. Probably a small bottle covered with basket-work, a "twiggen-bottle," Othello, act ii, sc. 3.

GUNTHWAITE.—In the year 1588 the following rents were paid to Francis Bosville, lord of this manor, ancestor of Godfrey Bosville, Esq., viz.:—

George Blunt, gent., paid two broad arrows with heads.

James Bilcliffe paid a pair of gloves.

Thomas Wardsworth, for Roughbanks, paid a thwittle.

[From the writings of Godfrey Bosville.]

HALIFAX.—Mr. Hazlitt gives an account of the Gibbet, from Watson's History of Halifax, p. 214, *et seq.*

HUNSHELF.—A farm called Unshriven Bridge (vulgo Unsliven Brigg), in Hunshelfe, in the parish of Penistone, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, Esq., of Gunthwaite, in the same parish, two broad-headed and feathered arrows.

[From the writings of Godfrey Bosville.]

HUTTON-CONYERS.—Near this town, which lies a few miles from Ripon, there is a large common, called Hutton-Conyers Moor, whereof William Aislaby, Esq., of Studley Royal (Lord of the Manor of Hutton-Conyers), is lord of the soil, and on which there is a large coney warren belonging to the Lord. The occupiers of messuages and cottages within the several towns of Hutton-Conyers, Melmerby, Baldersby, Rainton, Dishforth, and Hewick, have right of estray for their sheep to certain limited boundaries on the common, and each township has a shepherd.

The lord's shepherd has a pre-eminence of tending his sheep on any part of the common, and wherever he herds the lord's sheep the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their hoofing-place so long as he pleases to depasture the lord's sheep thereon. The lord holds his court the first day in the year, and to entitle those several townships to such right of estray, the shepherd of each township attends the court, and does fealty by bringing to the court a large apple pie and a twopenny sweet cake, except the shepherd of Hewick, who compounds by paying sixteenpence for ale (which is drunk as after-mentioned) and a wooden spoon; each pie is cut in two and divided by the bailiff, one-half between the steward, bailiff, and the tenant of the coney warren before-mentioned, and the other half into six parts, and divided amongst the six shepherds of the before-mentioned six townships. In the pie brought by the shepherd of Rainton an inner one is made filled with prunes. The cakes are divided in the same manner. The bailiff of the manor provides furmety and mustard, and delivers to each shepherd a slice of cheese and a penny roll.

The furmety, well mixed with mustard, is put into an earthen pot and placed in a hole in the ground, in a garth belonging to the bailiff's house, to which place the steward of the court, the bailiff, the tenant of the warren, and the six shepherds adjourn, with their respective wooden spoons. The bailiff provides spoons for the steward, the tenant of the warren, and himself. The steward first pays respect to the furmety by taking a large spoonful, the bailiff has the next honour, the tenant of the warren next, then the shepherd of Hutton-Conyers, and afterwards the other shepherds by regular turns; then each person is served with a glass of ale (paid for by the sixteen-pence brought by the Hewick shepherd), and the health of the Lord of the Manor is drunk; then they adjourn back to the bailiff's house, and the further business of the court is proceeded with.

[From a letter addressed by Mr. Henry Atkinson, of Ripon, to the editor H. M. Beckwith, dated 19th January, 1778.]

In addition to the above account, which the editor received from the steward of the court, he learned the following particulars from a Mr. Barrowby, of Dishforth, who has several times attended the court, and observed the customs used there: He says that each pie contains about a peck of flour, is about 16 or 18 inches in diameter, and as large as will go into the mouth of an ordinary oven; that the bailiff of the manor measures them with a rule, and compasses them into four equal parts, of which the steward claims one, the warrenner another, and the remainder is divided amongst the shepherds. In respect to the furmety, he says that the top of the dish in which it is put is placed level with the surface of the ground; that all persons present are invited to eat of it, and those who do not are not deemed loyal to the lord; that every shepherd is obliged to eat of it, and for that purpose is obliged to take a spoon in his pocket to the court, for if any one of them neglects to carry a spoon with him he is to lay him down upon his belly, and sup the furmety with his face to the pot or dish; at which time it is usual, by way of sport, for some of the bystanders to dip his face into the furmety; and sometimes a shepherd, for the sake of diversion, will purposely leave his spoon at home.

LANGWATH.—On the 13th of the Calends of January (20th December), 1279, the Chapter of St. Peter of York granted to farm to J. S. all their Hay of Langwath, with the soil of the same Hay, heath, marsh, and all other appurtenances, rendering therefor yearly to them in the buck season one buck, and in the doe season one doe.

[Ex ipso autographo.]

LETWELL.—Thomas de Lettewelle holds one acre of land in Lettewelle by serjeanty, and he is to receive one hound at the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and to keep it the whole winter,

and to have every day for keeping it threepence half-penny. It appears in the book of fees that eight oxgangs of land were held of the Honour of Tickhill by the same service.

[Ex prædicto Rot. Feodar.]

LEVINGTON.—Adam de Brus, lord of Skelton, gave in marriage with his daughter Isabel, to Henry de Percy, eldest son and heir of Joceline de Lovain, the manor of Levington, for which he and his heirs were to repair to Skelton Castle every Christmas Day, and lead the Lady of the Castle from her chamber to the chapel for mass, and thence to her chamber again, and, after dining with her, to depart.

[Circ. temp. Ric. I. vel. Joh. Regis. Great Percy chartulary, fo. 60. Collins's Peerage, vol. 2, pa. 97, edit. 5.]

MEXBOROUGH.—The tenants of the land of Roger Bacon did fealty, and acknowledged that they held in Mexborough four oxgangs of land, and paid every two years for keeping the Castle (of Tickhill), in each year, two shillings and four pence, and the third year they paid nothing; and they came to the two great courts.

[Ex prædict. Rot. Feodar.]

Query if this was not the famous friar, Roger Bacon; for there is a tradition that he was a native of this part of Yorkshire, and that his brazen head was set up in a field at Rothwell, near Leeds, where the editor was born. J. BECKWITH.

[Note.—Roger Bacon is said to have been born near Ilchester, co. Somerset, in 1214. I do not understand what is meant by the allusion to the brazen head, and should like an explanation.—W. P. B.]

NEWBIGGIN.—The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England, had at Newbigging thirteen oxgangs of land of assize held by these men—Baldwin held one oxgang for two shillings and a half, and two hens, and twenty eggs, and four days' work in autumn, with one man, to plough twice, to harrow twice, to mow once, to make hay once, and, when necessary, to repair the mill-dam, and carry the mill-stones, and to wash sheep one day, and to shear them another; Bertram and Osbert, for one oxgang of land, paid thirty pence, and did service as aforesaid, &c. And be it known that all cottagers ought to spread and cock hay once, and to wash and shear sheep, and repair the mill-dam, as those which held one oxgang of land.

[Inquis. capt. ann. 1135. Mon. Aug. tom. ii, pa. 539.]

NORTH GYNELDALE.—Thomas de Walkingham, son and heir of John de Walkingham, gives to the King six marks, for his relief, for tenements in North Gyneldall and East Gineldale, which he held by the service of finding one balistar towards fortifying the castle of York in time of war. 30 Ed. I.

[De term. Hil. ann. 30 Edw. I. Harl. MS. Brit. Mus., 34. pa. 24.] Now Great and Little Givendale. W.P.B.

OKETON AND DALTON.—Anketil Malore holds certain lands and ten shillings rent, in Oketon and Dalton, by serjeanty to the King by archery (*per archeriam*) which land the King gave to the said Anketil in marriage with the daughter and heir of William de Muletorp; and he holds the aforesaid land of one archery for finding one servant towards the guarding of the Castle of York in time of war, for forty days, at his own proper charge. He has also to find a servant to conduct the treasure of our Lord the King throughout the whole county at his own proper charge, and out of the county at the charge of our Lord the King.

[Plac. coron. 15 Hen. III. Ebor. rot. i, dors.]

OXSPRING.—In the year 1572, John Waynwright, Wytwell Hall, in Hallamshire (in the manor of Bolsterstone), paid to Godfrey Bosville, Esq., Lord of the manor of Oxspring, “two grett brode arrows well hedyd, and barbyd ordrlly.”

[From the writings of Godfrey Bosville.]

POLLINGTON.—The Manor of Pollington, near Snaith, is copyhold, and the custom is there that if a copyholder dies seised of lands, having no issue male, but having daughters, and does not surrender it to them in his lifetime, the same shall escheat to the Lord of the Manor, and the daughters shall not inherit. Sir Henry Savile, of Methley, Baronet, purchased this manor of Sir Thomas Metham, Knight, and John Savile; of Methley aforesaid, Esq., now enjoyeth the same, 1674.

[Ex. MS. in Bibliotheca Monast. Ebor.]

RIPON.—There are the remains of a very ancient custom once generally observed here by the inhabitants. On Midsummer Eve, every housekeeper (*i.e.* householder) who has in that year changed his residence into a new neighbourhood (there being certain limited districts called neighbourhoods), spreads a table before his door in the street with bread, cheese, and ale, for those that choose to resort to it, where, after staying awhile, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good humour. The introduction of this custom is immorial, but it seems to have been instituted for the purpose of introducing new comers to an early acquaintance with their neighbours; or it may have been with the more laudable design of settling differences by the meeting and mediation of friends. The feast of St. Wilfrid, celebrated annually at this place, continues nearly a week. On the Saturday after Lammas Day an effigy of the Prelate is brought into the town, preceded by music; the people go out to meet it and, with every demonstration of joy, commemorate the return of their former patron from exile. The next day is dedicated to him, being here called St. Wilfray's Sunday.

[*Hist. of Ripon*, pp. 46, 47.]

SHEFFIELD.—[What follows is a revised translation of the title of a roll, as given by "E.G." in a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 34, p. 329.]

From the office of the Escheator, 39, Edw. III., after the death of Thomas, Lord de Furnival, county of York; the Castle and Lordship of Sheffield, with its members and appurtenances, are held of our Lord the King in capite, as of his crown, by homage and fealty, and by the service of one Knight's Fee, and by the service of paying to the King and his heirs yearly two white greyhounds (*leporarios*) on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

(There is a long note here as to whether the correct reading is "*lepores*," hares, or "*leporarios*," greyhounds. The various editors of Blount, and others, have given their opinions, which are mostly in favour of "hares." With great deference, I venture to say that, in my opinion, the greyhound theory is much more likely to be correct.—W.P.B.)

At this place there was a custom formerly used, that those persons who held lands of the Manor of Sheffield, by Knight's service, met yearly in the Wicker, near that town, on Easter-Tuesday, dressed in armour and on horse-back, and were there drawn up by a captain, and proceeded from thence to the Town Hall and back again; after which parade they had a dinner provided for them by the lord's steward. The person whose duty it was to act as captain of this company was John Wilson, Esq., of Broomhead, who for several years employed one Thomas Bamforth, a scissor-smith, as his deputy, to officiate for him, to whom he used to lend his horse and sword for the day; and this Bamforth, by leading up the men in that manner for several years acquired the name of Captain Bamforth.

In the pleadings upon a writ of Quo Warranto brought against Thomas de Furnival, before John de Valibus and other Justices Itinerant, at York, 7 Edw. I., 1279, he claimed to cause an assembly of all his men in Hallamshire to be held every year after Easter, for the confirming of the peace of the King, in the place of the Great Tourne. This account was had by Josiah Beckwith, the editor of the 1784 edition, from John Wilson, Esq., of Broomhead, a gentleman well skilled in the science of antiquities, son to the Mr. Wilson whose deputy, Captain Bamforth was. Mr. Wilson says he does not know how his ancestors came to head up the men, as there were gentlemen of more landed property in the manors, which comprehended Sheffield, Handsworth, Whiston, Treeton, &c., but thinks it took rise from Adam Wilson, of Broomhead, his ancestor, who was shield-bearer, or esquire, to the said Lord Furnival, and had lands given him in Wigtwisle, near Broomhead, which Mr. Wilson still possesses, for his good services in the wars against the Scots; in which grant Thomas de Furnival calls him

“scutiger meus,” and gives him the lands “pro bono servitio suo in guerram contra Scotos.” This custom, Mr. Wilson says, was kept up till the year 1715 or 1716, when it was quite dropped, but for what reason he knows not, unless the Duke of Norfolk, who was then lord of the district of Hallamshire, and was a Roman Catholic, thought it prudent so to do, lest some hundreds of his tenants, so arrayed, should give offence to the Government, especially at that time. Mr. Wilson further says he was told by Mr. Andrew Wade and Mr. Thomas Radford, two old master cutlers, who could remember this custom several years, that it was usual to hang a large bag filled with sand upon the bough of a tree in the wicker, with a number of small rings fastened to it, at which they tilted full gallop with their swords drawn; if they missed running their swords into one of the rings, the bag came back with such force that it knocked them off the horse’s back, which was good sport for the bystanders.

According to a writer in the *Builder*, March 26th, 1870, there is a custom here of granting leases for 800 years.

SOFTLEY.—A farm at Softley, in the parish of Penistone, pays yearly to the Bosvilles of Gunthwaite a whittle.

[From the writings of Godfrey Bosville.]

STRAFFORD WAPENTAKE.—Thomas Carnifex holds of our lord the King, in capite’ the manor of R (*sic*) by the sergeanty of finding for him in his army in Wales one horse, one bill, one pin, (*brochiam*) and one sack, &c.; and the aforesaid Thomas was amerced for the unjust detention.

[Plac. Coron. 7 Edw. I. Ebor.]

SWINTON.—William FitzDaniel holds four oxgangs and a half of land in Swinton, paying therefor yearly one flasket, &c.

[Plac. Coron. 15 Hen. III. Ebor. rot. 17.] Vide under Goulthorp.

Two farms lying in this township which belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, late in the occupations of John Mercer and Richard Thompson, every year change their parish; for one year, from Easter-day at twelve noon till next Easter-day at the same hour, they lie in the parish of Mexborough, and then till the Easter-day following at the same hour they are in the parish of Wath-upon-Deerne, and so alternately. These farms consist of about 302 acres.

[H. M. Beckwith, 1815.]

TINSLEY.—William de London holds Tinneslowe by serjeanty, and he is to receive a hawk at the feast of St. Michael, and to train and teach it *custodire* the whole winter, and to have for training it sevenpence halfpenny every day out of the lord’s purse for his service; and his horses were to be appraised if they died in the same service, and the lord was to pay him the price.

William Wyntworth holds his tenements in Tynneslowe by the service of training and teaching *custodiendum* a hawk, as above; and Thomas Denman holds the other moiety in Tynneslowe by the same service.

[Ex prædict. Rot. Feodar.]

ULF'S LANDS.—About the time of King Canute the Dane, Ulf, the son of Thorold, a prince of that nation, governed in the western part of Deira, that division of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria which was bounded by the river Humber southwards, and to the north by the Tyne, which continued so distinguished under the Danes, but is now better known by the name of Yorkshire, and the five other northern counties of England. "This prince, by reason of a difference like to happen between his eldest son and his youngest, about his estate after his death, presently took this course to make them equal; without delay he went to York, and taking with him the horn, wherein he was wont to drink, he filled it with wine, and kneeling upon his knees before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, all his lands and revenues." [Camd. Brit. tit. Yorkshire, West Riding.] The figure of which horn, in memory thereof, is cut in stone upon several parts of the choir, but the horn itself, about King Edward VI's time, is supposed to have been sold to a goldsmith, who took away from it those tippings of gold wherewith it was adorned, and the gold chain affixed thereto; it is certain that it was remaining among many other ornaments, and presented in the Sacristy at York in the time of King Henry VIII., some time before the Reformation; where it lay from the time of King Edward VI. till it fortunately came into the hands of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, General of the Parliament Army, there is no account; but he being a lover of antiquities, took care to preserve it during the confusions of the civil wars; and dying in 1651, it came into the possession of his next relation, Henry, Lord Fairfax, who restored it again to its first repository, where it now remains a noble monument of modern as well as ancient piety.

As to its present condition, its beauty is not in the least impaired by age, it being of ivory, (of an eight-square form)—the carving is very durable, and it is ornamented in the circumference, at the larger extremity, with the figures of two griffins, a lion, unicorn, dogs, and trees interspersed in bas relief, and where the plates are fixed, with a foliage after the taste of those times.

Lord Fairfax supplied the want of the plates, which anciently embellished this horn, honoured in all probability with the name of the donor, (the loss of which original inscription can only be lamented, not retrieved) and substituted the present one, with the chain of silver gilt.

CORNU HOC VLPHVS, IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE DEIRAE PRINCEPS,
VNA CVM OMNIBVS TERRIS ET REDDITIBVS SVIS

OLIM DONAVIT :

ADMISSVM VEL ABREPTVM

HENRICVS D^s FAIRFAX DEMVM RESTITVIT DEC. ET CAP DE NOVO
ORNAVIT. AN. DOM. 1675.

[Archæologia, vol. i., p. 168, et seq.]

[The following lands are mentioned in Domesday Book as having formerly belonged to Ulf, and now (1087) belonging to the Archbishop of York.

RIDING not specified.

Langtoft,	1	Manor,	9	Carucates.
Cotham,	1	„	9	„

NORTH RIDING.

Salton,	2	Manors,	9	Carucates.
Brawby,	2	„	6	„
Barugh	3	„	3½	„
Alia Barugh				
Nawton			4	„
Malton	1	„	1	„
Wimbleton	1	„	1	„
Pockley	1	„	1	„
Ampleford	1	„	3	„
Flaxton	1	„	6	oxgangs.
Morton	1	„	2½	carucates.
“Bascbebi”	1	„	6	„ and 1 oxgang.
Coulton	1	„	4½	„
Stonegrave			6	oxgangs.

W.P.B.]

WADSLEY.—Josiah Beckwith (editor of the 1784 edition) was informed by his correspondent, Mr. Wilson, of Broomhead, that he has heard old men speak of an ancient custom in the Manor of Wadsley which was that the lord or owner of Wadsley Hall always maintained twelve men and their horses at free commons twelve days in Christmas. and when they went away every one stuck a large pin, or a needle, in the mantle tree.

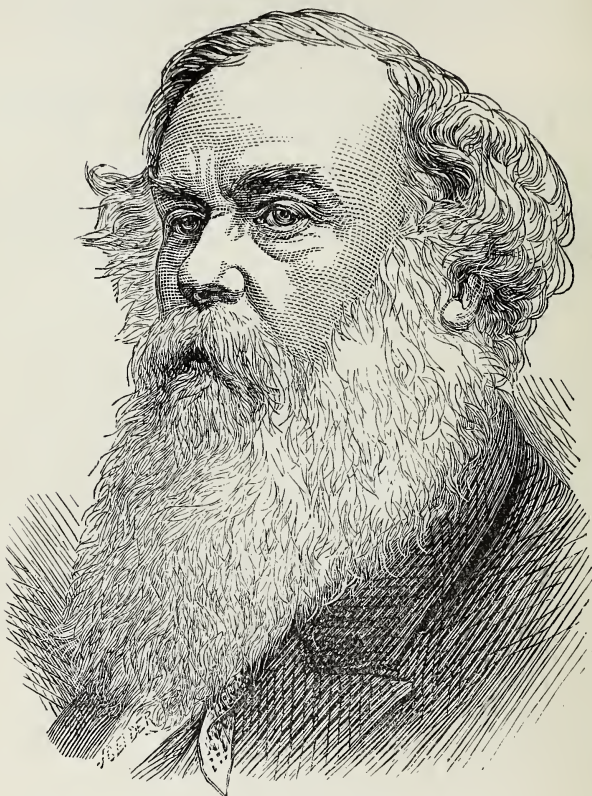
WAKEFIELD.—John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, granted to one John Howson a messuage in Wakefield, the said Howson paying the annual rent of a thousand clusters of nuts, and upholding a gauntlet firm and strong.

[Watson's *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*, Vol. 1, pa. 264; from a deed in French, dated 7 Edw. I., late in the possession of Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Leeds.]

To be continued.

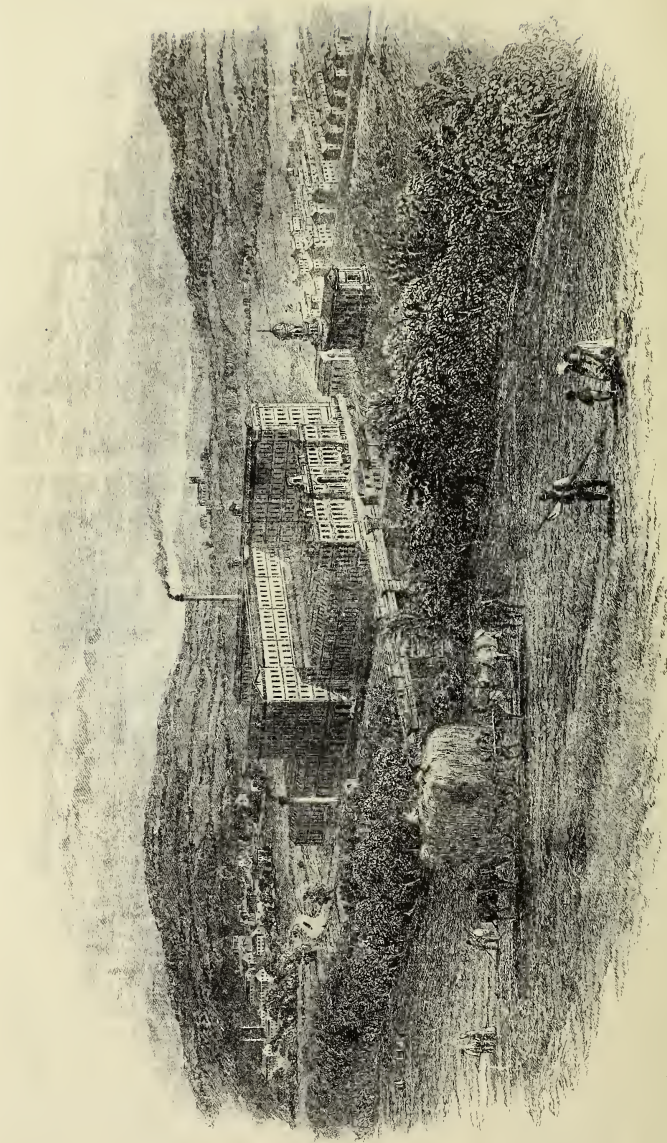
W.P.B.

Saltaire.



Sir Titus Salt, Bart.

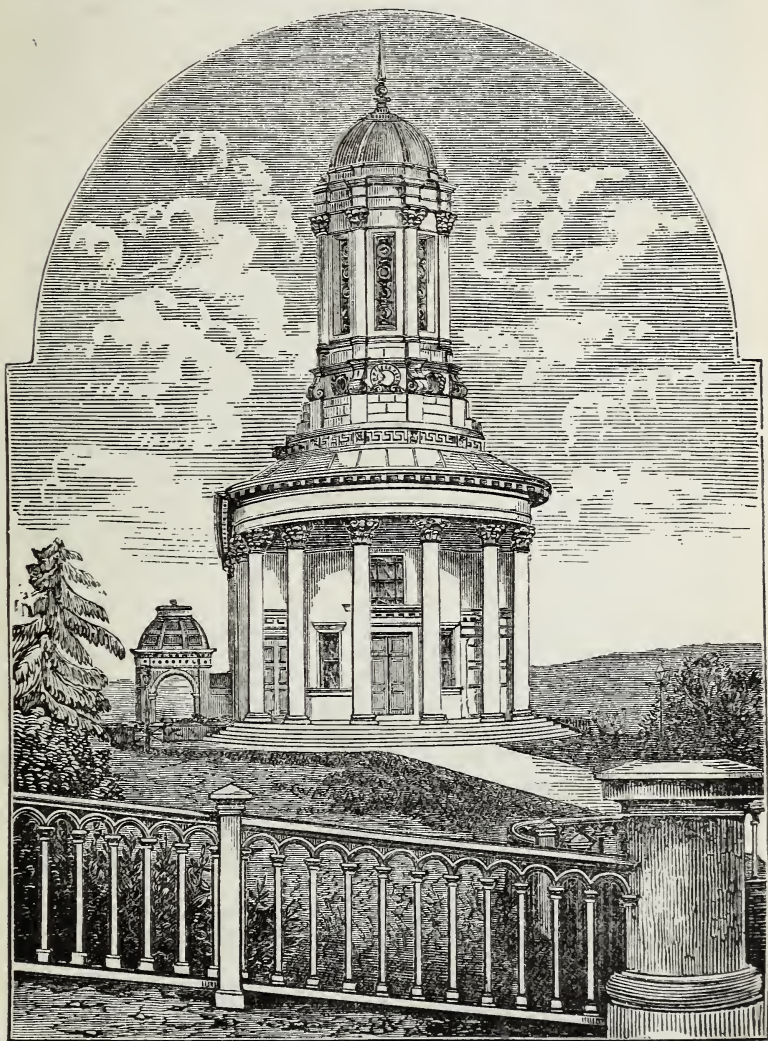
Saltaire, as will be seen from the plate herewith, is a modern town, with a newly-invented name. It is the grand design of a noble mind. The Founder of Saltaire was the son of Daniel Salt and Grace, his wife, daughter of Isaac Smithies, of Morley. He was born September 20th, 1803, and named after his grandfather, Titus Salt, of Hunslet. Soon after his birth, which took place at the old Manor House, Morley, the family removed to a farm at Crofton. Whilst Titus was at Heath Grammar School, Wakefield, his father removed to Bradford, and commenced business as a woolstapler, and was joined in due time by his son, the firm becoming known as Daniel Salt and Son. During the partnership with his father, he introduced the Russian Donskoi Wool into the worsted trade. About 1836, he first became acquainted with Alpaca, and the



Saltare.

From the N.E.

business outgrew the Bradford accommodation. It is said that Sir Titus intended to form a new establishment east of Brighouse, but failing to agree with Sir George Armytage about

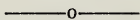


Saltaire Congregational Church.

the land, he procured a site at Shipley, and in 1851 commenced the erection of the model factories and town, now known as Saltaire, from the founder and the river.

We need not repeat the oft-told story from Dickens' *Household Words* of the purchase of the "frowsy nondescript stuff," Alpaca wool, in 1836, nor the growth of this beautiful little town, whose praise has reached the four quarters of the globe. In Abraham Holroyd's booklet—"Saltaire, and Its Founder," the grand conception and its ultimate development is minutely traced. The whole story stands forth more like an idea worked out by some Utopian novelist than an accomplished fact in these pushing times. We have the romantic incidents of the opening of the works on the Founder's fiftieth birthday, September 20th, 1853. The workpeople, 2500 in number, were conveyed by special train from Bradford, and rubbed shoulder to shoulder with Yorkshire's aristocracy, including the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Earl of Harewood, in the unparalleled rejoicings of that day. Not content with a large mill and first-class cottage houses, each succeeding year saw some magnificent structure—literary or religious, or purely philanthropic—such as Infirmary and Alms-houses, added to the attractions of the town, but public houses were rigidly suppressed. The Literary Institute and the Park crowned the unique design, and the Queen and her subjects were of one mind in the bestowal and approval of a Baronetcy. Sir Titus had yielded his seat as Member of Parliament for Bradford for more congenial labours in local philanthropy. He must have looked with great satisfaction and thankfulness on the accomplishment of his noble purpose. Sir Titus died at Crow Nest, Lightcliffe, but was brought to the Congregational Church at Saltaire, which he had himself founded, to be interred, and a beautiful mausoleum was added to the structure. Since his death, royal pageants reminding us of the days of Queen Elizabeth have been seen at Saltaire,—the first when the Prince and Princess of Wales stayed over-night at Milner Field, Mr. Titus Salt's residence, and again in the Jubilee year when the Princess Beatrice, accompanied by her husband, opened the Exhibition at Saltaire. Hardly had the Exhibition come to a close when Mr. Titus Salt was suddenly struck down by heart disease, and he too was interred amongst the people with whom he had spent his life's labours.

Of Sir Titus Salt's ancestors we know nothing, save that his grandfather died at Hunslet Foundry, August 21st, 1827.



COINS STRUCK IN YORKSHIRE.

By the Rev. G. F. CROWTHER, M.A., Member of the Numismatic Society, and Author of a "Guide to English Pattern Coins."

In a description of coins struck in Yorkshire our attention is limited to only a small number of towns. In fact, with the

single exception of York itself, no Yorkshire mint long retained the privilege of issuing coins. Edward I. established a mint at Kyngeston upon Hull, and we have silver pennies of his, bearing on the reverse the inscription, *VILL KYNGESTON*. But these pennies of Edward I. are by no means common, and they are the only coins that were ever issued from the Kyngeston mint.

During the Civil War various pieces of necessity, or siege pieces, were struck at Scarborough and at Pontefract. At the last named town the Governor of the Castle, Colonel John Morris, held out against the rebels for seven weeks after the death of King Charles I. During that period he coined some shillings of an octagonal shape, inscribed on the *obverse*, *POST: MORTEM: PATRIS: PRO: FILIO*; and on the *reverse*, *CAROL: II: D: G: MAG: B: F: ET: H: REX*.

The only other coins struck in Yorkshire are those which were issued from the York mint. The earliest known coins which can undoubtedly be attributed to York, date from the end of the eighth century: from which time to the end of the seventeenth century, the York mint was worked almost without interruption. It is probable that the coins of Egfrith, King of Northumbria (670-685), were struck at York: and there can be no doubt that most, if not all the small copper coins, known as "*styca*," issued by the Archbishops, Eanbald (796), Vigmund (837-854), and Vulfhere (854-900), also owe their origin to the city of York.

The number of early coins still extant, which were struck in this city, bears witness to the wealth and power of Northumbria; and shews that the second city of the kingdom was at one time no mean rival of London itself. Although I have not sought for coins of the York mint, my collection furnishes, amongst others, the following examples:—

A.D. 837-854. Styca of Vigmund, by the moneyer *HYNLAF*.

877-894. Silver penny of Cnut, or Guthred, reading on the *reverse*, *EBRAICE CIVITA*.

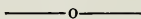
circa 905. Silver penny of S. Peter, with sword to left.

1016-1038. Silver penny of Cnut the Great, with name of moneyer and mint on *reverse*, *PVLNOD M.O EOR.*, i.e. Wulnoth monetaries Eoferwic.

But to give a list of the York coins in my collection would be tedious to your readers.* It is enough to add that coins were struck there by Aethelstan, Eadmund, Eadvig, Eadgar, Aethelraed II., Cnut, Harold I., Edward the Confessor, Harold II., William I. & II., Henry I., Stephen, Henry II. & III., Edward I., II. & III., Richard II., Henry V. & VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII. & VIII., Edward VI., Charles I., and William III.

* We trow not.—ED.

With respect, however, to the coins of Edward VI., your correspondent is in error in attributing to the York mint those which bear the mint mark Y. This letter has reference to Sir John Yorke, who was master of the Southwark mint, where all pieces of Edward VI. with this mint mark were coined. The York coins of Edward VI. have for mint mark a pierced mullet. Of these we have sixpences and threepences of fine silver, with the King's bust, full faced, on the *obverse*; and on the *reverse*, a shield of arms divided by a cross, with legend, CIVITAS EBORACI: and a penny of base silver, with a Tudor rose on the *obverse*, and legend E.D.G. ROSA SINE SPI., the *reverse* bearing a shield of arms divided by a cross, with legend, CIVITAS EBORACI.



BLOUNT'S YORKSHIRE TENURES.—*Continued.*

WAKEFIELD.—In ejectment for copyhold lands, held of this manor, it was admitted at a trial at bar that, by the custom of the manor, copyhold lands might be entailed; and that the custom to bar such entails is for the tenant in tail to commit a forfeiture; and then after three proclamations made, the lord of the manor may seize for such forfeiture, and regrant the lands to the copyholder and his heirs, by which means he hath an estate in fee, and by consequence the estate tail is gone; but that another custom to bar such entails is for the tenant in tail in possession to make a surrender to a purchaser and his heirs, and then such purchaser is to commit a forfeiture, for which the lord of the manor is to seize, and to regrant to the purchaser, and by this means the issue in tail are barred, though the tenant in tail did not join.

[1 Sid. 314; Pilkington v. Stanhope.]

[Under Wakefield Manor it is customary to make surrender by yielding a straw, and occasionally a straw may be found affixed to the deed. J.H.T.]

WHITBY.—In the fifth year of the reign of King Henry II., after the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy, the lord of Uglebarmby, then called William de Bruce, the lord of Snaynton, called Ralph de Percy, and a gentleman freeholder, called Allotson, did, on the 16th day of October, meet to hunt the wild boar, in a certain wood or desert called Eskdale-side: the wood or place did belong to the Abbot of the Monastery of Whitby, who was then called Sedman, and Abbot of the said place.

Then the aforesaid gentlemen did meet with their hounds and boar-staves in the place aforesaid, and there found a great wild boar; and the hounds did run him very hard near the chapel and hermitage of Eskdale-side, where there was a monk of Whitby, who was a hermit; and the boar being so hard

pursued, took in at the chapel door, and there laid him down and died immediately, and the hermit shut the hounds out of the chapel, and kept himself at his meditation and prayers, the hounds standing at a bay without, the gentlemen in the thick of the wood, put behind their game, in following the cry of the hounds, came to the hermitage, and found the hounds round the chapel; then came the gentlemen to the door of the chapel, and called on the hermit, who did open the door, and then they got forth, and within lay the boar dead, for which the gentlemen in a fury, because their hounds were put out of their game, run at the hermit with their boar-staves, whereof he died; then the gentlemen knowing, and perceiving that he was in peril of death, took sanctuary at Scarborough; but at that time, the Abbot, being in great favour with the King, did remove them out of the sanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the law, and not privileged, but like to have the severity of the law, which was death. But the hermit, being a holy man, and being very sick, and at the point of death, sent for the Abbot, and desired him to send for the gentlemen, who had wounded him to death; so doing, the gentlemen came, and the hermit, being sick, said, "I am sure to die of these wounds:" the Abbot answered, "They shall die for it;" but the hermit said, "Not so, for I will freely forgive them my death, if they are content to be enjoined this penalty (penance) for the safeguard of their souls:" the gentlemen being there present, bid him enjoin what he would, so he saved their lives: then said the hermit, "You and yours shall hold your land upon (of) the Abbot of Whitby and (his) successors in this manner; that upon Ascension-day even, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood of Stray heads, which is in Eskdale-side, and the same day (Ascension-day at sun-rising), and there shall the officer of the Abbot blow his horn, to the intent that you may know how to find him, and deliver unto you, William de Bruce, ten stakes, eleven strut stowers, and eleven yadders, to be cut with a knife of a penny price; and you, Ralph de Percy, shall take one and twenty of each sort, to be cut in the same manner; and you, Allotson, shall take nine of each sort, to be cut as aforesaid, and to be taken on your backs, and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine o'clock of the day before mentioned; and at the hour of nine o'clock, if it be full sea, to cease their service, as long as till it be low water; and at nine o'clock of the same day, each of you shall set your stakes at the brim of the water, each stake a yard from another, and so yadder them with your yadders, and to stake them on each side with strut-stowers, that they stand three tides, without removing by the force of the water; each of you shall make at that hour in every year, except it be full sea at that hour, which when it shall happen to come to pass the service shall

cease: you shall do this to remember that you did slay me, and that you may the better call to God for mercy, repent yourselves, and do good works. The officer of Eskdale-Side shall blow, Out on you! Out on you! for this heinous crime of yours: if you or your successors refuse this service, as long as it shall not be a full sea, at the hour aforesaid, you or yours shall forfeit all your lands to the Abbot or his successors; this I do intreat, that you may have your lives and goods for this service, and you to promise by your parts in heaven, that it shall be done by you and your successors as it is aforesaid": and then the Abbot said, "I grant all that you have said, and will confirm it by the faith of an honest man": then the hermit said, "My soul longeth for the Lord, and I as freely forgive these gentlemen my death, as Christ forgave the thief upon the cross"; and in the presence of the Abbot and the rest, he said moreover these words, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum, a vinculis enim mortis redemisti me, Domine veritatis." (Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit, for Thou hast redeemed me from the bonds of death, O Lord of truth.) And the Abbot and the rest said "Amen." And so (the hermit) yielded up the ghost the 8th day of December. Upon whose soul God have mercy, Anno Domini, 1160.

[From a printed copy published at Whitby a few years prior to 1815.]

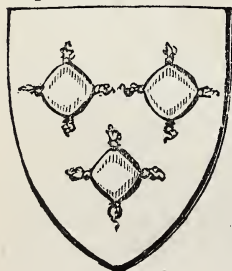
N.B.—This service is still annually performed. H.M.B.

[The Lord of Whitby Manor, as successor to the abbots, about half a century since offered to dispense with the ceremony, but the proprietor of the remaining lands held by this remarkable tenure declined it. N. & Q., 3rd ser., ii. pa. 88.]

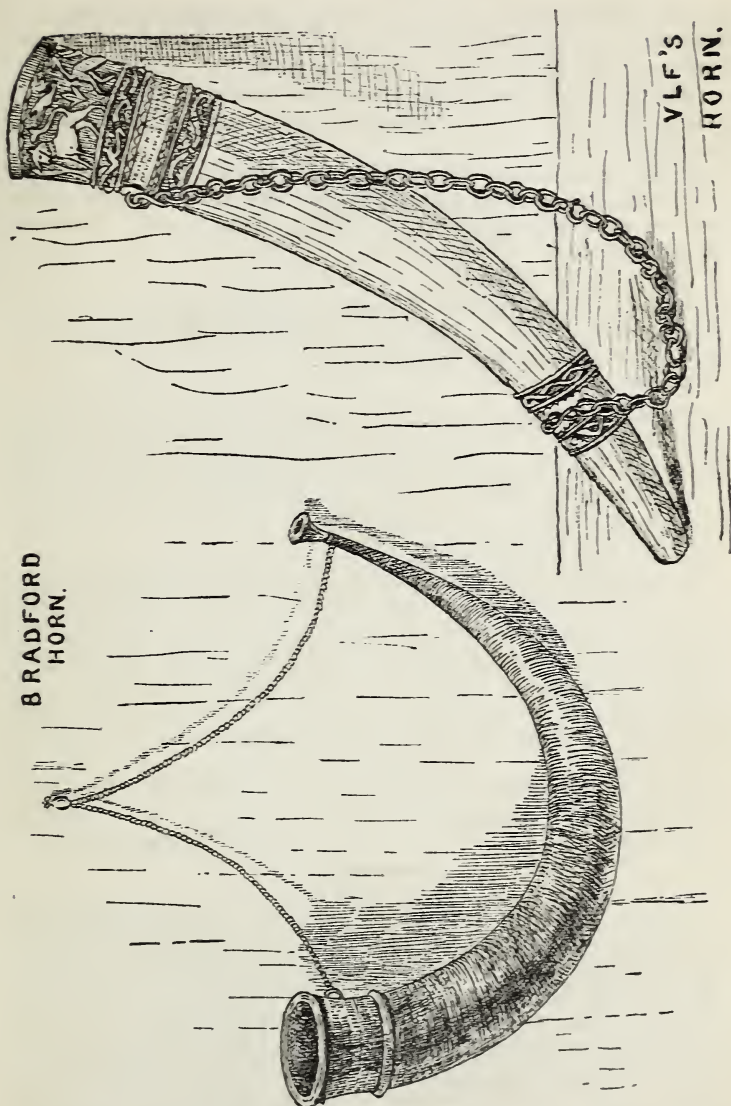
The feudal system of the Penny Hedge was duly observed on Wednesday Morning (Ascension Eve), by Mr. Herbert, in the presence of Mr. Pennock and others. Whitby Gazette, May 31, 1862. W.P.B.]

WHORLTON.—Nicholas de Menyll held the Manor of Whorlton, &c., of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by serving the said Archbishop of Canterbury on the day of his consecration, with the cup out of which the Archbishop was to drink that day.

[Escaet. 16 Edw. III., no. 37.]



[Bradford Horn, see p. 213. Ulf's Horn, York, see pp. 222, 223. Poulson gives the arms of Ulf, the Danish Lord of Aldbrough, and other East Riding Manors, as shewn herewith, and states that he died in the reign of the Confessor, and that the fifth in descent from him married in 1228 the daughter of Thomas, Lord of Greystock, and the later Barons of Greystock take the Forno and Ulf arms quarterly.]



YORK.—Philip le Lardiner claims to be salesman (*venditor*) for our Lord the King in fee, within the county of York, of all things to be sold for debt owing to the King, and also for Queen-gold (*pro auro Regine*). In this manner—viz., that he or his certain attorney should, at the command of the Sheriff, go from

place to place within the county at his own charges to make the said sales, and should take for every such sale for his fee xxxij. pence. [Quo Warr. Ebor. temp. Edw. I.]

Which tenure was afterwards seized into the King's hands for the abuse thereof, as appears by the Great Roll of the Pipe, 2 Ed. II.

David Lardinar holds one piece of land in York by the service of keeping the gaol, and of selling the cattle which were taken for the debts of our Lord the King, and it is worth yearly 5 shillings.

[Testa de Nevil. 368.]

William de Malehovors holds one piece of land, and the advowson of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, by the service of finding benches for the county court.

[Ibid.]

The 1st of August is said to be called Lammas, quasi Lamb Mass, because on that day the tenants that held land of the cathedral church of York, which is dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, were bound by their tenure to bring a live lamb into the church at high mass on that day.

[Blount's Law Dict. in verbo.]

Before the Enclosure Act came into effect, a large portion of the land in the immediate vicinity of York was held by a rather peculiar tenure. The owners of the fields were entitled to keep them enclosed, and have the exclusive enjoyment of the land during the summer half-year; but on Michaelmas Day the fences were thrown down, and certain freemen of the city had the right of turning on their cattle to depasture for the ensuing six months.

[Extracts from the York Records, by Robert Davies, 1843, pp. 186, 198.]

London.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

WASHBURN PLACE NAMES.—I should be extremely obliged by the notes, etymological and otherwise, of correspondents upon the following place-names, all occurring near the head-waters of the Washburn, some on the high moors, some on the rocky slopes of the dells, and some as names of brooks, &c. The spelling is that of the Ordnance Survey. The portion in italics is the portion of the word to which attention is drawn—Hoodstorth, Whams ("The Whams," "White Whams," &c.); Slade (Hangan Slade); Capelshaw, or Cappishaw; Libishaw; Brandrith, or Brandreth; Redlish; Fleets (on the moor); Rochar Dyke; Maukin Cross; Pan Head; Yaud Bones Ridge; Pockstones.

A FORESTER.

DOMESTIC STATE PAPERS, JAMES I., VOL. XXXVII, No. 107.—
An undated and an unsigned State Paper being a description of the Manors of Wakefield, Pontefract, Knaresborough, and Tickell in Yorkshire, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and of others in Lincolnshire, according to a recent survey with entries of the nature of the tenures, the occupation and character of the inhabitants, and the feasibility of obtaining increased rents. About November, 1608.

DUCATUS LANCASTER.—WAKEFEILD.

The Manor of Wakefeild is neare 300£ of copihold rent, rented generally at iiijd. the acre.

The most of it inclosed ground, meadow and pasture worthe Eight or Tenn shillings an acre, p. ann.

Their fynes upon deathe or alienacon arbitrable.

The proffitts of Courts are in lease.

The Stewards make great profit.

The better sort of tenants, there, desire to be made free and thinck fourescore years fyne no great rate.

The Tenants generally riche and traders in clothe, most of them peaceable and quietly disposed.

Therefore I think this Lordshipp may be made a worthie example of proffitt to many other of like tenure, for I verily think they may be drawn with some circumstances to very high rates.

POUNTFRETT.

The Honor of Pountfrett consists of eightene Manors whereof fowre of the best are in Jointure to the Queen, therefore not surveyed by me. The Copihold rent of the rest amounts to £400 or thereabouts.

The rents are rated Higher than Wakefeild.

Their fynes arbitrable as Wakefeild.

The soile nor Tenants so riche, yett well disposed and may be drawn to convicons annswerable to their abilities and the benefitt they shall receive.

KNARESBOUGHE.

The manor and forest of Knaresbroughe in Copihold rent is about £200.

The soile good and inclosed, the tenants generally riche.

The one half of this rent is in the forest where all their land is rented at vjd. an acre, their measure is so great as, one with another, they hold fowre acres for one throughout the forest.

They observe their Customs curiously and stand upon it that their fynes are certain upon alienacon, and so are they, for anything I could either see or learne.

They are the most headstrong people in that country, therefore preparatives must be there used before the mayne service be in hand.

There neither is nor hath been (within memory) any deare in the forest, nor any woods to make account of.

Great store of sheep are kept in the forest which are no forest goods.

In this Lordship are moche and good demesnes claymed and holden by Copie, the Tenants whereof are willing to give fortie yeares fyne to be made free, though the their rent farr exceed the forest rent ratably.

TICKHULL.

In the manor of Tickhull is about 100£ Copihold rent.

The fynes arbitrable but the rents highly rated.

The Tenants nor soile so good or riche as in other places, yet will the Tenants intertayne their freedome at a reasonable highe rate, in respect they think their Steward useth them hardely though the King's proffitt be small therein.

Some other small manors there are in Yorkshire of like state and nature as Tickhull, but the rents of them all amount not to 100£.

LINCOLN.

All the Duchie Manors in this countie I have surveyed and fynd the Copihold rents there amount near to 500£.

Their fynes generally uncertaine, except the Manors of Gree-tham and Waddington, which are but small things.

The rents of the Manors of Long Sutton and Ingoldmeales are about 200£. The Soile very good and inclosed.

The Tenants riche and great reason to hope to raise as moche proffitt to His Matie. in these two manors as in Wakefeild.

The rest in Lincolnshire are not so riche tenants nor soile so good, yett may they easily be drawen by example of their neighbours to what their abilities will beare.

So the whole Copihold rent in theis two Counties (which I have onely yett surveyed) comes to about 1500£.

In Lancashire, Staffordshire, Derbeshire, Leicestershire and other Counties within my office are very great store of Copihold rent which I shall willingly survey upon direceon.

Transcribed by DR. F. COLLINS, YORK.

—o—

YORKSHIRE COLLECTIONS ON BRIEFS from the Parish Records of Denston, Suffolk.

	£	s.	d.
1665. It. Collected to a Breife Oct. 15, for Shelling ffeete in the East Ridinge of Yorkeshire	2	1	
1691. Aug. 16, for Thirske (Poor Persons in N. Riding of Yorks. Arch. Cant. xiv. 211.) ...		1	0
1692. For Hedon in Yorkshire ...		1	1
1805. June 16, Coley Chapel, co. York. charges	106	10	8
* „ 23, Kighley Church, „ „	2620	12	9
Collected nothing.			

* This is written *Kingley* in *Yorks. Notes and Queries*. p. 194.

1805.	† Nov. 24, Wobsey (?) Chapel, co. York.			
Collected nothing.		Charges	833 14	9
1806.	June 15, Luddenham Church, co. York.			
		Charges	1413 18	0
1807.	July 19, Thornwaite Chpel. co. York.			
		Charges	253 11	5½
1807.	Aug. 9, Folly foot Fire, co. York.	„	306 0	0
1808.	July 17, Fewston Church in co. York.			
		Charges	719 16	5¼
	Sep. 18, Pudsey Mill Fire co. York.			
		Charges	123 14	0
From <i>Proceedings of Suffolk Institute of Archaeology</i> , VI. p. 425-9. 1888.				
			F. R. F.	

—o—

WEeping CROSS.—I am collecting materials for the history of the Weeping Cross (*Crux lacrymans*), to illustrate the phrase “coming home by Weeping Cross”; and shall be much obliged to you if you can contribute any information from unpublished sources.

W. H. S., YAXLEY, SUFFOLK.

INSCRIPTIONS ON EARLY ENGLISH POTTERY.—Believing that not a few collectors would appreciate a list of the names, initials, inscriptions and dates occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting information with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections, but am desirous of including as many as may be, of those in private hands, and my object in asking you kindly to insert this letter, is to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of pottery which I propose to include in my list are the following:—Slip Ware, including Toft. Maroud Ware. Lambeth, Bristol and Liverpool Delft. Salt Glazed Ware. Jackfield. Nottingham. Fulham and Lambeth Stone Ware. *Porcelain* and the later descriptions of pottery such as Leeds and Wedgewood are outside the scope of my enquiries.

Replies, stating size of specimens and giving full particulars of the Inscriptions or Dates will be gratefully received by

Childwall, Richmond-on-Thames.

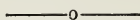
J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

A REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE MILITIA BEFORE 1815.—I should be glad if any of your readers could give me information respecting a regiment of Militia which was raised some time before the battle of Waterloo, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, when there was a scare about an impending French invasion. Is there any account of same in any Yorkshire books, giving a list of officers, etc.

W. A. T.

† Wibsey. *Ibid.*

[Several sketches, including one in *Yorkshire Costumes*, have appeared respecting the 33rd Regiment, alias Haver-cake Lads. Notices of Halifax Volunteer Regiments appeared in the Local Portfolio, a series of papers in the *Halifax Guardian*. A list of Officers, &c., will oblige.—ED.]



NOTES FROM SILKSTONE REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

- 1655. Nov. 22. John Moksone and Jane Wardsworth.
- 166³. Feb. 14. Josias Wardsworth and Elizabeth Harison.
- 1668 or 9 qy month 30. Thomas Wordsworth & Anne Burdett.
- 1670. Oct. 27. John Wordsworth and Jane Heap.
- 1676. May 25. Francis Wodsworth and Mary Smith.
- Nov. 7. Francis Wardsworth and Martha Samson.
- 1680. Oct. 7. Francis Wordsworth and Sarah Pollard.
- 1702. Dec. 31. William Wadsworth and Mary Roberts, both of
Hoylandswaine.
- 1702. Oct. 12. George Womersley and Mary Wordsworth.
- 1710. Apr. 18. Robert Wadsworth and Anne Bramha.
- 1713. Oct. 27. Jeremy Kenerley and Martha Wardsworth.
- 1714. Aug. 31. Robert Wordsworth and Anne Harper, of ye
p'ish. of Darfield.
- 1715. Apr. 22. Edward Wilkinson, of Peniston, and Sara
Wadsworth of p'ish of Tankersley.

The 5th Vol. of Registers containing entries up to 1783 is so full of notes of Wordsworths, I had not time to extract them. I also observed numerous entries of Wordsworths in the 2nd Vol., that is during the period anterior to 1598. There is a note in Vol. 3 as follows:—"There is a deficiency in these Registers of 55 years, from 1598 to 1653. Note this Vol. commences with a single Baptism in 1651."

BAPTISMS.

- 1656. Dec. 21. Robert, s. Adam Wardsworth, of Stainborough.
- 7. July 4. Elizabeth, d. Cristopher Wardsworth, of Healey
in Hoyland.
- 1659. Apr. 11. Mary, d. John Wardsworth, of Thurguland.
- 1664. Aug. 14. William, s. Adam and Anne Wadsworth.
- 5. Mar. 4. Adam, s. Adam and Anne Wadsworth, of Stain-
brough.
- 1669-70. Jan. 8. Amos, s. Thomas and Anne Wordsworth.
- 71. Aug. 12. Mary, d. John and Jane Wodworth.
- 7⁵. Feb. 6. William, s. John and Jane Wodworth.
- 77. July 10. Francis, s. Francis and Sarah Wadsworth.
- 78. July 11. Mary, d. Richard Wordsworth.
- 7⁸. Jan. 3. Joshuah, s. John Wordsworth.
- Feb. 11. Anne, d. John Wordsworth.

1679. May 15. Sarah, d. Francis Wordsworth.
 Sep. 5. Elizabeth, d. of Mr. Richard Wordsworth.
80. Jan. 11. Susanna, d. Mr. Richard Wordsworth, of Folthwait.
81. July 23. John, s. Francis and Sarah Wordsworth, of Stainborough.
- 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Mar. 22. Joseph, s. Johnathan Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
83. May 27. William, s. Mr. Richard Wordsworth, of Fawlethwaite.
84. Oct. 9. Elizabeth, d. Johnathan Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
 Dec. 26. Joseph, s. Francis Wordsworth, of Thorgoland.
85. Sep. 3. Hanna, d. Robert Wordsworth, of Thorgoland.
- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. 19. Thomas, s. Mr. Richard Wordsworth, of Fawlett
87. Sep. 20. Jonathan, s. Robert Wordsworth, of Thorgoland
88. Sep. 18. Johnathan, s. Johnathan Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
91. May 21. Benjamin, s. ,, ,, Thorgoland.
99. July 16. William, baseborn son of Martha Wadsworth, of Thurgoland.
1703. Sep. 23. Adam, s. William Wadsworth, of Hoylandswaine
- $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. 15. Jonathan, s. John Wadsworth, ,, ,,
1704. Oct. 8. John, s. Josias Wordsworth (*altered from Wadsworth*), of Thurgoland.
5. May 8. Martha, d. Matthew Wadsworth, Brettain.
 June 6. Sarah, d. Jo. Wordsworth, Hoylandswaine.
6. April 29. Jonathan, s. Wm. Wordsworth, ,,
7. ,, 11. John, s. John ,, ,,
 June 4. Jane, d. Josias ,, of Thurgoland.
9. Dec. 31. Sarah, d. William Wadsworth, of Hoylandswaine
10. Apr. 19. Joseph & Benjamin, s. of Robt. & Anne Wodsworth, base begotten, of Hoylandswaine.
- 171 $\frac{2}{3}$. Feb. 2. Josias, s. John Wodsworth, of Hoylandswaine.

BURIALS.

1653. Nov. 11. Elizabeth Wadsworth, of Silkston.
57. May 7. Robert, s. Adam Wadsworth, of Stainborough.
58. April 16. William Wadsworth, of Wrathhouse, in the p'ish of Peniston.
60. Mar. 25. Willem, s. Wilem Wadsworth, of Stainbrough.
 Oct. 26. Anne, wife ,, ,,
 Dec. 3. Richard, s. John Wadsworth, of Thurgoland.
 ,, 21. Elizabeth, d. John ,, ,,
61. July 17. Christopher Wadsworth, of Hoylandswaine.
65. Apr. 4. Richard, s. Mr. Willm Wadsworth, of Fawfet.
66. Oct. 8. Christopher, s. Jane Wadsworth, of Hoola.
 ,, 11. Jane, d. _____
 Dec. 28. William, s. _____

- 166³. Mar. 5. William Wordsworth, of Falthwaite.
 79. Aug. 29. Ann Wordsworth.
 Sep. 1. John ,,
 Oct. 10. Mary ,,
 80. Aug. 11. Mary ,, of Thurgoland.
 81. June 7. Adam ,, of Stainborough.
 82. Feb. 13. Sarah Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
 82. Nov. 7. Sarah, d. John Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
 83. Oct. 1. Sarah, d. Francis Wordsworth.
 84. Apr. 10. John Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
 85. July 6. William Wordsworth, of Stainborough.
 87. Aug. 7. Mary, wife of Francis Wordsworth, of Thurgoland
 93. Dec. 11. Mary, d. Robert Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
 1707. Nov. 25. Jane, d. Josias Wordsworth, of Thurgoland.
 10. Ap. 29. Joseph and Benjamin, ss. of Robert and Anne
 Wadsworth.
 11. July 18. Joshua, s. Robert Wodsworth, of Thurgoland.
 ¹/₁₂. Jan. 23. Robert Wodsworth, of Thurgoland.
 ¹/₁₄. Feb. 14. A still born child of John Wadsworth's of Hoy-
 landswaine.

London.

J. T. SQUIRE.

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ANCIENT SESSIONS NOTES EXTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINALS.

ALEHOUSE.—Upon a good certificate now prsentd. at Corte vnder the hands of Sir George Cook Barrt. John Mawhood Clerk Vickar of Arksey and eighteen more substantyaill Inhi-
 tants there, as alsoe by the oath of two witnesses now sworne in corte it is made appeare That Robte Carver and Anne his wife of Stockbridge within the pish. of Arksey aforesaid who kepes a comon Alehouse or Tipleing house are psons much debauched in their lives amongst their neighbors for cheateing and deceiving all whom they converse with, haveing heretofore suffered for Thefte and doe uniustly sue, vex and trouble many psons at Law without any iust cawse and sevall other misde-
 meanors all wch the Corte now takeing into seryous considera-
 cion doe think fitt and accordingly order That the said Robte Carver for the reasons above said be for future suppress for keeping any Alehouse or tipling house any longer, and if hee continue to doe," &c. then to be sent to York Castle. Don-
 caster, 1677.

A LEEDS WEDDING.—The Information of Jane Streaker taken before Thomas Fairfax, Esq., March 8, 1685, Who saith, That she did goe to Leeds old Church to be marryed about ffoure yeares agoe with one John Streaker and they did both then say part of the words required by the Church of England in Matri-
 mony but did not say all that should compleat their marriage. After living sometime with her husband she ran away to

London, returning to Yorkshire to know if her husband was dead so that she could marry Mathew Holdsworth, servant to a stapler in Sotherick (Southwark) att the signe of the plume of feathers." Pontefract, April 1686.

SCENE IN BRADFORD CHURCH.—Sarah Hurd on Sunday, 7th March 1674 (O.S.), in a very disorderly and seditious manner com'd into the Church of Bradford in time of divine service, and did then and there by some indecent and clamorous speeches disturb the minister in his prayer and the whole congregation in their devotion. She was a quakeress.

WITCHCRAFT.—The Information of Laurence Slater of Idel, W. R. Yorks, Salter, taken upon oath the 27th August, 1690, That he was by and present with James Booth, Martha Thornton Junr., and John Thornton of Idel his neighbours about a fortnight since in the dwellinghouse of Anthony Raistricke of Idel aforesaid in the parlour there (drinking ale) when the aforesaid Martha Thornton and James Booth began to differ in words in his hearing, and James Booth said to Martha Thornton What do my children call thee, and she answered They call me Witch. And he said What art thou but a Witch. She answered Ye have not such a one to set by me. And he said again, I had a daughter but thou hast destroyed her by Witchcraft. Vpon wch the said Martha Thornton did catch the said James Booth by the hair of the head and dasht his head against a cupboard but afterwards they were quieted. Before Walter Calverley, Esq., J.P., Esholt. Wakefield, Oct. 1690.

HEARTH TAX.—"John Simpson, of Idell, yeoman, Constable, gave information Oct. 18th, 1686, before Walter Calverley Esq., J.P., that Anthony Slater, of Idell, yeoman, in February last did assault him when assisting Mr. Joseph Holden to collect the hearth money there; and set his mastiffe dogg upon them."

SETTLEMENTS.—The Churchwardens, Overseers and Inhabitants of Idell, 1686, petition the magistrates, reciting that Luke Sutcliffe, in order to gain a settlement had pretended to take a farm of William Hillhouse of £10 rent per annum, assisted by James Hobson, of Eccleshill, they pray for his removal to his own town, Laurence Bucke, of Idel, churchwarden, Jas. Booth, Thomas Slater, Joseph Vicars.

There was some disturbance about the settlement of Jeremy Ffield at Idel in 1699, but the previous order giving him a settlement, was confirmed. [I have traced the Fields from 1280, when they were owners of land at Fieldhouse, in Sowerby, a branch settling at Hipperholme about 1580. This Jeremy was of the Hipperholme family, and progenitor of the Fields, Lords of the manor of Shipley, now represented by Lady Rosse.]

ROADS.—At Pontefract Sessions, 1695, two magistrates certified that Wrose Bank had been placed in good repair.

In 1699 the inhabitants of Idel petition to be freed from an expensive service laid upon them, by the main road passing over a narrow strip of the township at Apperley Bridge.

To the Right Worppfull His matyes Justices of the Peace at Wakefield Sessions in January 1699.

The Humble Peticon of the Con[sta]ble & other Inhitants of Idel Sheweth

That the High Road leading from Bewick vpon Tweed, Newcastle vpon Tyne and seu'all other places in the north to Hallifax Manchester Liverpool Chester Wales and other places adjacent lyeth from Otley to Carleton and from thence to Yeadon and so down a long lane called Apperley Lane in the Constablerys of Yeadon and Rawdon to Apperley Bridge and thence in a little track or neck of land by the River Ayre not above one hundred yards in length within the Contblery of Idel aforesaid and no further within that Contblery but then up a Long Lane called Eccleshill Banke to Eccleshill Town and so through Contblery of Eccleshill to Bradford And though the town of Idel lyeth a mile backwards from the said Bridge out of the Road, yet by reason of the said little neck of Land in their Conblery through wch the Road passeth, the Conbles of Yeadon Rawdon and Eccleshill aforesaid do daily bring passengers to the Conble of Idel aforesaid to be passed to or fro (as occasion) on the said Road to the manifest grievance of yor Peticoners and the great hinderance of such passengers on their Road, for by that means they are put a long mile and a half at least out of there way besides the badness and inconveniency of the Byroad. And though the Conbles of Yeadon Rawdon and Eccleshill doe know and have been often informed that they might more conveniently and for quicker conveying of the said passengers bring them from one to another without going out of the said way to Idel yet they p'tend they cannot do it by reason of the said little neck of land lying in Idel without an order of these sessions for it.

Yor Peticoners therefore humbly pray that yor Wor'pps would be pleased to grant them an Order that the said Conbles of Yeadon Rawdon and Eccleshill may convey passengers from one to another on the said Road without going out of the way to yor peticoners And that upon notice of the said Order they yield Obedience therevnto.

And yor Peticoners shall ever pray, &c.

[An Order to be pursuant to this Petition. Recite the whole matter.]

TOBACCO.—Order requiring the law suppressing the planting of tobacco in England to be more rigidly enforced. 1675.

J. H. T.

Index Nominum.

(*Yorkshire Notes & Queries.*)

[Compiled by Mr. G. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 38 Museum Street,
Oxford Street, W.]

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[Compiled by Mr. G. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 38, Museum St.,
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